"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday fair, warmer; moderate winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 15.

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GERMANY BEATEN, ONLY HANGING ON, SAYS GEN. MAURICE

Reduced to Pitiful State of Military Helplessness, He Declares.

REVIEWS THREE YEARS' WAR

Director of British Operations Shows How Kaiser's Strategists Have Been Balked.

FRANCE STANDS UNSHAKEN

Premier Ribot Confident of Victory —German Reserve Losses Put at 100,000 a Month.

LONDON, July 28.—America's entrance into the war is the most important development of the third year of the great conflict, in the opinion of Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office. "Today," General Maurice said, "Germany, whose whole military gospel was to prosecute a vigorous offensive, is reduced to a pitiful state of military helplessness in which she is barely able to hang on, in the hope that her submarines will force the people of the Entente Powers to demand peace at a time when Germany has the 'big pawns' with which to make a bargain.

"Speaking from the military point of view," said General Maurice, "the greatest event of the third year of the war is the fact that the American people joined us. Up to the present, France and Russia always have been able to say to their people that the English power had not yet been developed to the fullest extent and that, when England's full weight was in the field, the pressure on the French and Russians would be somewhat lessened. That still is true, but only to a limited extent. Even England is getting near the point where she must say that she cannot extend her work much further in France. Meanwhile, the strain in the continental countries is becoming greater and greater and the French are in real need of more and more support. Of course, the same is true, and probably in far greater measure, in enemy quarters.

"But the whole lesson of the three years of warfare is to emphasize the military maxim that the man with the last reserves is going to win, and we still have got the whole power of the United States to draw upon. The United States is today the general reserve of the Entente. With that reserve intact, we may look the fourth year in the face with entire confidence.

"Germany has made the same mistake with regard to the United States as three years ago she made with regard to England. She argued, 'We do not believe England will come in, but if she does come in, she is not a military nation and cannot become a military power soon enough to play any part in this war.' We proved that theory wrong as America will prove Germany's theories regarding the United States wrong.

Clutching at a Straw.

"What was it that led Germany into war with the United States? She found she could not win on land. It was necessary to try U-boat warfare. 'This,' said the German theorists, 'will defeat England and bring the reign of the Entente to an end. We do not believe the United States will come in, but, if she does, she is an unmilitary nation, has no army, cannot create one for many months, perhaps years, certainly cannot become a military factor soon enough to play any part in this war.' That reasoning sounds unbelievable to us, but a drowning man clutches at a straw. We believe the German theorists will be proved as wrong in their estimates of the United States as they were in their estimates of England.

"The first year of the war, broadly speaking, was an attempt by Germany to put into effect elaborate plans which her military strategists had been preparing over the space of many long years. The first phase was a concentrated attack on France and Belgium during a certain allotted period of time, in which the Germans estimated it would be impossible for Russia to disturb them in the east. The attack on France was checked, first on the Marne, later on the Yser and at Ypres, although France and Belgium suffered severely in the process.

"Germany then, according to her plan, took the defensive on the western front and turned her offensive effort eastward in an effort to knock out Russia. Here again she failed, although her attack enormously weakened Russia's offensive power.

Abandoned Old Strategy.

"In the Autumn of 1915 Germany definitely abandoned her old pre-war strategic scheme and started in on a new plan developed since the war began, namely, an effort to upbuild 'Mittel-Europa' as a great block composed of four so-called Central Powers which would command the road to the east. The Autumn campaign of 1915 consisted, in essence, of the furtherance of this scheme by conquering Serbia, bringing in Bulgaria, and halting our Dardanelles effort by rushing munitions, supplies, and soldiers to the assistance of the Turks.

"By the Winter of 1915 Germany had gone a long way toward realization of her own ambition, and this point represents to my mind the grand climateric of Germany's offensive power. All this time Great Britain had been building up armies, and with the beginning of 1916 we, for the first time, had a real army in the field.

"With the Spring of 1916 Germany had come to realize that the conquest of Russia was impossible—Russia was too massive to kill or crush. So the Ger-

Continued on Page 3.

Japanese Destroyer Hits a German Submarine

LONDON, July 28.—One of the Japanese naval vessels in the Mediterranean smashed the periscope of an enemy submarine July 22, and in an attack which followed undoubtedly destroyed the undersea boat, according to a report issued today by the Japanese naval attaché here.

Japanese naval forces were escorting British transports when the hostile submarine was sighted. While one unit of the force protected the transports on one side, the other vessel attacked the submarine, fired on it and smashed the periscope. The vessel then pursued the submarine and again attacked it, apparently with success.

PEACE ADVOCATES MOBBED IN LONDON

Crowd Breaks Into Meeting, Wrecks Interior of Church, and Injures Many.

ADOPTS LOYAL RESOLUTION

Meeting Forced to Sing National Anthem—Pacifists Took Russian Council Name.

LONDON, July 28.—An attempt by the "Workers' and Soldiers' Council," an organization recently formed on the lines of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in Russia, to hold a peace meeting at the Brotherhood Church in Kingsland, today resulted in riotous scenes during which the interior of the church was wrecked and a number of persons seriously injured.

Before the meeting could be called to order a determined crowd, which included some soldiers, rushed the doors, and in spite of the stubborn resistance of those inside forced their way into the church and demanded that the meeting be stopped. A general mêlée followed.

Tables and chairs were thrown in all directions, and those on the platform who intended to address the meeting were flung to the floor. Soon the crowd succeeded in driving the supporters of the meeting out of the church. It then commenced an attack on the church building. The windows, including large stained glass ones, were smashed and the woodwork was torn away. Police reserves had considerable difficulty in restoring order.

After the church had been cleared of the wounded, a Canadian soldier mounted to the organ gallery and delivered a patriotic speech. "Rule Britannia" and the national anthem were sung, during which the delegates were compelled to stand. A resolution, supporting the policy of the Government, was then adopted amid cheers. The delegates were stoned when leaving the church.

Meetings of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, which were recently established by the pacifist conference at Leeds, were also broken up in Leicester, Norwich, and Bristol. They are reported to have passed off quietly.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 28.—A conference of the "Workers and Soldiers" of the northeast coast held here today ended in a free fight. At a previous meeting a scuffle took place in the back of the hall which was the signal for soldiers and sailors outside to rush the doors and engage in fisticuffs with the organizers. The meeting had to be abandoned.

TETANUS GERMS FOUND IN STICKING PLASTER

Government Warns Against Purchasing Any from Street Peddlers and Vendors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Department of Justice today authorized the following statement relative to its investigation of sales of poison plasters in various sections of the United States.

"The Department of Justice, without sharing in any sensational view as to the manner in which sticking plaster or courtplaster became infected, states that some of the samples submitted and analyzed have been thereby shown to contain tetanus germs. The public is consequently cautioned against purchasing this remedy except from approved sources, the warning being particularly directed against purchases in small packages from street peddlers and venders.

"The samples of sticking plaster mentioned by Secretary of Commerce Redfield under date line of yesterday were received at the department this morning. These samples will be analyzed immediately."

ALBANY, July 28.—A warning against the use of court plaster was issued by the State Department of Health today through the State Defense Council. The council's announcement on the subject follows:

The State Department of Health has announced that in view of the fact that the United States Government has issued a warning against the use of court plaster, the use of such plaster, no matter how good the quality, should be discontinued.

This warning comes close on the heels of the circulation of stories that Germans have sent agents throughout the United States to spread such diseases as tetanus and typhoid by means of poisoned courtplaster.

"Specimens of courtplaster sold by peddlers have been turned over to the Health Department laboratory for examination. Every effort will be made to determine whether there are present on the surface of this plaster any tetanus or other organisms likely to cause disease."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—Chemical tests of courtplaster circulated in rural communities of Kansas by illegitimate peddlers show that at least one brand of the plaster contained tetanus bacilli, according to announcement today by Fred D. Robertson, United States District Attorney for Kansas. Mr. Robertson said tests upon guinea pigs and other animals showed tetanus bacilli in sufficient quantities to paralyze a human, but the bacteriologists were doubtful whether there was enough to cause death.

AMERICAN ARMY FACES BIG TASK BEHIND THE LINE

Enormous Number of Men Are Needed in France and Unlimited Supplies from Home.

WORK ONLY BEGINNING

Pershing's Men Already Greatly Improved and Services Well Organized.

SAMMY BECOMES A HERO

Soldiers Learning French from Children, and Both Seem to Enjoy It.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 26, (via Paris, July 27).—The Stars and Stripes are flying above the citadel of Verdun. Our army is not there or anywhere near, but Old Glory floats beside the Tricolor—a fitting recognition from the greatest army that ever existed to the new champion now at hand, preparing to take up the struggle for civilization and peace. It seemed to me when I visited the citadel a few days ago it was more significant that the flag should fly above that battered gray and grim old shrine of war than even its hoisting over Westminster tower by order of the King. It means the tribute of an army to an army as well as the salute of a nation. It means the hand grip of brothers. It means that the French Army knows the American Army will carry on to the end. It means that the poilu has seen the Sammy and pronounced him all to the good.

When I left French headquarters to come to the American Army it was with a feeling that it would be difficult to send news dispatches from what is now only a training camp. The time of fiery trial and sacrifice for the American Army is still in the future. It will be many weeks before the recording of our casualty lists, not just a list of killed, wounded, and prisoners—and missing. It will be long before the cables carry the news that the Germans attacked our lines with gas and liquid flames, gained a footing in certain salients by pulverizing our barbed wire barricades and trenches with artillery barrage, after which the infantry charged with hand grenades and bayonets. That will all come—just as bad and worse. The Germans hate us more than they fear their future. They will give us no quarter.

We are now in the middle of the story—training camps. And training camps, it seemed to me, were apt to be dull. But the biggest, hardest and greatest work ever attempted by a people has been well begun. This work to which I refer is the American Army in France. This summing up is the only message that can be sent to the folks at home from this training camp at this stage of our war against Germany. The American army must become the biggest force the world has ever produced to crush a foe. To make it such will be a harder job back home than anything our Government has ever tackled in its existence. Its accomplishment will be so great a thing that this planet hardly seems big enough in which to give its record proper place.

And today the work has only just begun. The censor forbids details. But I would like to take one phase of this summing up that I have given—the hardness of the job that the American army has on hand—and simply burn it into the understanding of every man and woman back home who has a single ounce of force that might be used in bringing this war to victory and an end. We are a proud and great people. But now we must become greater. We must equip ourselves now—today, not tomorrow—to perform our greatest act—the establishment and maintenance of an American army on the European battlefront.

An Enormous Army Needed.

Our army in France is small—all the world knows that, including Germany. Compared with the armies of our allies it is about as big as a fife and drum corps in a monster parade before a presidential election. And if we had a million men in France today it would not mean we could put a million men in the battle line. I may not become specific on percentages or numbers, but I may say this:

The first question after our men take their section of line is that known here as 'refits.' We must have enough men behind—not reserves, but just men in training in France as all our army is today—to fill every gap in every company, battalion, and regiment. Every division must be kept to its strength. A regiment of 2,000 men may have 20,000 names on its roster before the war is over. That means ten complete refits—that it has been wiped out and made over ten times—always keeping the same number and name and thus adding to its regimental history. Long before the time comes when for every man in line ten men have gone before at one battle or another that the regiment, whatever it is called, will do like the Coldstream Guards have done since Waterloo, like the French Chasseurs and even the Guards of Prussia—it will go out and fight for the honor and glory of its name. Refits, then, are the first consideration for the final end after the first line of khaki is big and strong enough to be given a sector of the actual front.

Then there are all the services of the rear—not only food and munitions, but literally a hundred different kinds of

Continued on Page 2.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie, Inc., announce in the Sporting Section today important reductions throughout their Athletic Goods Department.—Advt.

German Airplanes Fly Over Paris on Two Successive Nights; No Casualties

PARIS, Sunday, July 29.—German airplanes made a raid on Paris at 11 o'clock Friday night. Two bombs were dropped on the capital. The opinion is held here that the raid was made with the object of testing the possibility of a successful German attack in force, similar to the recent raids made on London.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock watchers of the French Aviation Service in Paris heard the noise of a motor, and then an explosion, followed after a brief interval by another. The Prefecture of Paris was accordingly instructed to give the alarm throughout the city. The last notification to the people of the capital to take refuge from a possible air raid was given on the night of March 16-17.

Soon after the warning the sky over the city was alive with defense airplanes, twinkling like stars, from which they hardly could be distinguished. Firemen dashed through the streets, sounding alarms on powerful sirens, and one by one the street lamps flickered out.

Residents of the city, awakened from their sleep, instead of taking refuge in cellars, mounted to the roofs or went into the street to watch the droning airplanes circling overhead. At 11:10 o'clock the firemen gave the signal that all danger was over, and the Parisians returned to their beds, having seen nothing of the enemy.

Soon after midnight this morning firemen thronged the streets sounding an alarm on sirens and bugles, indicating another air raid.

French airplanes had been humming in the air since sundown and many more quickly appeared, flashing signals to one another. As this warning was sounded an hour later than on the previous night there were only a few people in the streets.

No details of the raid were obtainable at 1 o'clock.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—German airplanes last night dropped bombs on the railway stations and military establishments in Paris. The official statement announcing the raid on the French capital says that all the German airmen returned.

The statement follows:

"Last night bombs were dropped upon railway stations and military establishments of Paris. Hits on objects aimed at were observed. Our airmen returned unharmed in spite of the strong defensive fire."

MORE OF OUR TROOPS LAND SAFELY ABROAD

Adopt the Old British Cry, "Are We Downhearted? No!" as They Arrive.

MEN IN HIGH SPIRITS

News of Their Landing Passed by Censor on Other Side, and Washington Is Surprised.

A EUROPEAN PORT, July 28.—Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked.

The American troops arrived by the same steamer whereon Kermit Roosevelt, his wife, and child traveled. When tenders went alongside the vessel Friday the men were in high spirits and frequently shouted: "Are we downhearted?" which was answered with a roaring "No!" given with great enthusiasm.

Representatives of the General Staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered and the troops cheered back. The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A signal company remained at the port for some hours, and these were the only representatives of the contingent which the public saw.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At 2:40 o'clock this morning, five hours after its receipt, The Associated Press received from the Committee on Public Information a request to kill the dispatch from a European port announcing the safe arrival of another contingent of American troops.

The Associated Press saw no reason for killing the dispatch, inasmuch as it disclosed no military information of a character to betray the location or description of the troops, and, furthermore, because the dispatch had been passed through the official censorship in Europe.

The chief censor of the War Department told a representative of The Associated Press he was surprised that the dispatch had been passed by the censor abroad, because he supposed an understanding had been reached with the allied Governments as to what character of news respecting American military forces was to be transmitted freely to the United States. The Associated Press, too, had understood that such an arrangement had been made.

Furthermore, The Associated Press has before it no request from any responsible official to submit news of such a character, passed by the censor, to officials in Washington before being distributed to its members. On the other hand, the Secretary of War on July 5, in a statement to editors, permitted press cables from France to go directly to addresses without reference to Washington, with the stipulation that certain classes of information must not be contained in them. No such prohibited information is contained in the dispatch today.

Since July 5 no request has been made of The Associated Press to withhold or submit dispatches from abroad prior to publication.

On July 3 the Secretary of War, by official order, arbitrarily took possession of all cable dispatches to newspapers and press associations relating to American troops abroad, and on July 4 and 5 dispatches from France addressed to The Associated Press in New York were diverted to the War Department, without notice, and later delivered by the Washington bureau, with, on one occasion, a request for deletion, which was complied with.

On July 4 Secretary Baker, in New York, said to The Associated Press:

"The present arrangement is only a temporary one, and will be maintained only so long as is necessary to perfect a smooth working plan to handle this matter without imperiling the lives of American citizens."

On July 5, in an official statement, Secretary Baker announced:

"The emergency having passed, the War Department states that press cables from France are again permitted to go directly to addressee without reference to Washington. These precautions, however, must continue to be observed."

Then followed an outline of military information which must not be disclosed. Today's dispatch in no way conflicts with that order.

The Associated Press had no further communication from the Government on the subject until today.

It was generally supposed in Washington, and the belief has been shared by many officials, including the army censor, and presumably the Secretary of War, that an arrangement had been perfected with the censors abroad. Today's events are the first indication that such is not the case.

The Washington bureau did not know and does not now know whether the troops referred to landed in England or in France. The Associated Press is always ready to co-operate with the Government, observing any request in the national interest.

The Committee on Public Information today asked that all dispatches relating to troop movements be referred to it for vise, but declined to say whether a representative could be reached throughout the night to pass upon inquiries.

F. T. DAVISON FALLS FROM AIR INTO BAY

Son of Banker, During Altitude Test at Huntington, L. I., Drops 400 Feet.

BROTHER FLEW TO HOME

Servants Prepared When Wounded Man Reached There—Extent of Injury in Doubt.

Frederick Trubee Davison, younger son of Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council and a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., while undergoing an altitude test yesterday afternoon at the navy flying station at Huntington, L. I., plunged 400 feet head first into Huntington Bay. After emergency treatment at the aviation station young Lavison was rushed to St. Luke's Hospital in this city last night, where at 11 o'clock the young man was being examined with the X-raya for possible internal injuries. Until the X-ray photographs had been developed the hospital authorities declined to express an opinion as to the extent of the young aviator's injuries.

Young Davison, who has been regarded by those who know him as possessed of a courage that was almost recklessness, has been active in nearly every phase of the war in which an American, up to the declaration of war, could possibly take part. In the latter part of July, 1915, he departed without ceremony for France, and it was not until three months later, when he returned on the liner Rochambeau, that many of his friends knew he had been driving a motor in the American Ambulance. When the signs of war became evident in this country he developed a keen interest in aviation.

In company with several Yale men, among them Robert S. Lovett, son of Judge Lovett of the Union Pacific, young Davison early in July took steps for the establishment of an aerial coast patrol to guard New York City and its environs. Mr. Davison purchased a ninety horse power Curtiss hydroaeroplane and reported to the training school at Port Washington, L. I. When the war declaration came and the chance for enlistment in the Government aviation service presented itself, young Davison was among the first to make application for the naval aircraft section.

While awaiting word of his appointment he entered into the preparations being made to form a "mosquito" fleet to protect the coast. During the manoeuvres young Davison and an instructor were up when a northeasterly gale swept down the coast and all the hydroaeroplanes, with the exception of the Davison craft, scudding for safety. He kept to the air, and, battling against a fifty-mile gale, stood out to sea, sighted the "enemy" fleet and technically saved the city.

Several months ago Mr. Davison was notified that he had been accepted as a student in the Aviation Corps and was instructed to report at the Huntington base, known as U. S. Reserve Flying Corps, Patrol No. 1, for training to qualify for a Flight Lieutenancy. Fellow-members at the station said last night that the young man had been looking forward to the time when he would be permitted to take the wheel for a flight himself.

When the more advanced students were ordered yesterday to prepare to take the altitude test for a flight certificate young Davison had been exuberant over his chance. When his turn came he began a steady climb upward. High into the clear sky he drove his plane until he was well above 6,000 feet, and then in a long series of spirals he came down.

Below in the bay the instructor-officers and several of Mr. Davison's friends and fellow-students were gathered in all sorts of craft, and nearby, Henry P. Davison's big yacht, the Shuttle, swung at anchor. When the Davison machine had come down to within approximately 400 feet of the bay the whirring sound of the motor, till then plainly audible, suddenly stopped. It was not ascertained last night whether the aviator shut off the engine or whether it stalled, but, according to witnesses, the big plane suddenly straightened out and the occupant was shot headlong into the water.

The waiting boatloads headed for the spot, and the young man was lifted from the water unconscious. He was hurried aboard a launch to his father's yacht, where a cursory examination revealed that his neck and back had been injured, but how seriously could not be determined. He was then put ashore at the launch and taken to his father's home on Peacock Point, near Huntington.

While the small craft darted for the Davison home, Harry Davison, his brother and also a member of the hydroaeroplane training station, climbed into a machine and flew to Peacock Point, where he had the servants prepare to receive the injured man. At the time of the accident there were six other machines in the air taking the tests, but none was near by. Though details were reluctantly given at the Peacock Point estate, it was learned that after a day of a few hours there it was thought wise to transfer young Davison to St. Luke's for a searching X-ray examination.

Mrs. Henry P. Davison, who had attended to her son from the time of his arrival at his home, insisted upon accompanying him to the city. At the hospital she was joined by her husband, and last night it was said they would remain there for the present.

HOTEL EARLE, 27½ Washington Sq. North. Desirable apartments; very low rates; high-class American plan. Fall and winter leases.—Advt.

KERENSKY CALLS OLD ARMY LEADERS FROM RETIREMENT

Ruszky and Gurko, Formerly of Northern and Southwestern Fronts, Called to Petrograd.

COUNCILS TURN ON LENINE

Now Demand Public Trial of the Maximalist Agitator and His Associates.

CALICIAN ROUT CONTINUES

German Women Fighters Are Reported Captured by Russian Women's Battalion.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—General Nicholas Ruszky, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the northern armies of Russia, and General Gurko, ex-Commander on the Russian southwestern front, have been summoned to Petrograd.

New orders issued by the Provisional Government extend the scope of the censorship. Publication in any periodical or any printed paper of any information with relation to the operations of the Russian armies or fleets, or news of any measure of a military character the divulging of which might prove harmful to the interests of the Russians or allied armies or fleets, without a preliminary examination by the military censorship, is prohibited. Any one infringing the order is liable to sixteen months imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 rubles.

Premier Kerensky, referring today to the situation in Russia, said: "It is a spectre of anarchy which needs to be obliterated. Stout hearts and stern hands are required to stay the rout in the army. There is plenty of good material in Russia, but it has been allowed to go to waste."

The Government, in view of the existing exceptional circumstances, has issued a decree closing the frontiers of Russia until Aug. 15, inclusive of that day, both for persons desiring to enter and those wishing to leave the country. The only exceptions will be persons holding diplomatic passports and diplomatic couriers. The decision is due to a desire to shut out suspects and undesirables who are flocking into Russia and to prevent the departure of many spies and criminals now at large whom the Government desires to arrest.

Lenine Concealed in Kronstadt.

According to the Gazetta, Lenine, the Radical agitator, is being concealed in Kronstadt, in the guise of a prisoner, by the Maximalists. The Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution censuring Lenine and his associate, Zinovieff, and demanding that the Radical leaders be tried. The resolution contains the following recommendations:

"First—The whole revolutionary democracy desires that the group of Maximilists accused of having organized disorders or incited revolts or of having received money from German sources should be tried publicly. In consequence the Executive Committee considers it absolutely inadmissible that Lenine and Zinovieff should escape justice, and demands that the Maximalist faction immediately and categorically express its censure of the conduct of its leaders.

"Second—In view of the exceptional situation, the committees of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates demand from all their members and from all factions of which they are composed, as well as from all members of local councils, the putting into absolute practice of all decisions adopted by the majority of the central organizations.

"Third—All persons prosecuted by the judicial authority must be removed from participation in Executive Committees until judgment is pronounced in their cases.

"Fourth—Considering it indispensable that the workmen and soldiers of Petrograd should have opportunity to formulate their attitude regarding recent events and their authors, the Executive Council recommends to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Petrograd that it put into execution as quickly as possible its decision regarding the re-election of all its members."

Only 11 members of the 300 voted against the resolution, six refraining from casting votes.

Moscow Congress Postponed.

The National Congress to be held at Moscow has been postponed until the Russian Cabinet has been reconstructed definitely. It is believed that the Cabinet changes will be effected within a few days and that the Congress may hold its first meeting next week.

The motive for postponement is the desire of the Provisional Government to reconstruct the Cabinet with stronger men, including members of the Constitutional Democratic Party. Negotiations looking to this end proceeded throughout yesterday and last night, Cabinet members and representatives of the leading parties taking part. The Constitutional Democrats have agreed to re-enter the Cabinet.

Among the new Ministers, according to an official statement by the Government, probably will be General Vladimir Monouskoff, first Secretary General of the Revolutionary Cabinet, and M. Astroff, Mayor of Moscow. These are party men, but Premier Kerensky insisted that they must be independent of party dictation, to which the Constitutional Democrats are said to have agreed.

A common program has not yet been decided upon. The chief obstacle is said to be the Socialist Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernoff, and his policy, which was denounced by Prince Lvoff, the former Premier, as calculated to injure the country's productiv-

Continued on Page 3.

Two More German Liners Now Under American Flag

BOSTON, July 28.—Two German steamships, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Cincinnati, were placed under the American flag at the Boston Navy Yard today. The ceremony was in charge of the yard commandant, William R. Rush. The Amerika, another German ship, will be commissioned Monday.

The vessels have about 70 per cent. of their complement, consisting of regular seamen and reserves, and will be ready for service shortly, officials said.

5-BILLION BOND ISSUE HELD UP

Senate Finance Committee to Leave That Part of McAdoo Program to House.

INCREASE REVENUE BILL

Will Bring It Close to $2,000,000,000 — Funds to Run War Till Next Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—After an all-day conference the Senate Finance Committee decided tonight not to arrange for the $5,000,000,000 additional appropriation asked by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for war expenses for this year.

The committee agreed to increase the $1,670,000,000 War Revenue bill by $273,000,000, so as to yield an aggregate of direct tax of $1,943,000,000. Whatever money is to be raised to make up the $5,000,000,000 beyond the increase of $273,000,000 put in the War Revenue bill the Finance Committee will leave to the House to work out.

What actuated the Finance Committee to reject Mr. McAdoo's request was a reluctance of the majority of the committee to provide for any appropriation beyond the actual immediate requirements of the Government. The committee calculated that with the War Revenue bill raised to $1,943,000,000, an income from the sale of Liberty Bonds of $2,000,000,000 and $1,250,500,000 to come from normal tax sources outside of the War Revenue bill, the Government would have ample money to run the war up t Dec. 1.

The $5,276,500,000 to be derived from the three sources indicated, the committee figured, could not be exhausted before Congress met again in December, and, if it became necessary to raise more money, this could be done by Congress.

To Vote on Monday.

While the committee adjourned until Monday to take a final vote on the rejection of Mr. McAdoo's scheme, Chairman Simmons said the committee was practically unanimous on the point. The vote on Monday, he said, would formally confirm today's decision.

In his estimate to the Finance Committee, Secretary McAdoo put down the expense to be involved in running the war up to June 30, 1919, as $10,775,807,000. The appropriations asked by the various Governmental departments aggregated $11,651,193,988, or $915,386,988 in excess of the estimate.

The Secretary of the Treasury urged, in submitting the estimates to the Finance Committee yesterday, that the while $11,651,193,000 be taken into consideration as the likely expenditure, so as to allow for any emergency. He did not mention contemplated loans of approximately $5,000,000,000 that are expected to be made the Allies in the near future.

On Secretary McAdoo's computation, the Finance Committee, to make up the $10,735,807,000 actually needed for this year, was asked to provide $5,000,000,000 of additional money.

The Liberty bond issue of $2,000,000,000, the war revenue bill appropriation of $1,670,000,000, and the $1,833,500,000 of ordinary taxes, exclusive of the war revenue measure, would make up the balance.

Mr. McAdoo was confident, after he submitted his figures to the Finance Committee, that the Senators would be convinced of the wisdom and urgency of providing for the extra $5,000,000,000. He expressed the hope that a way might be found to raise the extra money through the War Revenue bill, part of it in the form of direct tax and the rest as a bond issue.

But the committee, after going into an exhaustive analysis of the estimates, as compared with revenue provided through the bond issue and tax levies, upset the Secretary's calculation by deciding that he would have to go to the House for the $5,000,000,000. As Senator Simmons, Chairman of the committee, put it:

"The Finance Committee could not see why we should be called upon to appropriate $5,000,000,000 not needed for immediate purposes beyond the estimates already in hand, and for which appropriations had already been made or agreed upon. The estimates upon which these appropriations had been based were submitted to the House, which initiates revenue measures. The House passed upon them and based their appropriations upon them.

"The Finance Committee feels that the Senate ought to confine itself to these appropriations and that anything beyond them must go to the House. Therefore, the House will have to decide whether to provide for the $5,000,000,000 asked by Mr. McAdoo.

"It is not that the Finance Committee disapproves giving the $5,000,000,000, but that it is in the jurisdiction of the House to dispose of it."

The further fact that the Government did not need anything beyond the $5,276,500,000 provided for in the Liberty Bond sale, the usual tax revenue, and the additional war revenue, to run the war for the next four months was emphasized by Mr. Simmons as justifying the committee's attitude.

"The Government cannot possibly use more than the $5,276,500,000 already provided for by Dec. 1," said the Senator. "We have gone carefully into the requirements of the Government in prosecuting the war during the next four months and have calculated that the amount we fix is ample."

Back to the House's Figures.

In raising the War Revenue bill from $1,670,000,000 to $1,903,000,000 the Finance Committee goes back to the original draft of the measure when it was first in the House. This amount was asked by Secretary McAdoo at the time and estimates were submitted to the House to back it up.

As passed by the House, the War Revenue bill carried an appropriation of $1,810,000,000, having been shaved down in the process of passage.

To make up the $273,000,000 to be added to the War Revenue bill, the Senate Finance Committee discussed, today, three possible items upon which to apply the increase:

First—Incomes of individuals and

Continued on Page 2.

BOARD OF SEVEN NAMED TO GUIDE WAR PURCHASES

Scott Heads It, and Baruch, Brookings, and Lovett Comprise Buying Committee.

NO INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

Purchasing Dissociated from Personal Gain, Government Announces.

WILL STABILIZE MARKETS

Reorganization Leaves National Defense Council and its Advisory Commission Intact.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The formation of a War Industries Board of seven members, which will supervise the actual expenditure of many millions of dollars, and a Central Purchasing Commission, to be composed of three of the members of this board and Herbert C. Hoover, was announced today as the program for the reorganization of the Council of National Defense, which has received the full approval of President Wilson.

Frank A. Scott of Cleveland, the present Chairman of the General Munitions Board, has been selected to head the War Industries Board, and associated with him will be Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce, representing the army; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, representing the navy; Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis; Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific System, and Hugh Frayne, Chief Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York.

In the hands of this body of men will be placed unusual powers, as all purchases made by the Central Committee, on which Mr. Baruch, Mr. Brookings, and Mr. Lovett will serve, in association with Mr. Hoover when the question of foodstuffs is concerned, will be made in accordance with the general policies which the War Industries Board formulates and approves.

The plan of reorganization does not provide for the abolishment of the Council of National Defense, its Advisory Commission, or any of the subsidiary committees, which will be called upon from time to time to supply information and co-operate in any manner suggested.

Relations With the Allies.

No definite policy was announced as to the relations of the War Industries Board and its Purchasing Commission with representatives of the allies of America. It has been reported from time to time that Mr. Baruch or another might appear as the buyer for the allied nations as well as for the United States, but there is no such suggestion in the announcement made. It can be stated that there will be the closest co-operation with the buying interests of the Allies and that a definite policy will be reached which will avoid the danger of a competition in American markets which would tend to boost prices. Such a course, it is understood, is already being followed out in connection with the purchases of wheat and certain other grains.

It is the opinion here that the formation of the War Industries Board will prove one of the most important steps in the effort to bring about the stabilization of all American markets. It will provide also a definite body with which producers of the many war-time commodities may treat, and put an end to whatever confusion may have existed because of the cumbersome size of the Council of National Defense.

An official announcement issued by the Committee on Public Information shortly after the reorganization was put into effect contained this statement concerning the policy of the new administration:

The Official Announcement.

"The board will act as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government, determine the most effective ways of meeting them, and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services, and consider price factors and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities.

"On this board Mr. Baruch will give his attention particularly to raw materials, Mr. Brookings to finished products, and Mr. Lovett to matters of priority. These three members, in association with Mr. Hoover, so far as foodstuffs are involved, will constitute a commission to arrange purchases in accordance with the general policies formulated and approved.

"The Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission will continue unchanged, and will discharge the duties imposed upon them by law. The committees heretofore created immediately subordinate to the Council of National Defense; namely, Labor, Transportation and Communication, Shipping, Medicine and Surgery, Women's Defense Work, Co-operation with State Councils, Research and Inventions, Engineering and Education, Commercial Economy, Administration and Statistics, and Inland Transportation, will continue their activities under the direction and control of the council. Those whose work is related to the duties of the War Industries Board will co-operate with it. The sub-committees advising on particular industries and materials, both raw and finished, heretofore created, will also continue in existence and be available to furnish assistance to the War Industries Board.

"The purpose of this action is to expedite the work of the Government, to

furnish needed assistance to the departments engaged in making war purchases, to devolve clearly and definitely the important tasks indicated upon direct representatives of the Government, get interested in commercial and industrial activities with which they will be called upon to deal, and to make clear that there is total dissociation of industrial committees from the actual arrangement of purchases on behalf of the Government. It will lodge responsibility for effective action as definitely as is possible under existing laws. It does not minimize or dispense with the splendid service which representatives of industry and labor have so unselfishly placed at the disposal of the Government.

Acquisition of Mr. Scott.

Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the new War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense, is a Republican. He has been serving as Chairman of the General Munitions Board of the council since April 9, when the board began its work. Mr. Scott is an acknowledged authority on the quantity production of munitions for modern war, and through his work the General Munitions Board is already in close touch with the exact munitions situation.

"When Secretary Baker telegraphed Mr. Scott to come to Washington to assist the Government in the munitions problem he was serving as Vice President, Treasurer, and Manager of the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, a firm which had already made large quantities of machine tools, range-finders, gunsights, and other munitions for the Allies. After a series of conferences on the question of organizing industry to turn out in quantity the vast amounts of small arms, field guns, ammunition, explosives, and the many other varied requirements of a modern army, Mr. Scott was asked to remain in the capital indefinitely and undertake the work of correlating the needs of the army and the navy and developing sources of supply for the demands of the two in common.

Mr. Scott was born in Cleveland March 22, 1873, the son of Robert Crozier and Sarah Ann (Warr) Scott. His father died when he was 10 years old, and since then he has paid his own way in the world. His first job was delivering newspapers, his second carrying messages for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Other Board Members.

Bernard M. Baruch, since the formation of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, has been Chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials. He was suggested for that position by Secretary Daniels, in accordance with the plan by which the President allowed each member of the Cabinet to select a member of the Advisory Commission.

The appointment was given to him, it was then stated, in recognition of his rare ability and success as a financier and organizer. He and his committee have adjusted the copper situation to the satisfaction of the purchasing departments of the Government, and recently, in the offices of the Secretary of War, aided in bringing about the complete cooperation of the special committee from the Iron and Steel Institute of America, with the result that the steel interests of the country agreed to supply their entire output to the Government at the heads of cost, to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission, plus a reasonable profit, to be determined by the Government. Mr. Baruch is 47 years old.

Robert Somers Brookings is a St. Louis merchant who has gained prominence in educational circles through his active interest in the development of Washington University and the promotion of the Carnegie Institution and the Carnegie Peace Foundation, on the boards of both of which organizations he is serving as Trustee. Mr. Brookings was born in Cecil County, Md., Jan. 22, 1850. He is unmarried.

Lieut. Col. Palmer E. Pierce was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the early '90s, and was detailed to the Ninth Regiment of Infantry. He saw service in the Boxer rebellion in China during the Spanish war, and in the Philippine insurrection. He served several times as instructor at West Point, and recently was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. At present he is serving with the War College Division of the General Staff. He is a graduate of the Infantry School of the Line and the Staff class at Fort Leavenworth and of the Army War College.

Robert Scott Lovett is a national figure in American railway circles. His service as a director of both the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific from September, 1909, to September, 1913, he has since held the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific. In 1904 Mr. Lovett was made general counsel for the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific—the Harriman lines—and continued to serve them in that capacity until 1908, when he was elected a director and Chairman of the Executive Committee of both lines. Mr. Lovett was born at San Jacinto, Texas, June 22, 1860.

Hugh Frayne, labor representative on the new War Industries Board, is one of the prominent figures in the labor world. He is the official representative of Samuel Gompers in New York City, where he is chief organizer of the American Federation of Labor. In this district he is reported to have proved one of the most successful of all labor organizers in dealing with employers. He has been in business for himself. He has also been successful as a harmonizer within the ranks of labor in New York City.

Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher was in command of the naval force on the west coast of Mexico that captured Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914, and was commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet from September, 1914, to June, 1916. He is now a member of the General Board of the Navy, in which position he has served since June 29, 1916.

Admiral Fletcher was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1855. He was promoted to Rear Admiral Oct. 17, 1911, and served in command of the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, from Aug. 1, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913; of the second division from Jan. 4 to Nov. 6, 1913; of the Third Division from Nov. 6, 1913, to Feb. 18, 1914; of the First Division from Feb. 18 to Sept. 12, 1914, and as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet from Sept. 17, 1914, until June, 1916, when he was assigned to duty as a member of the General Board.

HOPE IN DUTCH COMMISSION

Press at The Hague Comments on the Blockade Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The Standard, commenting on the Dutch mission to America, says:

"The Government decided very late, but we hope not too late, to send a mission to America. It is obvious that in a normal way the legations are unfitted to give the special information required in such matters by the press and Government."

The paper then proceeds to point out that as Lord Northcliffe has been sent to explain the British standpoint, it is all the more necessary that the truth be known, as popular feeling is easily worked upon by incorrect figures. The paper proceeds to say that the import of some articles from America to Holland has increased during the war, and from that may be drawn an incorrect conclusion that Holland's total imports increased, but it is unnecessary to say that what Holland formerly got from Russia she now gets from America.

"We fear no unfair attitude on the part of America if the Government and press are properly informed," says the Standard.

Commenting on the Cologne Gazette assertion that Holland will doubtless be in the same plight as Greece, owing to the continued violation of her neutrality by England, the semi-official Nieuwe Courant points out that the Germans do not mention the sinking of a number of Dutch vessels in the North Sea, arguing that the Gazette always has been a defender of the submarine war and so cannot complain of other rights.

"But there is one thing which the paper forgets," says the Courant. "For a drama such as happened in Greece two parties are necessary, one which forces and the other which permits mishandling. * * * The belligerents can force us to take part in the war, but only so that the party who forces the Netherlands has Holland against it."

HOOVER IS ELATED OVER FOOD OUTLOOK

Declares American People Have Done More in 4 Months Than Germany Did in 12.

BERLIN AMAZED, HE SAYS

Our Cereal Crop Increased 850,000,000 Bushels and More Vegetables Grown Than Ever in History.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Characterizing the response of the people to appeals for increased production and conservation of foodstuffs as "the greatest spontaneous volunteer effort ever made in history," Herbert C. Hoover said today that America had met the test of war in a manner that had amazed Germany and had laid the foundation for a successful termination of the conflict.

Mr. Hoover said the American people had accomplished more in a practical way in four months than Germany accomplished in twelve. No autocratic Government, he said, could have obtained the same results.

Millions of new gardens had been planted, he said, providing the largest supply of vegetables in the history of the country, and the prospects were for an increase in production of cereals of 850,000,000 bushels. Laws were needed, Mr. Hoover added, only to protect the people against those who would profit on their volunteer movement.

"Even though the situation in Europe may be gloomy today," said Mr. Hoover, "no American who has knowledge of the results already obtained in every direction need have one atom of fear that democracy will not defend itself in the United States.

"I recall that shortly after we joined the war I had a conversation with a prominent German official who had spent some time in the United States and who had a much deeper appreciation of what America's entry in the war would mean, than most Germans. His final remark to me after a long discussion was: 'I do not fear the American soldiers, because they cannot arrive in time; what I fear is the intelligence behind the 100,000,000 of people.'"

People Have Met the Issue.

Mr. Hoover reviewed the situation at some length in the course of the interview.

"No one can rightly be gloomy over the outcome for the American people in this war," Mr. Hoover began. "Success in this war is a question of resources and the will and ability of the people to organize themselves to use them rightly and to endure. Many thinking Americans and the whole world have been watching anxiously the last four months in the fear that democratic America could not organize to meet autocratic Germany. Germany has been confident that it could not be done. Contrary proof is immediately at our door, and our people have already demonstrated their ability to mobilize, organize, endure, and prepare voluntarily and efficiently in many directions and upon a mere word of inspiration, aside from the remarkable assemblance of our army and finances.

"We declared war four months ago, and it was announced by the President that one of the great problems of the war would be food; that we must prepare to increase and to save our foodstuffs for the year in advance, not only for ourselves but for our allies as well. There has been no consequential national legislation, yet the greatest spontaneous volunteer effort ever made in history has not only provided us with a larger stock of food supply as a result of patriotic planting in every quarter, but waste is being eliminated out of every crack and cranny of our homes and of our industries, and this is being done without compulsion of the law, but by spontaneous effort and self-denial of the people.

"There have sprung up overnight throughout the United States in every city, county, village, and State definite and positive organizations, practical in their ends and unflagging in their efforts, which have the will to solve the food supply questions. No autocratic Government could accomplish this. Government could accomplish less in twelve months than our people have done in four. The only need of our legislation and authority is to curb those who would profit by the volunteer movement. The proof of all this lies in the fact that our present prospects indicate an increase of production of cereals by 850,000,000 bushels, and although our farmers planted an increased acreage of wheat the weather has not responded for this year. Literally millions of new gardens have been planted or extended everywhere. We have the largest supply of vegetables ever in our history.

"The wolf is at the door of Europe, and with all these surpluses, our stock of foodstuffs would still have been too little for the demand upon us during the coming year if our people had not responded to the call for wise use, economy, and elimination of waste. The response not only in planting, but also in conservation has been of such a spontaneous, magnificent order as to give confident optimism in the ability of our people to prepare and to persevere. In the main, our great surplus of perishables, because of our inability to ship these to our allies, a call was sent out from Washington asking that our people should consume the perishables in the Summer and Fall months in substitution for the great staples which should be held for the Winter, and to ship to our allies. They were asked to substitute corn for wheat and to conserve the waste of meat and fats by the use of substitutes. That this is being done is already evidenced by reports of decrease in cereals and in meats, which indicate a most remarkable decrease in demand for these commodities and an increased demand for substitutes.

Response of the Women.

"A call was also sent out asking that all perishables that could not be consumed should be preserved and stored. This call since the arrival of perishables in May has been met by the response of millions of women in the country in not only the matter of preserving in the household, but also by the creation of innumerable committees, and clubs, demonstration trains and instructors provided by our educational institutions, the country, and now, although we are only half way through the canning season, we can begin to see magnificent results. We have every reason to think that the American woman has not lost the household arts of her pioneer mother.

"Our American canners will this year produce about 1,700,000,000 cans of fruit and vegetables. Our Government and people will require about 200,000,000 of these cans. The returns we have from various State organizations indicate, from the results obtained during the first half of the season, that the American women will preserve 200,000,000 jars and cans of fruit and vegetables this year and will thus supply any deficiency called for by the Allies.

"A few days ago we sent out a call to the women of the country that they should sign a pledge to us to accept our suggestions as to substitutes and waste elimination in their homes, so far as their circumstances would permit. Already we have over 2,000,000 home pledges from 48 to Washington, Philadelphia leading with 250,000. St. Louis, for example, has had over 150 mass meetings of women in arrangement of the enrollment. There are 2,400 organized women in Virginia taking a housewife census in Kansas. We shall have the millions of homes in the United States enrolled as members of the food administration, joining us in volunteer regulation, within sixty days, and this in response to a simple request and with no extended organization on our part, except reliance upon the support of women's committees of the Council of National Defense, State Councils of Defense, the multitude of existing women's organizations, and the strong support of all the churches and fraternal organizations of the country. As soon as we can formulate the voluntary regulations, we shall call for similar pledges from every public eating place and every trade in the country.

"The elimination of waste in the country has been most gratifying. The best index of this saving is in garbage returns from our large cities. We have the returns from the month of June from cities of a population of 15,000,000, showing a reduction of their garbage by 32 per cent. under the month of June last year. This is a monument to the energy of the American women, not only of households, but of the organization of public opinion for the elimination of waste.

"Now that we make a broad survey of the country after four months, we find every State spontaneously creating a definite and active food organization presided over by capable and devoted men and women, who have sacrificed every interest in this national service. We find a well-considered and well-defined organization of sub-committees on the various phases of food production and conservation, and we see these duplicated by sub-organizations in counties and municipalities. This is the organization of democracy, and this is positive proof that only upon call of national duty our people will rise, and rise over night, to the real defense of their faith. I have no fear that the superior intelligence of our people and their capacity for self-denial, their will to persevere, will not prove a wall against which the Germans may battle for the next five years if it be necessary."

PERSHING NOT IN POLITICS.

General Writes to Brother Decrying Speculation on His Future.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—John J. Pershing is in France merely to do his best to beat the Germans. He has no political ambitions, and all talk concerning his name with political preferment is extremely distasteful to him and members of his family. What he wants from the people of the United States is only co-operation in furnishing needed men and munitions, not hero worship or thought of present or future reward for him.

This, in effect, is a summary of a letter just received from the commander of the American forces in France by his brother, James F. Pershing, in which the General requested that the press of America avoid speculation on his political future and refrain from personal adulation of him, his son, or his relatives.

"My brother," said James F. Pershing today, "is not and never will be a candidate for President or anything else. He is a soldier, pure and simple. I couldn't tell you whether he is a Republican or a Democrat.

"The General asks that I do what I can to stop the papers from talking about his ambitions. In fact, he has none; the job in hand is his life's work. The French, he says, wished to show their enthusiasm for the United States Army and to the nation which has entered the war in their behalf, and gave a royal welcome to him—not as a personal tribute, but as the only available symbol of America's participation in the war."

HAS A FOOD PLAN TO BEST MIDDLEMEN

Dillon Wants Consumers to Form Clubs to Buy Direct from Producers.

AGREES TO FILL ALL ORDERS

Families Will Get Goods at Farm Prices, with Cost of Transportation Alone Added.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, presented yesterday in an open letter to food consumers what he believes is a practical way of besting the middlemen and the food speculators. He proposes, by the forming of clubs of consumers, to bring the producer and the consumer together, and, furthermore, he pledges his personal effort and the machinery of his department to obtain food at wholesale rates and to distribute food direct to the buyers. The Commissioner's letter follows:

Every day fresh food is sold in the wholesale market here for less than the cost of shipping it from the farms. When it gets to you the cost is high. Some of it goes to the dumps. Tons of it waste on the farms, because the wholesale price does not cover freight charges.

We propose to city consumers:

1. That they form clubs of ten or more families.

2. Designate some address where the food can be received and distributed to members of the club.

3. Designate one person to send us the orders.

4. Arrange to pay cash with order or furnish a deposit.

We will furnish such clubs lists of prices and will fill the orders every day. As soon as 100 clubs are formed we will furnish a special delivery. We already furnish a few clubs. We can extend the service to any extent.

The State Department of Foods and Markets will in this way help you escape the middleman. You will get the foods at farm prices and many of them for less than the cost of growing them. You will pay it in wholesale price and the cartage. This is a practical way to reduce the cost of your food.

In explaining his plan Mr. Dillon said that he did not expect any trouble in getting his orders transported. The problems of transportation would only be those faced by others, and, he added, he proposes to see whether the consumer bought by wholesale or retail, he was paying the cost of transportation. The difference would be that in addition to carter and cartage charges there would not be added the enormous profit now taken by the commission merchants and the middlemen.

"Food produce is now rotting on the farms because the farmers cannot sell it in the wholesale market at even enough to cover the cost of production," Mr. Dillon said. "My idea is to remedy this condition, and in so doing to prevent waste and cut the unnecessary cost of living. The department will go to the farmers and pay their price, bring the goods to this city, and sell to the clubs at the absolute cost of purchase and delivery. Not a cent of profit will be sought. If it is not possible to obtain orders from the farms I will send men out in the early morning to buy in quantities from the docks.

"There is no question of getting food—all kinds of farm produce, including eggs and butter. At present onions, beans, cabbages, peas, and cucumbers are almost given away in the wholesale markets. The consumer, however, does not get the benefit of this condition. For example, an article that costs 2 cents in the wholesale market can be bought uptown for 15 cents, and prices run in like proportion."

The Commissioner was asked whether there would be any trouble in getting his goods into New York, and he said that he expected to make arrangements with an express company and have them carried at the regular schedule of prices.

Mr. Dillon believes that there will be no trouble in getting sufficient clubs organized to make the scheme feasible, and if the consumer shows interest he will keep the clubs going all the year around, buying and shipping from Southern and Western markets when the seasons make such buying necessary.

As an illustration of present conditions, it is related that a farmer within the city spent a whole day having radishes bunched and packed, only to find, on reaching the wholesale market, that he could not sell them for enough to pay for the barrels, to say nothing of the cost of labor.

5-BILLION BOND ISSUE HELD UP

Continued from Page 1.

corporations, which, in the War Revenue bill, as drafted, is a graduated tax upon incomes above $5,000, besides a normal tax of 4 per cent.;

Second—Excess war profits tax on corporations and individuals;

Third—A tax on consumers.

The majority of the committee favors putting the brunt of the increase upon individual and corporation taxpayers. It is estimated that the entire $273,000,000 can be obtained in that way. The committee, however, does not wish to impose too heavy a tax upon any particular source of revenue, and it is possible that part of the extra appropriation will be applied to taxes on articles of consumption.

Senator Simmons expects the committee to complete its redraft of the bill on Tuesday, and to offer the altered measure to the Senate next Thursday. The Senate probably will take it up at once, and debate it until final passage.

FOOD CONTROL ISSUE IS STILL UNSETTLED

Conferees Fail to Reach Final Verdict on Administrator or Three-Man Board.

SETTLE PROHIBITION FIGHT

Alcohol Barred and Discretion Left to the President on Beer and Wine and on Commandeering Stocks.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Conferees on the Administration Food Control bill failed tonight to reach a final agreement on the measure and adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

The conferees had smoothed out their differences on a prohibition provision, agreed to the section fixing a $2 minimum per bushel for wheat, and met again tonight to consider the two big points left in dispute, the question of whether food control shall be exercised by one man or a board of three, and the Senate section creating a Joint Congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

The prohibition provision approved provides that thirty days after the bill becomes law no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of any distilled spirits for beverage purposes, with a separate stipulation that the prohibition shall not apply to the fortification of sweet wines. Importation of distilled spirits is prohibited in a new section.

The House conferees receded on their position to the liquor commandeering amendment, which was adopted substantially as written by the Senate, except to include whiskey in stock as well as in bond. This authorizes and directs the President to commandeer any or all such distilled spirits for redistillation where it may be necessary for munitions and other military or naval supplies. The spirits commandeered would be paid for by the Government. It was understood at the Capitol that the President has no present purpose of resorting to the commandeering authority. Discretion is given to the President to stop either the manufacture or importation of beer and wines.

There was little opposition to the Senate's two-dollar wheat guaranty amendment, but it was changed so as to make it apply to next year's crop instead of this year's. The section authorizes the President, when he finds that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of wheat production and that it is essential for wheat producers to have the benefits of a guaranty, to require the food administration to determine and fix a reasonable guaranteed price to assure the producers a reasonable profit, not less than $2 a bushel at the principal interior primary markets. It also provides for additional customs duties on wheat, when necessary, to bring the price of the imported article up to the guaranty.

The $10,000,000 appropriation for nitrate stocks in a Senate amendment, as agreed to, authorizes the President to procure necessary stocks of nitrate of soda for increasing agricultural production during 1918, and to dispose of them at cost.

The conference already had agreed to Senate amendments aimed to stop Government advisory agents from having pecuniary interest in war contracts, and to authorize the President, if it should become necessary for national defense, to fix coal and coke prices.

HOLD UP PROHIBITION, HOUSE LEADERS' PLAN

Expect Senate to Pass Sheppard Resolution and Are Preparing to Sidetrack It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Preliminary plans for postponing a vote on nation-wide prohibition in the House until the regular session of Congress received the attention today of leaders of both parties, following a prediction that the Senate would adopt the Sheppard prohibition resolution.

An effort will be made first to persuade the prohibitionist element in the House not to press its advantage at this session. If this fails the leaders will endeavor to keep the Senate bill in the Judiciary Committee, to which it will be referred when it comes to the House.

At the beginning of the session the Democratic caucus voted not to take up before December any legislation except that recommended as war legislation by the Administration. The sudden decision of the Senate to vote on the Sheppard resolution, however, has encouraged some of the more radical House prohibitionists to insist that the House take up prohibition if the Senate acts favorably upon it. Leaders of both parties are understood to be against this program, and indications are that the Sheppard resolution will be in committee until the regular session.

Some of the Prohibitionists, it is said, are willing to forego a vote at this time, and are content to wait for a vote a few months in the event the Senate acts favorably. Should the Senate defeat the resolution there, of course, will be no action of any kind in the House.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

One of the anti-prohibition members of the House said today that he was advised that anti-prohibition Senators had decided not to block a vote because of a desire to dispose of the prohibition agitation for once and all, and that a number of these Senators would vote for the Sheppard resolution on that ground. That the resolution, which proposes a constitutional amendment for nationwide prohibition, will be adopted by the Senate by a narrow margin is freely predicted about the House.

The House vote—if it comes—will be close, although Prohibitionists claim a two-thirds majority, and the antis are not positive in making claims against this majority. Since the vote on the Hobson resolution, more than two years ago, a number of States have voted "dry," and the prohibitionist element in the House has increased. The bill making the District of Columbia "dry" lacked only one vote of a two-thirds majority.

Two years ago the Hobson nation-wide prohibition amendment was defeated 197 to 190, the "drys" at that time being unable to muster even a majority, whereas two-thirds was necessary.

Prospects were today that the House leaders would get together on a program to have the Sheppard resolution go over until December if the Senate sends it to the lower body. Prohibitionists are in a somewhat conciliatory mood because of the legislation already obtained at this and the preceding session and probably will enter into a postponement agreement if a vote is promised next session.

AMERICAN ARMY FACES BIG TASK

Continued from Page 1.

army material and supplies that are absolutely necessary for success. We must have motor lorries, not by dozens but by thousands, tools of every description, material to construct new trenches and emplacements for big guns, materials to make bomb-proof shelters, clothing, boots and arms, guns themselves, thousands of them, too, of all sizes so that when we let loose the hell of our artillery upon the Germans we can cable that we, instead of anybody else, had the greatest concentration of cannon fire that has ever been known. If any other army concentrates guns so that if stretched in line they would be only a few yards apart—as already has been the case—our guns in a similar line must stand wheel to wheel. For that is the only way we are going to beat the Germans.

What America Must Provide.

When our work here is finished it must be recorded that the activities lumped together are greater than those of a world metropolis. We are not part of the British army, we are not part of the French army, or any army. We are just the American army fighting under the Stars and Stripes in France. We must build railroads, main lines and narrow gauge spurs, literally by the thousands of miles to keep our troops moving and our supplies right behind them.

I say nothing of our activities in the air, which may take so great a part in winning the war. The airplanes are only an arm of the service. I proceed from the front to the rear—to the base of our organization in France on sea.

Now comes the portion of my message, the most important of all. From the time an American Sammy steps off a transport that lands in France to the time he kills or gets killed in the trenches of the enemy everything that happens to him must be made possible by America. Aside from the very intensive training that France is giving the first detachment of our forces already here, we must depend upon nobody, we must do everything for ourselves. Our next detachments must be trained by the detachment already here so that the French troops now having them in hand can go back to the line. America must bring them here and keep them here; she must feed them and transport them; she must supply every single item that is necessary.

There is no use to say the sea is too wide, the ships too few, and the task too difficult. True, it is a far greater job than the formation of business trusts. It makes San Juan hill look like a baseball game and building the Panama Canal like the afternoon of a child at play. In connection with the allied plans the Generals of our army must make their own plans. Our intelligence department must depend first on itself. We must plan and map our own ground; we must conduct our own fight. We are to have an army all our own in the allied line; it must be all ours to the last button on the boots. We are committed to this task; we must see it through, and the quicker every American realizes how hard and big it is the better. There is no use sending over hundreds of pairs of mules with only dozens of sets of harness. It is useless to send officers and horses and forget to send bridles and saddles. America has had three years to watch the mistakes made by the Allies, so that if we go ahead making the same mistakes, to which our distance from the conflict lends even greater importance, we will have no one to blame but our precious selves.

Troops Have Much to Learn.

To this task every officer and every man now in this training camp has dedicated his life. The day is not far distant when it will be his privilege to spend his blood for the principles upon which his country is founded and for the freedom and peace she has prized so highly. It is the message of our officers and men that I am sending, and nothing more. I have tried for three years to give an understanding by cable of the magnitude of this task if ever it would be necessary that we take it up. Our army is here now, and true to American standards only a few weeks have been necessary for it to gather to itself a complete understanding of its size today compared with its job in hand.

I was on the quay when General Pershing set foot on French soil, and when the same troops with whom I am living today marched off their transports. Even in the short time I have known them I can see a great change, not so much in the way they look, although they seem much harder now than then, but in the way they think.

An officer at whose mess I lunched thus summed up the situation. He said:

"This army has had to forget practically everything it ever knew and start all over again."

How that start has been made I am able to judge for myself. America may not be considered a military nation, but the Americans are certainly a fighting race. Sammy has taken hold of this new way to fight better and more quickly than any other soldiers on the allied line. Show him a new fangled machine gun and he takes it apart and finds out all about it for himself. Give him a hand grenade and he has already figured out an outcurve on the way to throw it that bids fair to beat the distance record of the entire allied line.

French officers are frankly and delightedly amazed. A French Hason Captain of an American machine gun squad told me yesterday that his gang knew more in twenty-four hours than even his own chasseurs could learn in two weeks. Not a man in that squad had ever handled a machine gun before, yet I saw them go through a drill that for snap, quickness and "chic," as the Frenchman called it, was a perfect revelation that caused British callers who knew the particular gun in hand very well were goggle-eyed with wonder.

Although there are plenty of interpreters Sammy does not need interpreters; he gets on by himself, and as one of Canada's colonels said yesterday: "These interpreters all learned English instead of American, anyhow." But one French officer best dismissed the subject of interpreters. He said: "Your men do not pay attention to interpreters. They watch what their men do, then they do the same thing themselves."

Sammy Popular in Villages.

So, you see, taking everything into consideration, there is nothing the matter with Sammy today and he will be a great deal better tomorrow and in a very short time he will be the finest brand of fighting man that the war has produced. The countryside in which he lives already loves him. He is a lovable chap, that is why. He is a gentleman, this Sammy of ours, despite his cuss words and his noise. He is often noisy, there is no gainsaying that, but he has an inherent gallantry that appeals especially to the French. In dozens of French villages where he is billeted—tiny hamlets where all the men long ago have gone to war, the coming of Sammy has brought the greatest joy. When he is off duty he usually has all the children of the place in tow and seems to enjoy it quite as much as they. Sammy's fondness for children is also aiding him to learn the language for the children speak far more slowly and distinctly than their elders and inasmuch as Sammy's blunders are so amusing, they have far more time and patience in making him understand.

On an old stone wall I found a Sammy sitting beside a little girl of six, solemnly learning how to count. He held up his fingers and the child told him the number in French while he repeated it over and over until he got the pronunciation. It was funny, it was pathetic. Sammy seemed so far away from home and a look into his future probably would not indicate anything very gay or enduring. Later in the day I ran across the same lad at a pedler's cart telling his pals he could speak French and he would interpret for any who wished to buy. He did not do so badly, either. The teacher had taught the numbers well.

With the poilus assisting him in training Sammy is equally popular. For every battalion of Americans there is a corresponding battalion of French billeted in the next village along the road. In fields, valleys, and hills between are their workground from morning until night and they share a common midday meal hot from the camp kitchen on the field. Each battalion of every regiment has already held its sham battle, a form of defense and begun minor operations which will gradually develop until the full scale of mimic front is established which will be held against a mimic assault and modern war action.

Sammy Has a Few Kicks.

Custom has established that on alternate Sundays the poilus and Sammies entertain each other in their home village to the music of the regimental band, so already the fraternity of the two armies is a matter of firm fact.

Of course, there have been minor difficulties on minor subjects. Sammy does not like French tobacco, and shouts his dislike at the top of his lungs. He has learned that common French table wine which has no kick whatever if consumed the way the French consume it cannot be imbibed by the barrel without trouble. There have been other little rumpuses, but as one of our old Sergeants remarked on one of these occasions to the French interpreter who expressed sincere hopes that Sammy was not insulted: "Don't you worry, old man; there never was an American who didn't have to raise a holler about something."

So, as I said before, there is nothing the matter with Sammy as he stands today in France. He is a credit to his country, and the country should be proud of him. But Sammy who is here cannot do the job alone. There is not enough of him to do that, and I have already tried to explain his message to the folks back home. The French Army has placed the seal of approval upon us. With them we register 100 per cent. so far as we go. Winter is coming. We have got to go the limit. Something more than a flag has got to represent us in that holy of holies of war—the citadel of Verdun.

DUTCH CORRESPONDENT LAUDS OUR SAMMIES

Writer in Handelsblad Describes with Enthusiasm His Visit to American Camp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 27.—The Handelsblad publishes a long article on the arrival of the Sammies in France from a correspondent in France. Pointing out that without doubt when the history of the world war is written the arrival of American troops in France will be treated as an event of the foremost importance, the writer proceeds to tell how, in company with other correspondents, he was conducted by an American officer to see the American base, and further that the whole impression he received was one of reliance and strength which must be shown in all the Americans do. He says that doubtless many people in Holland treated the first report of the arrival of American troops in France as bluff, but that the writer had seen thousands upon thousands brought with the first transports and housed in barracks built by French engineers, only waiting to be sent to the training camps. The writer says that when he expressed his admiration to the officer, the latter merely shrugged his shoulders, saying:

"That's nothing but the beginning. Wait till we are once started."

The writer then proceeds to explain that America has the lead over England in that she has more men, more money, and more feeling. Also, that America can profit by England's experience, thus avoiding many mistakes. The writer regrets that he can give no figures, and so cannot indicate, but is positive with which the American expedition was prepared, but advises the Netherlands to be careful about prophesying in the future.

The writer points out that Sammies is the name given to the Americans in France and not Teddies, as the Dutch are inclined to call the American contingent.

They are, for the most part," he says, "fine, well grown boys, well developed by sports, less stiff than the middle class English; their walk is supple and easy-going, although a military man of the old school would not consider them rigid enough."

The writer is impressed by their independent manner and bearing toward their superior officers and their manner of saluting. He says their discipline is more that of mutual understanding between men and officers than of obedience.

"Literally all are clean shaven," he adds, "and not two or three men in a hundred have mustaches. Nearly all the faces show decision and strength. We were received by the Colonel of the camp, who did the honors, and we seemed to enter upon another world thousands of miles from France, and were reminded of the romances of Aimard, Cooper, and Mayne Reid. A hundred small details gave us the impression of being in a camp of wood men or men accustomed to prairie life and making shift with primitive means and to solving difficulties."

The writer was much impressed by the Americans bringing their own food, declaring that everything showed their handiness, even their manner of pitching tents and building camp fires, also their cooking and mess implements, &c.

The writer reports having met a contingent of Americans remarkably equipped with white rolls, and asked where they had been. The Colonel replied: "To bathe. As long as we are here they all go to bathe in the sea every day."

The correspondent proceeds to tell how clean and jolly they looked.

"What a pity to think that the same men," he says, "will be in the trenches in a few weeks, where they will be unable to get even water to clean their teeth."

Continuing, the writer says he saw Allies of all colors and nationalities, Americans, negroes, Arabians, Chinese, Rotumans, and French, and a few guests not entirely at ease, namely, war prisoners, German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish, pointing out that their work in the fresh air of unloading ships and keeping up the railroads is not such a hard job, they being mostly dock workers, and used to similar work.

"At present their morale is bad," he says. "I heard that when the inhabitants talked to the Colonel of the contingent the prisoners said:

'Well, well! You want us to believe that. But then we will be obliged to believe that our submarines do not command the seas.' They refused to believe until the first transport arrived and they saw. Then all their good humor vanished, for it was true. They came even from America to fight their Kamerads. How would it end? And as hundreds and hundreds but thousands and thousands debark their faces got longer and longer, and they realized what every thinking person has realized who has followed events for the last two years. * * * Since then their lot is harder, for they are now at work under the scornful supervision of American bluejackets who when their own work is finished sit down cross-legged to chew and dabble.

"'A pity we cannot let a few of you go home to tell what you have seen,' said an officer. 'That would be a shock to their resistance.'

"'It is quite necessary,' said his colleague. 'When a few of us are at the front we will soon bring them to reason.'"

OUR YOUNG OFFICERS WIN PRAISE ABROAD

Men from Plattsburg and Elsewhere Show High Degree of Efficiency in Camp in France.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, July 27, (Delayed.)—The hard training which the American troops are now undergoing is bringing out a marked degree of efficiency of young officers who only recently joined the army, having undergone training at Plattsburg or at other camps. Regular army officers are particularly struck by the enthusiasm with which these men have plunged into their work. They declare that the quality of these officers sets at rest any doubt as to the high standard of leadership in America's new army.

The young officers have adapted themselves very quickly to the new conditions met here in training with French instructors, and seem to appreciate fully the minute details. They are exceedingly earnest in their work and never tire. They have won unstinted praise from older officers who have seen long years of military service. One Colonel of one of the old-line American regiments, standing today watching the work of one of his battalions in which many reserve officers are serving, exclaimed:

"They are simply splendid. I cannot say enough about them. I have never seen a better class of young officers anywhere. With very little preliminary guidance they have shown themselves capable of taking over entire direction of the battalion. They have perfection of their work not only much of the technique of professional soldiers, but the high morale and enthusiasm of men who have been attracted to military service by natural inclination."

The Colonel further expressed what seems to be the opinion of most officers already here, that as many of these officers from training camps as can be spared should be sent to France at the earliest possible date to undergo intensive training in the actual war zone, and also to have experience in the trenches, so that they will be fitted as instructors to the American troops as they are landed. There is a feeling that these young officers should not be held in America until the regiments to which it is proposed to assign them are actually formed, but should come in advance of their regiments so that they can direct the final training of their men here.

Under this plan a certain number of officers would be assigned more or less permanently to training duty in America, and men of the various regiments would go through their hands for drill in the rudiments of soldiery, such as the manual of arms, ordinary marching tactics and general setting-up instruction. They would then cross the ocean and the regimental staffs would be completed on this side from among the officers who already had undergone a course of study and training in the ever-changing rules and practices of modern European warfare.

It is now being planned to take both officers and soldiers to the French front in detachments from time to time, so that they may see and study life behind the trenches before they are actually called upon to take their places there. These trips will all be made during the training period, and men who have been in the trenches will instruct other squads.

Word was received from headquarters today that the expeditionary force field bakery would be in operation within the next few days, supplying the soldiers with the American bread. They have been living thus far on the regulation French war bread.

Representatives of the Salvation Army arrived at headquarters today and will soon make arrangements to hold meetings in the various billeting areas.

The Headquarters Staff has received from the French Government meteorological data of the department in which the American troops are training, and also for the part of the line in which the troops may eventually be employed. These figures show January is the coldest month of the year, with a mean temperature of 36 degrees Fahrenheit, a maximum of 46, and a minimum of 5 above zero. November, December, January, February, and March are all cold months, with much rain and quite a little snow, so that preparations already are being made to protect the troops as far as possible from Winter hardships. The dampness causes the cold to be felt keenly, a temperature of freezing on this side being as uncomfortable and dispiriting as zero in most American latitudes.

TWO HOSPITALS SET UP.

Johns Hopkins and Roosevelt Units Established in France.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 28.—Two American base hospital units, organized under the direction of the Red Cross, but taken over by the United States Army, have just arrived in the American army zone in France and are established some twenty miles apart. Both units have taken over French hospitals, where, however, there are very few patients. The work will soon be organized of caring for the American sick and wounded sent back from the advanced field hospitals and the casualty clearing stations.

The first of the units to reach France was Base Hospital No. 18, organized at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. This was quickly followed by Base Hospital No. 15, from Roosevelt Hospital, New York, the latter being organized and equipped largely through the interest of Clarence Mackay.

Each of these organizations is capable of caring for 1,000 to 1,500 patients. They have brought over large supplies, but one of the great problems they will have to meet is that of keeping warm this Winter, for a serious coal shortage is threatened.

The Roosevelt Hospital unit is now established in a number of Summer hotels, which are not provided with heating facilities for Winter, and they will be ready under way to install stoves, or, if possible, set up a steam-heating apparatus. The Johns Hopkins unit is temporarily housed in a French base hospital, but may later take up its quarters in a barracks, which is really easier to heat than the barn-like hotels.

The two American units include some well-known American surgeons and physicians, who, while awaiting American patients, will visit the most of the French hospitals in this zone. America's medical aid is now very great at the battle front, considering that six great British hospitals were taken over in June.

AMERICAN GENERAL AT FRONT.

Visits Foremost Trenches, Equipped with Mask and Helmet.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 28.—An American General returned to camp today from a brief but interesting visit to the French front. He plans to go again soon and with him probably will go many other officers.

Wearing a French shrapnel helmet, and with a gas mask slung about his neck, he entered the trenches and inspected them for some distance, even including bits of the front line. As British fronts, very little can be seen of the fighting from the trenches, however, the

FLANDERS GUN DUEL REACHES HIGH PITCH

Germans, by Massing Great Quantities of Artillery, Attempt to Silence British.

FRENCH REPEL NEW BLOWS

Enemy Continues to Suffer Heavily In Fruitless Attacks on Aisne Front.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 27, (Delayed.)—The enemy is firing an enormous number of shells at the British trenches, roads and back areas. He seems to have piled up huge supplies of ammunition for this artillery offensive, including a quantity of gas shells, which he puts over at night in low-lying ground. His "hate" is specially directed upon the country along the coast, although he is active with guns and raiders as far down as the neighborhood of Saint Quentin.

Yesterday I went up to the coast and saw his fierce bombardment of Nieuport, which he is smashing to bits by a great concentration of fire. Here by the lines of the dunes which are piled along the sea front like high waves the scene of war is extraordinary to any one who has been watching the inland war for over two years. Until one gets very close to the zone of fire the ugliness of war is hidden. I suppose the sense of peace is greater here because the imagination associates ideas of the pleasure and childhood and holiday of life and the smooth yellow sands and blue shimmer of the calm sea and little red-roofed villas tucked under the shelter of sandy hills.

So it is for miles beyond Dunkirk, up to Coxhyde, and on the way to Nieuport Baths, which is the watering place of the inland town of Nieuport. Pretty for frivolities were played out there in the fine, empty houses. Most of these unquestionably are houses. Most of the villas are abandoned now and life has gone out of them, but still even as far as Coxhyde, and beyond that, their red roofs glow brightly behind the dunes, so that one might be tempted to go into them in search of pretty ghosts. It is better not to be tempted, as I saw yesterday when I stood with two officers outside one of these clusters of houses looking out to sea. It seemed absurd to have steel helmet slung across one's arm in case of need and gas masks at one's side. Suddenly overhead came the song of a shell, a high singing note like the violin in Mendelssohn's wonderful music on the seashore, and then the grumpy whoof of its explosion. A volume of reddish-brown smoke up from those red-roofed villas, so charming to see against the yellow peaks of sand. Five other shells followed into that deserted place. No, it was better not to go down there in search of pretty ghosts.

Later and farther forward I came across a man lying flat on his stomach looking very intently at a ruined town in front of us, where a great number of shell were bursting. It was the town of Nieuport, and the man, said the gentleman on his stomach, was giving it hell. In spite of the smoke of many shells it was easy to see its ruins, the white stump of its church tower, the ragged walls of its houses, the huddle of gray old bricks, which were its several shells burst together among those ruins, and sometimes clouds of smoke veiled the place together until the sea wind blew it away in ribbons. A solid barrage of white smoke hid part of the British lines from the enemy.

All the time the air was thick with airplanes like midges on a summer evening. Enemy guns tried to tear down the British scouts and fired black shrapnel at them ceaselessly, but while I was there did not bring any to earth. So, with great and terrible violence, this work of the guns goes on, and there was no mercy for the men on either side, because shellfire has no compassion and no chivalry, and there is poisoned gas in it.

31 German Airplanes Downed.

LONDON, July 28.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads:

In the course of patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Ypres we captured forty-seven prisoners, including two officers. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides at various points along our front, especially north of the River Lys.

Yesterday morning the aerial activity was slight, but from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until dark it became very great. The fighting was intense. The day proved a markedly successful one for our airmen. The vigorous offensive tactics employed enabled our artillery and machines to carry on their work successfully during the day and made it possible for us to take an unusually large number of photographs.

Our bombing squadrons, moreover, carried out many raids and bombed four of the enemy's airdromes. Some of our machines came down to very low altitudes at a distance of over forty miles behind the enemy's lines. Fifteen German machines crashed to earth, sixteen others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

The War Office issued the following statement this morning:

We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentières. A hostile attack upon our positions east of Quennevere was successfully repulsed.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in the neighborhood of Armentières, north of Ypres, and in the Nieuport sector.

Gun Fire "Most Intense."

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—Drumfire of the greatest intensity began in Flanders this morning, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The activity of our own and the enemy's artillery on the Flanders battle front continued with undiminished intensity, with the exception of brief intervals. This morning the most intense drumfire again began. In Artois there were lively artillery engagements from time to time.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—South of Allies two new attacks by the French against the positions won by us on the Chemin-des-Dames failed with heavy losses. Elsewhere, aside from a temporary increase of fire in Champagne and on the Meuse, there was little activity.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht—There is nothing important to report.

During numerous air engagements the enemy lost thirteen airplanes.

French Again Repulse Germans.

PARIS, July 28.—After a violent bombardment the Germans last night returned to the offensive on the Aisne front, delivering a series of attacks. The War Office announced this afternoon that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. The statement follows:

The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of new German attacks on the whole front before Braye-en-Laonnois, Epine de Chevregny, and the Ouvrage de Monumental, all efforts of the enemy infantry to penetrate our lines were repulsed completely, and its losses were very heavy.

There was active artillery fighting in Champagne, at Mont Haut, and on both sides of the Meuse.

The official statement issued by the War Office tonight reads:

The day was relatively calm save in the region of Ailles, Hurtebise, and both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very pronounced on both sides.

KAISER AWAITS BRITISH BLOW.

Tells Hindenburg His Thoughts Go Out to Germans in Flanders.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—Emperor William, according to a telegram from Berlin, has sent the following message to Field Marshal von Hindenburg:

"From the battlefields of Galicia, where my troops in an unresting advance have won fresh laurels, I recall with a grateful heart the unforgettable deeds of my armies in the west. In reply to the enemy with tenacious perpetuity, above all, I think of the brave troops in Flanders, who for weeks have been the target of the most violent artillery fire and who dauntlessly await the future."

M'INISTER BEYENS TO RETIRE

Belgian Cabinet Official Is In a Serious State of Health.

HAVRE, July 28.—An official communication issued today by the Belgian Government says that Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, wishes to resign, owing to the state of his health. His physical condition is such, the statement says, that even a long leave of absence would be insufficient to re-establish his health, which has been undermined during the two years the Minister has held office.

Baron Beyens's colleagues, with whom, it is added, his relations always have been most confident and courteous, regret his departure, and the country is deeply grateful to the eminent diplomat for his indefatigable work in the most critical period of Belgium's history.

ALLIES WILL AID RUSSIA IN CRISIS

Paris Conferences Decided to Lend All Possible Assistance to Kerensky and Brusiloff.

LATIN ALLIANCE PLANNED

Rome Official Dispatch Says Franco-Italian Cordiality Will Be Its Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Italian Embassy from Rome received today indicates that whatever differences there may have been respecting the Balkan situation, political as well as military, were thoroughly composed at the recent Paris conference. In addition to the major allied powers, the Governments of Serbia, Rumania, and Greece were represented, and a complete understanding was reached. The Russian situation was considered also.

The dispatch reads:

"A part of the Conference of Paris which has not been sufficiently emphasized is that the Ministers and Generals of the allied countries discussed the necessity of assisting in every possible way Premier Kerensky and General Brusiloff, who are fighting anarchy and disorganization in Russia.

"The wish expressed by the Russian Provisional Government to hold a new conference for the revision of the war aims of the Allies does not in any way disturb the Allies, who are all fighting not for imperialistic motive, but for the freedom of the world. Russia must be helped to overcome her present danger with all the means that her allies can put at her disposal."

The dispatch said that there were enthusiastic manifestations of Franco-Italian cordiality at the conference, the French press emphasizing the importance of the proposed Latin alliance. It continued:

"In official Italian circles and in the Italian press the reception accorded to the Italian members of the conference was hailed as a sure step toward the proposed alliance between the two peoples. A complete understanding already exists between the Governments. The French press has accepted again the idea of taking advantage of these renewed evidences of the profound friendship between France and Italy to suggest that plans be laid to establish permanently the Latin alliance, which should co-operate with Anglo-Saxon and Slavic block of nations to prevent any possible aggression and war in the future.

"The two countries, says the French press, are now united for a common cause; their union must be made permanent because it represents the natural conclusion of a brotherhood of arms, of aims, and of ideals, and reciprocal national and colonial interests have been carefully examined and appreciated. It is quite natural that France and Italy should come together. With them the first nucleus of Rumania is likely to draw in the combination, and so is Spain, provided the ideas of Count Romanones prevail and Spain chooses the course dictated by racial tendencies and national interests."

A separate meeting was held after the conclusion of the Allies' formal conference by the Italo-Franco-English delegates at Paris. The decisions and conclusions are of the discussions and conclusions are being kept secret, but it was declared authoritatively today that these nations have not even considered the abandonment of Saloniki, but will maintain the international army there and the Italian army in Albania.

"All the Allies are trying to do," it was said, "is to harmonize and coordinate their actions and efforts in that sector of the war, in Macedonia and in Albania."

It is understood that a new military policy was outlined, but its terms have not been divulged. Whether offensives against Bulgaria or Turkey in Europe could not be learned, but it was asserted that a perfect understanding and a common program have been arrived at by Italy, France, and Great Britain.

SCOFFS AT PARIS MEETING.

Berlin Paper Says Allies Said Nothing About Balkans' Fate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27, (via Copenhagen.)—Commenting on the declaration concerning war aims just issued by the representatives of all the Entente countries assembled in Paris, the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag expresses its astonishment that nothing was said about the purpose for which the conference was ostensibly called together, namely, the fate of the Balkans. It says:

"Not one word about Serbia's re-erection, nothing about the Serbian-Italian or Greek-Italian front erections, nothing about war aims in the Balkans. But they have gathered together their strength for a new flourish of trumpets with which to impress the world. Again the fable of the solely culpable German imperialism is told, of the legendary German crime, of the equally nebulous measures for prevention in the future of menace of a breach of international law.

"It does not pay to show up again this falsification of history, to prove again that English imperialism, which has made breach of international law its foremost principle, is really responsible for all the sorrow that is visiting the world. All that, which is nothing, is that in answer to the German Reichstag's peace manifestation, the whole Entente Powers issue a solemn declaration. That is no answer at all. Is the phraseological emptiness of their declaration of merriment as a rejection of all further discussion or merely dejected evasion? Paris, London, Rome, and St. Petersburg will be more anxious for further explanation than Berlin."

SPANISH PREMIER SEES RESTORATION OF ORDER

Promises New Elections as Soon as Constitutional Guarantees Can Be Restored.

MADRID, July 28.—Premier Dato in the course of an interview with Larios de Medrano, editor of the Liberal, said the Spanish Parliament would be dissolved and new elections held so soon as the constitutional guarantees could be restored. Speaking of the general situation the Premier said:

"I am satisfied with what the Government has done to establish calm and order. Valencia and Bilbao now are tranquil. I hope there will be no further trouble and I believe the check administered to revolutionary endeavors will prevent the Government to restore normal conditions."

Referring to events in Barcelona and to social, political, and economical reforms, the Premier said the Government was well disposed to the Catalanists and regretted that the Deputies and Senators in Catalonia had allowed themselves, principally for electioneering reasons, to adopt a hostile attitude toward the Government.

"The time has not come for Spain to change its régime," the Premier concluded. "The spectacle of a country where war has had as its consequence internal revolution ought to serve as a lesson for us."

ITALIANS RAID IDRIA.

Report That American Aviators Are Coming Rouses Enthusiasm.

ROME, July 28. — Reporting military operations on the Austro-Italian front, the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department says:

The usual daily artillery engagement was very brisk yesterday between Zugna Torta and the Arsa Valley. In the Upper Dogna Valley and on Monte Rombon and Monte Dosso Faiti it was also lively. The infantry activity was confined to skirmishes between patrols. Two powerful mines were exploded by the enemy under one of our trenches on Monte Nero. No damage was done.

The air services were active on the whole front. Last evening one of our airships effectively bombed the railway between Santa Lucia and Bazza di Modrea, and the Opcina military works were damaged by our airplanes.

This morning a large squadron, with an escort of chasers, dropped nearly three tons of high explosive on the electric power station at Idria and on Hydrants in the Chiatopano Valley.

Both the army and civilians are enthusiastic over a report that the United States Government proposes to send aviators to the Italian front. King Victor Emmanuel sought information on this subject from the American Mission while here and the American Embassy has taken up the matter.

Official opinion here is convinced that America can give the speediest aid to secure a quicker victory by sending an abundance of aviators. The presence of Americans on the Italian front, it is contended, would have a great effect and would increase the goodwill in Italy for the United States.

OUTLINES PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY

Scheidemann Includes Belgian Independence and Integrity of France.

GIVES WARNING ON REFORM

Must Be Real to Get Socialists' Support—Wants Fruits of Russian Revolution Saved.

COPENHAGEN, July 28. — Philip Scheidemann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, gave yesterday the views of the Socialists on their participation in the Government. Herr Scheidemann said that, if a Parliamentary Government were formed with a program which the Socialists could approve, they must participate and share the responsibility. If, however, members of the Reichstag were only to become subordinates to Under-Secretaries and Chancellors, they would not accept the invitation to participate.

Herr Scheidemann said it was necessary to defend Germany against Russia as long as it was an enemy, but the Socialist did not desire to see the fruit of the revolution destroyed. The Galician retreat involved the Russian soldier and the masses in frightful sufferings. The Socialist Government was able to assign the responsibility for this enormous misfortune to the Bolshevists of another school.

Herr Scheidemann set hopes for a speedy peace upon the Russian Socialists, but not the Maximalists, who transformed brother strife into brother murder and involved the country and army in deep trouble. This should serve as a warning and an example to the German Socialists not to follow dangerous advice from abroad to work for a revolution amid war. He said that to attain it all sides must hold fast to the program of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and the German Reichstag, uninfluenced by a momentary military situation. He warned against a new attempt to offer Russia a separate peace, and declared that an announcement must be made that Germany has no desire for conquest on any side, and that Belgian independence would be guaranteed as well as the integrity of France.

Herr Scheidemann said that Premier Lloyd George's suspicion that Germany wishes to lay a hand on Belgium is unfounded, because this is incompatible with the Reichstag resolution. Scheidemann had previously declared that the struggle to determine whether the people should rule in Germany was uncompleted, and the Socialists were demanding a Government which would act in the sense of that resolution.

The Austrian Socialists have never been friendly toward Germany's submarine campaign, and the party's organ in Vienna, the Arbeiter Zeitung, now prints an article maintaining not only that the campaign of ruthlessness will not hasten the end of the war, but was not undertaken to this end, but to give the Germans a shipping advantage in the after-the-war competition.

The writer of the article, a shipping expert, says the world's commerce suffered in the period before the war from a pletora of tonnage, causing frequent crises to occur. He points out that England has been able largely to counterbalance the effects of the losses due to submarines by more speedy loadings and unloadings of cargoes and by taking especial care of her big ships engaged in trade with her colonies. He points out that the destruction of British tonnage, however, will serve as a permanent handicap in shipbuilding of a German character, with the vigorous co-operation of the steel industry, a chance even to draw fully abreast of their British competitors. This gigantic struggle of the maritime and commercial interests of Germany prompted the submarine campaign, he insists.

The news of the retirement of Dr. von Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, is confirmed by his personal organ, the Deutsche Tageszeitung. Dr. von Schorlemer was an exponent of conservatism and junkerdom in the Cabinet. He was an opponent of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the retired Chancellor, and also came into conflict with Dr. Georg Michaelis, the present Chancellor, on the food regulation question while Dr. Michaelis was elected for that work previous to assuming the Chancellorship.

It appears now that Dr. von Schorlemer is retiring rather than to accept a program of franchise reform.

New Greek Minister Chosen.

ATHENS, Friday, July 27.—M. Rousses has been designated by Foreign Minister Politis as the new Greek Minister to the United States.

LOOT, THEN DESTROY AN AMERICAN SHIP

Germans Get Coffee and Bacon from the Bark Carmela Before Patrol Boat Interrupts Them.

LONDON, July 28.—After being attacked by gunfire by a German submarine, the American bark Carmela was sunk by bombs in the entrance of the English Channel on July 27, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty today. The crew was picked up and landed at Plymouth. There were no casualties. The statement follows:

American sailing vessel Carmela, of 1,379 tons, from New York, was attacked by gunfire by a German submarine and subsequently sunk by bombs in the entrance of the English Channel on July 27. The crew was picked up and landed by a war vessel at Plymouth. There were no casualties.

PLYMOUTH, July 28.—All the members of the Carmela's crew, which numbered twenty men, were uninjured. They will be sent to Liverpool tomorrow to embark for New York.

The Carmela was attacked at 6 o'clock this morning by a German submarine of small type. The undersea boat fired four shots at her and the crew then took to their boat.

The submarine ordered the boat's crew to go aboard the submarine and, placing an armed guard over them, used the boat to loot the ship's stores of coffee and bacon. At the end of the second trip the Germans were interrupted by the approach of patrol vessels, which rescued the bark's crew. The submarine was not seen again.

The bark Carmela, 1,379 tons, was built in 1873 at Glasgow. She sailed from the United States June 29 for Havre, France. Captain John A. Johnson was in command, with a crew of twenty, including six Americans. They are: Ernest Dobert, mate, Seattle, Wash.; Homer Langford, engineer, Fort Myers, Fla.; M. J. Enright, assistant engineer, Norfolk, Va.; George Matthews, oiler, 201 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn; Charles Arnel, steward, Philadelphia, and A. Anderson, assistant engineer, Washington State.

BELGIANS CAPTURED U-BOAT

Made Crew Prisoners Before They Could Destroy Their Vessel.

PARIS, July 28.—The German submarine that ran ashore on the French coast west of Calais on Thursday was not destroyed when its crew set fire to the gasoline tank, but was captured by a troop of Belgian cavalry, according to a dispatch from Calais today.

The stranded submarine was first sighted by a customs officer. He called upon some Belgian horsemen who were exercising nearby to come to his help. The rode down the beach, the message reports, surrounded the U-boat and made prisoners of the crew, while the astonished countryside watched the accomplishment of the feat.

Two More Norwegian Ships Sunk.

LONDON, July 28.—The Norwegian steamer Thorsdal of 2,200 tons has been sunk by a German submarine, says a Norwegian Foreign Office report. Twenty members of the crew were rescued. The sailing vessel Vaarbod also has been sunk, according to the same authority. The crew was rescued.

KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW ILL.

Duke of Brunswick Leaves Western Front for a Long Rest.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the German Emperor, has arrived at Gmunden, Upper Austria, to undergo treatment for a nervous breakdown, according to a report from Vienna.

The Duke, who has held a command on the North front, has been ordered to take a long rest, probably for several months.

CONCESSION TO THE DUTCH.

Boundaries of the British Danger Zone Have Been Shifted.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—Announcement was made today at the Netherlands Navy Department that the boundaries of the British danger zone had been shifted temporarily to facilitate the voyages of home-coming vessels.

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The New York Times is a national newspaper. It goes daily into the homes of 344,456 leading citizens in 2,500 cities and towns in the United States. The Times has a larger subscription list than any other newspaper in the United States.—Adv.

ALLIED MIGHT RISES AS ENEMY WEAKENS

Military Situation of the Entente in West Actually Better Than It Was a Year Ago.

PARIS, July 28.—The military situation of the Entente Allies on the western front at the end of the third year of the war is regarded by competent authorities here as actually better than it was a year ago, and enormously better prospectively by reason of the intervention of the United States.

The big change in the relative position of the Allies was brought about by the evacuation of a part of France by the Germans. This retirement, which was announced in Germany as a strategical retirement, made with the object of attaining a superior fighting position, has turned out to have been simply a retreat so that the German lines might be shortened and held by fewer divisions.

Wherever the lines have moved on the west they have moved toward Germany. The Allies measure their success, not by the ground gained, but by the fact that the Germans have had to endure shock after shock and, in doing so, have lost.

The German reserves, in the belief of French authorities, have diminished during the year by about 1,200,000, or at an average rate of 100,000 a month. The German wastage during April, May, and June is placed at upward of 250,000 a month; the casualties rising during May, according to German admissions, to 170,000, not counting those slightly wounded who may be able to return to service.

The situation on the Russian front is a cause of deep concern, but it is not regarded here as possible for Germany to spare many more troops from the eastern front for action on the western front than already have been brought up. Hence, it is believed here that in the worst possible circumstances the fighting power of Germany cannot be greatly increased on this front.

France and Great Britain count upon the American army to be in position under more favorable circumstances than in any Spring since the war began. The British army in France is delivering powerful blows which can be maintained indefinitely.

France Confident, Says Ribot.

France begins the fourth year of the war in calm confidence and determination, as expressed today by Premier Alexandre F. Ribot in these words:

"Until the people with whom we are at war finally awaken and free themselves from the detestable régime that oppresses them, nothing will stop the Allies in their effort that will bring back peace to the world by the triumph of their arms."

At the request of The Associated Press, the Premier wrote:

"The entry of the United States into the conflict that is pending in the world was the capital event of the third year of the war. It was welcomed with enthusiasm by all the allied peoples. They thus learn that may be the effort of the American soldiers who have come to fight by their side. That event reconsolidated mightily throughout the world. Certain Latin-American States, where sentiments favorable to us were touching marks of sympathy on the day of her national fete, already have shown by their breaking off relations with Germany that they had ceased to be under the influence of the Germanic peril.

"Greece, wrenched from the intrigues of a foreign faction, is preparing to send fresh contingents to fight with us on the Macedonian front. The cause of national liberty in all countries is finding more ardent advocates, who are heard with increasing attention.

"The enemy, disappointed in his insensate hope of isolating ocean navigation, and confused in his effort to sow the courage of the Allies by false offers of peace, can do no more than to seek to envelope the origins of his criminal enterprise in a veil of untruth.

French Finances Unshaken.

French finances have been unshaken by the war in the opinion expressed by Charles Gide of the University of Paris, an eminent authority on economic questions.

"France," said M. Gide, "has spent about 70,000,000,000 francs on three years of military effort. Yet in the seventy-sixth month of hostilities, the French people are investing in short-term Treasury bonds as freely as they were two years ago, that is, at the rate of about 1,400,000,000 a month."

As evidence of the excellence of French credit, M. Gide pointed to the co-operation of the United States in this way, saying: "This formidable aid to France and her Allies. This," he continued, "not only removes all doubt concerning the result of the war from a military standpoint, but relieves the financial situation by diminishing the drain upon French gold.

"The money France has spent to sustain her military effort inside the country swells the figures of her outlay to immense proportions, but this outlay cannot be considered a dead loss except in such proportion as is spent for steel, explosives, and other material made to be destroyed. Increased prices paid for every commodity must be remembered also, has vastly increased the revenues of the French people. Before the war these revenues were 30,000,000,000 to 35,000,000,000 francs. Now they are 50,000,000,000 that, formidable as these figures show that, formidable as the war debt may appear at first right, the problem of its liquidation is not so alarming after all.

"France can stand another year of war quite as well as she stood the third year. It would be embarrassing for her to pay in gold for everything bought abroad, but this difficulty has been relieved by the credit generously granted by the United States.

"France will get through the war financially sound, will reconstruct her industries rapidly, and her interior situation will be liquidated without causing an economic upheaval.

"I do not think any country will be ruined by the war. All are more or less in the same situation as France. The only real drain upon their resources is what they pay abroad. The best expenditure is that which might be called fictions—that is, the transfer of money from the pockets of some citizens to the pockets of others, a transfer in which a great many new fortunes have been built up, but in which the real riches of the country have been left untouched.

"The talk of an economic war after the belligerents lay down their arms has almost subsided. I consider it neither possible nor useful for Germany to be crushed commercially. She will be vanquished on the battlefield, her military power will be crushed, but she will be left free to work out her own economic destiny."

To Entertain American Aviators.

PARIS, July 28.—The Aero Club of France is planning to give a reception on Thursday next to the American Aviation Mission.

KERENSKY CALLS OLD ARMY LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

ity. The official statement says that another post may be given to Tcheremoff.

The convocation of the Moscow conference is threatened by the objection of M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and other members of the Duma to be invited as private citizens. The latter desire that the entire Duma be invited as a still existing legislative body.

The Government has promulgated a decree guaranteeing complete liberty of conscience to all Russian citizens.

It has also made a number of alterations in the regulations regarding imports. Goods will be allowed to be imported only on the authority of the general administration dealing with imports abroad, or by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Otherwise they are liable to confiscation. The goods confiscated under this order will be at the disposal of the War Ministry.

The Ministry of Commerce, in agreement with competent authority in other departments, will draw up a list of goods not affected by this decree.

The new decree will come into course from the day the customs authorities receive telegraphic notice. It will not apply, however, to consignments which are proved to have been dispatched within three weeks from the day when the decree was published.

LONDON, July 28.—Dispatches from Petrograd dealing with the military and political situation concur that Petrograd itself is outwardly calmer than it has been for months, which is attributed to Premier Kerensky's strong repressive measures, including the disarming of rioters ad mutineers. Among the arrested extremists it is said is Mme. Kollontai, who was taken into custody at Tornea, Finland, while returning from Stockholm.

The Ministry of Justice is said to have issued a statement that it has clear proof that Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist, and two of his associates, Zinovieff and Kamenoff, were concerned in a German plot against Russia. None of the correspondents, however, mentions the arrest of Lenine.

The whole internal situation is said to show signs of improvement, and according to The Times's Moscow correspondent it is generally recognized that the various domestic problems must now await the end of the war for solution. On the other hand, this correspondent records the victory of the extremists in the recent re-election of the local executive of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The Recalled Russian Generals.

The retirement of General Ruszky from the command of the armies of the north, and of General Gurko from a group in the south, involved the same principle, but from different points of view—interference with the Previalnoi Government by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The council's order of April to the soldiers that they were to choose their own officers demoralized the army, and General Ruszky, who had been a favorite officer of the Czar, was dismissed on May 10. But the real crisis came on May 14, when, owing to the usurping conduct of the council, several Ministers and Generals resigned, including Brusiloff and Gurko.

On June 4, after the reconstructed Ministry had given new assurances against a "separate peace," Brusiloff was made Commander in Chief, succeeding Alexieff, but Gurko was still left in retirement with the dismissed Ruszky.

RUMANIANS PRESS DEFEATED TEUTONS

Austro-Germans Continue to Follow Up the Retreating Russian Armies in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—On the Rumanian front Rumanian troops are continuing their pursuit of the retreating Austro-German forces in the direction of Kedzi-Vasarhely. They have occupied the heights southwest of Berseozi, taking an artillery battery and making prisoners. In the region of Kalakul Mountain on the Rumanian front the Russian troops are advancing. On the battlefront in Galicia nothing of material importance occurred yesterday. Appended is the official report:

From the Baltic coast to the Pripet River there have been fusillades and scouting reconnoissances.

In Galicia, on the front where the enemy has been on the offensive, nothing of material consequence has occurred.

In the Carpathians the enemy attacked one of our detachments in the region of Botmotchu, to the east of Kirlibaba, and pressed them somewhat.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Kedzi-Vasarhely, Rumanian troops continue their pursuit of the retiring enemy, and have occupied the heights about five versts southwest of the villages of Monasturka, Kochirul, Dragoslavo and Berseczi, and the heights to the southwest of Berseczi. In these engagements Rumanian troops captured a battery and some prisoners.

In the region of Kalakul Mountain our detachments have advanced toward the Putna River and have occupied the village of Bodupie, on the left bank of the river.

There were fusillades on the Carpathian front.

Aviation: Enemy airplanes made a flight over the railway station at Mogodechna, (northwest of Minsk,) dropping five bombs upon the hospital camp near the station. A physician was killed and a nurse, priest and two sergeants wounded.

Southwest of Baranovitchi a German observation balloon was burned by one of our airplanes.

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)—East of Buczacz the Russians are rapidly being driven out of Galicia, and the supplementary official statement from the War Office tonight says that German troops are approaching Zbryz on the Russo-Galician frontier, about ten miles south of Husiatyn.

Following is the report issued by Army Headquarters earlier in the day:

Front of Prince Leopold—Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli.—Our division gained further terrain east and southeast of Tarfnopol. On both sides of the Dniester the defeated Russian armies continue their retreat while destroying numerous roads and railroads. Our army corps has crossed the Jagie-lnica-Horodenka-Zabolowow line.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—The troops on the northern wing are drawing close to the Pruth Plateau below Kolomea. West of Seletyn-Fundul, on the Moldavian Road in the wooded Carpathians, German and Austro-Hungarian troops have wrested some heights positions from the still resisting enemy.

In the Upper Putna Valley the forces belonging to the southern wing have retired to the eastern slope of Berecz-ker Mountains before the superior pressure of the enemy.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—There has been no change in the situation.

HUGE TASK FOR PURSUERS.

Advance with Insufficient Troops Called Difficult for Germans.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from Petrograd to The Daily News attributes the catastrophe in the southwest front entirely to extremist influences, and says those troops behaved worst who had received the most reinforcements from Petrograd.

The main argument whereby the extremists exerted their influence is, says the correspondent, the absence of an agreement making it clear to the soldiers that Germany is responsible for the continuance of the war. Another part of the plea is that the soldiers' real enemy is behind him in the shape of the bourgeois. These and similar arguments so influence the men that, although they greatly outnumber the enemy, many regiments move off, others follow, and there begins a movement eastward which destroys communications and interrupts supplies to troops who have tried to stick to their positions, so that these, too, are forced to join the general stream.

Thus far the retreaters do not show any sign or intention of stopping on a line. The splendid position of General Brusiloff's old line north and west of Tarnopol have been thrown away. It can hardly be called a German victory, since it is not the result of German pressure. If the Germans had been in great force the retreat of the southern army would have long ago been cut off, but it is probable the Germans themselves were somewhat disorganized by the magnitude of the task before them.

With insufficient troops, an advance on this scale is a difficult operation, and German communications also cannot be established in a moment over such a wide area. Any halt on the part of the enemy caused by fatigue and hunger would not be surprising. This might give the Russians time to rest and reform for re-action among the soldiers by exposure of the extremists. Let them once realize, says the correspondent, that the extremists have tricked them, and the same troops who voluntarily retired today will voluntarily advance.

Predicting the end of the Russian crisis in a week or ten days, A. Ju Sack, Director of the Russian Bureau of Information, declared yesterday that the present series of reverses on the eastern front would be followed by the greatest offensive of the war. What appeared to be a severe disaster for Russian arms at the present time, he said, was really fraught with great benefit for the country, because it brought the "internal diseases" which imperiled the life of new Russia right to the surface, where they could be stamped out.

"The events of the last two weeks," said Mr. Sack, "have brought Russia face to face with the provocateurs and Germany's spies who have been plotting ruin and disaster in every branch of Russian life. In a week or ten days I expect a complete transformation. The anarchists and spies will be shot in great numbers. A few units in the army that are full of propaganda will be wiped out, and a new offensive will be begun that will recover every bit of lost territory."

GERMAN WOMEN FIGHTING AS SOLDIERS

Members of Russian Women's Battalion Tell of Capturing Some Near Smorgon.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—When the Russian women's battalion, known officially as the "Command of Death," went into action against the Germans near Smorgon July 25 they captured a number of women from whom it was learned for the first time that German women also were fighting on the battlefront in Western Russia.

The wounded heroines of the women's battalion arrived in Petrograd today leaving their commander, Vera Butchkareff, and Marya Skrydloff, a daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine, in hospital at Vitebsk. Interviewed, the women said it was reported that of the 200 of the command who reached the front only 50 remained. Twenty were killed, eight were taken prisoner, and all the rest were wounded, wounded.

"Several times," said one wounded girl, "we attacked the Germans. Especially unforgettable was our attack at Novosjassky Wood, near Smorgon, where the enemy hearing the voices of girls lost their nerve. The result was that many of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. Among the prisoners were a few women, from whom we learned for the first time that German women also were fighting.

"We did not feel the slightest fear for our personal safety. Our passion was to serve the fatherland. We advanced gayly against the foe with laughter and song, our only unpleasant sentiments being when we first came to the corpses. Once, when replying to the enemy's severe rifle and machine gun fire, we discovered to our amazement that all our men companions in the neighboring trenches had treacherously fled, leaving us—a handful of women—to face the enemy alone."

TELLS HOW RUSSIANS EVACUATED TARNOPOL

Pastor Described to German How Soldiers Became Demoralized After the Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—The Berlin Tageblatt's war correspondent, William Hegeler, was one of the first newspaper men entering Tarnopol after the Russians evacuated it. On the open road from Jezierna to Tarnopol the day before he saw the Kaiser receiving a report on the operations, which was accompanied by the thunder of a hundred guns. In the distance the towers of Tarnopol rose from the fog and smoke and dust of the raging battle. Sixteen hours later Central Towers troops entered the city. After describing the devastation and ruin of Tarnopol, which was still burning in many places, and the joy of the populace at being released after three years of hostile occupation, Hegeler tells of a conversation he had with the venerable chief pastor of Tarnopol, who said, among other things:

"The Russians were quite well behaved during these bitter years, but they were harsh masters. They didn't use my church, but held service in a school building. They were very good to the Ruthenian peasants, some of them latter growing rich from their transactions with the Russians, but the Jews also made much money out of them. The common soldiers, however, would now and then plunder the Jews of whom we have 30,000 in Tarnopol, against 15,000 Catholics. The Russians proved very rude and oppressive, though toward the so-called better classes, and I was constantly called upon to intercede.

"With the disposal of the old régime things changed somewhat for the better. The soldiers seemed to think more of themselves, and they would talk to our citizens with a condescending air. 'Now, poor fellows still have to obey your Kaiser, but we are republicans.'

"Soon, however, ominous signs of degenerating discipline became apparent. Once I saw a soldier sitting with outstretched legs in a public place, barring passage to an old General. The soldier never moved, so the General pushed his legs aside. 'Why do you jump?' said the soldier contemptuously, as the General went on without a word.

"Despite these conditions Kerensky succeeded in inspiring a large part of the army with new enthusiasm. In making brave men of shirkers and of those deadly tired of war, but they were fanatics like himself. He was here himself only ten days ago, quite a young man with a face like a actor. Russian men were a few when I arrived in that city. After describing the devastation and ruin of Tarnopol, which was still burning in many places, and the joy of the populace at being released after three years of hostile occupation, Hegeler tells of a conversation he had with the venerable chief pastor of Tarnopol, who said, among other things:

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ALSACE HOPES MUCH FROM AMERICAN AID

Times Correspondent Finds Confidence in Military Power of This Country.

VALLEYS RICH WITH CROPS

Senegalese on Garrison Duty—A Glimpse of the Characteristic Hospitality of the People.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

A Glimpse of Alsace Under the French.

I.

MASSEVAUX, Alsace, July 6.—The Ministry of War chose the front that I was to visit, and after staying in Paris to witness the exciting scenes of the Fourth of July, I was called for by an official in a motor at an early hour the following morning and taken to the Gare de l'Est. I had as my companion a well-known London editor, whose only son fell in one of the battles of the Somme. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we got off the train at Belfort, the one French fort that successfully resisted German attack in 1870, and whose garrison marched gallantly out unconquered and unconquerable in obedience to the orders of the Paris Government. Belfort has been shelled in this war, but not enough to ruffle her martial serenity.

My colleague and I were met by an officer whose reputation as a litterateur is international. I wish I might give his name, but I was warned that the mention of names would be an indiscretion. Suffice it that he is a native of Colmar, in Alsace, that he speaks English, that he knew precisely what would be most interesting on such a short visit as we were able to make, and that he and my colleague, the latter one of the foremost international authorities on literature in general and poetry in particular, were holding discussions of high interest on their favorite subjects when not occupied with war talk.

The Minister of War had elected that we should see a portion of that Alsace which French arms had reconquered. I was the first American, as it happened, to appear in Alsace since our country had come into the war. I was a little embarrassed to find that word of the visit had preceded me and that it was to be taken somewhat seriously as a milestone. I soon found, however, that nobody could be embarrassed long, but only pleased and delighted by the gay and charming hospitality of Alsace.

Senegalese Garrison Village.

Our route lay over the famous Vosges Mountains and shortly after we had passed the crest, which here is only about 1,100 feet above the sea level, our officer announced that we were now in Alsace, and there opened before us the lovely valley of the Doller. In a few minutes we were in the village of Sewen, (pronounced Sayven,) which is garrisoned largely by Senegalese. They interest greatly a Southerner raised among and by darkies. It never loses its strangeness to me that these Africans are unable to talk or understand American.

A big buck was cooking supper out on the roadside and we watched him with an interest which was augmented by our guide's conversation with him in a patois understood by both. He was making a kind of burgoo of rice and horse meat in an immense vessel about the size of a stereotype metal pot, from which issued a most appetizing smell. His tribesmen eschew pork, but when taxed with slipping some quantities of that most surreptitiously into the stew, old Mose, as he might have been called on form, grinningly admitted the charge. His nose spread almost across his face, he was pock marked, humor laughed in his eyes and expanded his lips. He was one of those negroes whom an experienced Southerner would at once pronounce as having "a heap of sense."

When I showed interest in the black men, several of them were called up and we tried to induce them to carry on conversation in their native tongue, with only indifferent success owing to their timidity. Their faces are scarred in infancy by lines indicating tribal affiliation. They carry a kind of cutlass that might have been old-fashioned three years ago, but which has become most useful in trench warfare.

We went up the Doller a mile or two to see a dam built by the Germans in 1884-1887 and which supplies water power to a portion of the valley. We had an entrancing view from this dam—one of many permitted us during our visit. It was difficult to realize amid such peaceful scenes that a horrible war was going on within a few miles. In the valley of the Doller as elsewhere in that part of Alsace now in French hands the crops, particularly potatoes and hay, are unusually fine and the impression from any vantage point is one of prosperity and plenty.

In the late afternoon we drove down the valley in the direction of the Rhine to Masevaux, where we were to put up. It is a beautiful town with a population of several thousand. It has enjoyed prosperity from cotton and leather manufacture and so far the Bosche has spared it, contenting himself with an almost daily airplane visit, perhaps by way of warning. The church has an organ which the inhabitants compare favorably to the famous one in the Strassburg Cathedral. They had arranged a recital in our honor and to show its quality, but the time proved too short.

Patriotism and Hospitality.

We drove to headquarters, over which floated the Stars and Stripes along with the French flag, to pay our respects to the Commandant, and found that he was to give us a dinner in the evening. In the meantime we were conducted, not to the excellent hotel, but to private houses. My friend went off to a house near the main street, while a Captain took me to a fine old mansion in the square and introduced me to my hostess.

When I met my colleague later I said, "No matter how charmingly you are located, I am more so." But he stood up stoutly for his own. My hostess was the youngest of four sisters left remaining of a prominent Alsatian family. The parents had died since the war; the only son was killed in Champagne. The three elder sisters were conducting a hospital in Belfort. My hostess kept her house open for French officers and soldiers. At one time thirty or forty were accommodated there, but the number was now reduced to six or eight.

From my hostess I heard the strongest plea for restoring Alsace and Lorraine that I had ever heard anywhere. She had only a small vocabulary of broken English, but she used it with a convincing eloquence. It was as if I embodied the whole United States, which had come to rescue Alsace if it could be shown that Alsace needed, desired, and deserved rescue. She made me feel that German rule had been intolerable and would be infinitely more intolerable if the Germans were victorious. The losses were terrible, her own house had been left headless, but better total extinction than the acceptance of Hun tyranny. This beautiful young girl made me feel as I had never felt before the reality of an alien oppression. "I feel as if the hoof of an unclean beast is on my neck and I must throw it off if I die."

I cannot exaggerate the trust in America which I found in this house—both in her will to put an end to German brutalism and her power to do it.

The dinner tendered by the Commandant was attended by a dozen officers, and was a happy occasion. American flags entwined with the Tricolor were much in evidence, and the Commandant made an eloquent speech in English. Afterward we all walked out together under the stars and we said good-night with assurances of sincere good-will all around. And so ended the first day of Alsace.

SEES MEXICO PRO-GERMAN.

El Universal Says Eckhardt May Have to Explain Article in Die Post.

MEXICO CITY, July 27.—An article by Die Post of Berlin will be published here tomorrow saying that Mexico is the only country which has not yet been influenced by the Allies, and there ought to be no difficulty in bringing Mexico to the side of the Central Powers, as Mexico is one of the naturally richest countries in the world, and these riches would be aided in development by Germany.

Commenting on the article, El Universal declares this is one of the lies for which Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, some day will be asked to leave Mexico.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Chalkydon Left Here June 28 with a Cargo for France.

Word that the Greek steamship Chalkydon of 2,870 tons had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine was received here yesterday in marine circles.

The Chalkydon, formerly the steamship Straits-of-Menai, left here June 28 with cargo for Marseilles under charter to J. W. Elwell & Co. The date of the sinking or the locality was not made public.

TELLS HOW KAISER STARTED THE WAR

London Times Says Meeting at Potsdam on July 5, 1914, Cast the Die.

MENTIONED IN REICHSTAG

Deputy Cohn Challenged Minister to Deny That Teuton Leaders Held Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The London Times says: "We have received the following important communication from a well informed correspondent:

"'In the report of Hugo Haase's speech in the Reichstag last week, which appears in the Leipziger Volks Zeitung of July 20, there is a reference to "the meeting of July 5, 1914," as one of the matters which will have to be explained before the origin of the war is fully understood. This is the first public reference to a date which probably will become the most famous of the fateful month of July, 1914.

"'I have it on authority which it is difficult, if not impossible, to doubt that the meeting referred to was a meeting held at Potsdam on the date named. There were present the Kaiser, Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, Dr. William von Stumm, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Archduke Frederick of Austria, Count von Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister; Count Tisza, Premier of Hungary, and General Conrad von Hoetzendorf. It appears that von Jagow and Count Moltke were not present.

"'The meeting discussed and decided on all the principal points in the Austrian ultimatum which was to be dispatched to Serbia. Eighteen days later it was recognized that Russia would probably refuse to submit to such a direct humiliation, and that war would result. That consequence the meeting definitely decided to accept. It is probable but not certain that the date of mobilization was fixed at the same time.

"'The Kaiser, as is well known, then left for Norway with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that England would not remain neutral, Bethmann Hollweg wished to withdraw, but it was too late. The decision of July 5 was irrevocable.

"'The peculiar way, or rather ways, in which the facts have become known cannot as yet be told, but it is certain that most of Haase's hearers were fully aware of the meaning of his reference to July 5, for the subject appears to have been discussed more fully at a session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago, when a Socialist Deputy, Herr Cohn, challenged a certain Minister to deny the facts. To the astonishment of other Deputies the Minister did not deny the facts, but declined to make any statement. The incident created an immense sensation in the Reichstag.'"

The Times, in an editorial commenting on the foregoing, says:

"It would be hard to exaggerate the gravity of the disclosure that the enemy for three years has been posing as the innocent and guiltless victim of enemy perfidy and craft. Chancellor Michaelis still appeals to events of July, 1914, to prove the righteousness of their cause and to whitewash his predecessor, but if the meeting of July 5 was what we are told it was, the chief military and civilian authorities of the Central Powers gathered together in a time of profound tranquility to conspire under the Presidency of the Kaiser against the peace of Europe.

"What becomes of the pretense that Germany was ignorant of the Austrian note to Serbia, and what of her oftenrepeated contention that to the last she did her utmost to avert war? She has fastened the blame now upon Russia and now upon England. Here she appears as the centre and direction of a coldblooded and deliberate plot in which she and her accomplices consider weeks beforehand how they shall make it impossible for Serbia to accept their demands, and impossible for Russia to tolerate them."

Tarnowski for Polish Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—Reports say that Count von Tarnowski, former Ambassador designate at Washington, has arrived at Warsaw, and is a candidate for Minister President in the Polish Cabinet.

FRANCE REJECTS CHANGE.

Socialist Proposal for General Assembly at Versailles Voted Down.

PARIS, July 28.—Pierre Renaudel, leader of the majority Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, moved in the Chamber yesterday a discussion of the revision of the Constitution so as to permit both chambers of the Parliament to meet together at Versailles. The discussion was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 191 to 330.

The Socialist leader argued that the proposal was in no way a manoeuvre against the prerogatives of the President, but was intended to economize time, the slowness of the workings of the Parliamentary system being dangerous in time of war, as was instanced by the delay in the legislation over the questions of the payment of rents, the price of coal, and the paper crisis, which last was threatening to imperil the existence of the newspapers.

When the time for pourparlers between the belligerents came, M. Renaudel maintained, there would undoubtedly be a meeting of the National Assembly, so that preparations for such a meeting ought to be made.

Gaston Thomson, former Minister of Commerce, who had reported against M. Renaudel's bill, opposed the proposal, causing laughter by suggesting that it would lead to other propositions, such as the suppression of the presidency. Premier Ribot spoke in opposition to any weakening of the country institutions as constituting a weakening of the national defense.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Silk Wrist Bags

at the extraordinarily low price of

$2.90 each

will be an interesting Monday feature on the First Floor.

These bags are made of blue, green, mustard or black silk, with decoration of Oriental embroidery. Both frame and drawstring models are included in the assortment, and every bag is fitted with mirror and purse.

Unusual Values in Women's Summer Pumps

will be offered to-morrow and Tuesday at the low prices quoted.

Tan Pumps	per pair	$4.75
White Canvas Pumps	per pair	4.85

At the same time

Several Hundred Pairs of Women's Pumps

in a number of broken assortments

will be placed on sale, for clearance, at the greatly reduced prices of

$2.75 & $3.75 per pair

(Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

A Quantity of Summer Cotton Dress Fabrics

arranged in

Blouse, Skirt and Dress Lengths

will be placed on sale, commencing to-morrow (Monday),

at clearance reductions in prices.

An Interesting Sale of Women's Summer Undergarments

(made in America) featuring dainty lingerie materials as well as crepe de Chine, will offer exceptional price advantages for to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday.

LINGERIE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes	95c., $1.45, 1.90, 2.90
Envelope Chemises,	95c., 1.50, 1.90, 2.85
Regulation Chemises	95c., 1.50, 1.85
Drawer Combinations	1.00, 1.45 to 2.75
Corset Covers	55c., 75c., 1.00
Petticoats	95c., 1.65, 2.90, 3.90

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes	$3.90, 4.85, 6.75
Envelope Chemises	1.90, 2.75, 3.90
Knickers	2.50, 2.90
Camisoles	1.00, 1.50, 1.90

It is a Patriotic Duty

to eliminate waste—to spend one's money wisely, and with intent to retain that which is purchased.

Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within Seven Days.

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer season to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING AUGUST

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Final Clearance Sale—MONDAY

SUMMER APPAREL

For Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Women's Sport Waists

Of Handkerchief Linen or Dimity

Tailored waists of white or striped handkerchief linen, self or contrasting color collar; also of white dimity.

2.75

Heretofore $3.75 to $7.50

Women's Coats & Capes

Of Highest Grade Cloth or Silk Fabrics

Spring and Summer models for dress, travel or motor wear, in smart styles and colors, majority silk lined.

15.00

Heretofore $25.00 to $59.50

Women's Summer Dresses

Of Gingham, Linen or Voile

One or two piece models of plaid or checked gingham, striped handkerchief linen or voile. *Heretofore $9.75 to $14.50* 5.00

Women's Summer Dresses

Of Gingham or Linen

One or two piece models of imported plaid or checked gingham or striped handkerchief linen. *Heretofore $12.75 to $18.50* 9.75

Women's Silk Dresses

Also Navy Blue Serge Dresses

Taffeta Silk Dresses, many combined with self-color Georgette crepe or tailored navy blue serge dresses. *Heretofore $29.50* 13.50

Women's Silk Dresses

Of Various Fashionable Silks

Of Georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine or crepe meteor, in black, navy, white or flesh. *Special* 18.50

Washable White Skirts

For Women and Misses

Of white cotton gabardine, Russian or pique cord; also of white cotton gabardine with colored stripes. *Heretofore $4.75 to $7.50* 3.50

Women's Boudoir Gowns

Of Chiffon, Taffeta Silk or Crepe de Chine

Fitted, draped or coat models, many with hand embroidered collars. *Heretofore $9.75 to $18.50* 6.50

Women's Gossard Corsets

"They Lace in Front"

This season's models of pink or white batiste, for medium or full figures, low bust, long hips. *Heretofore $4.25* 2.50

Women's Silk Parasols

In Plain or Fancy Silks

Of taffeta in light or dark shades or of natural color pongee; also imported silk Parasols. *Heretofore $3.00 to $9.75* 2.00

Boys' Negligee Blouses

Sizes 7 to 14 Years

Of striped madras, attached or separate collar to match; also sport collars. *Heretofore .95* .75

Youths' Sport Shirts

12 to 14 Neck

Of white soisette with colored collar and cuffs, long or short sleeves. *Heretofore .95* .75

Small Children's Apparel

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Children's Summer Dresses
Of flowered dimity or colored chambray. *Heretofore $2.75 to $3.75* 1.45

Children's Play Rompers
Of white dimity, hand smocked; also of colored chambray. *Heretofore $1.50* .85

GIRLS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

LISLE OR COTTON HOSIERY

Ribbed Cotton Hose
Broad ribbed, in black, white or tan; also black, white or tan fine ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10.
6 pair for $1.65 *Heretofore .35 pair* .28

Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose
In black, white or tan. Sizes 6 to 10. Also heavy weight black ribbed hose for boys. Sizes 7 to 10. *Heretofore 6 pair for $1.50* 6 pair for 1.00

Fancy Lisle Thread Socks
In white or colors, with fancy tops. Sizes 5 to 9½. *Heretofore 6 pair for $1.50* 6 pair for 1.15

Children's Socks
Plain white lisle thread socks; also tan or Copenhagen blue cotton socks. Sizes 6 to 9½. *Heretofore 6 pair for $1.50* 6 pair for .95

URGES CLOSE WATCH ON WIRELESS SPIES

An Authority on Transmission Points Out How Information Is Sent to Germany.

SUGGESTS USING AMATEURS

Arrest of Prof. Zenneck Put End to Activity of One of Germany's Most Dangerous Experts.

The European report that the Germans, in carrying on their spy work in the United States, are using men of Scandinavian birth coincides to a great extent with the view of some of the ablest of the American Secret Service officials. The hunt for spies here was never more thoroughly organized than it is at the present time. The effort to find out how German agents get their reports from the United States into Germany is one of the big problems that the Secret Service is trying to find the answer to.

In this connection The Wireless Age, published by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, will publish in its August issue an article on the activities of enemy aliens in the United States. In that article the statement will be made that German agents in America have no trouble in getting their instructions by wireless from the great German stations at Nauen and Hanover.

"The arrest of Professor Jonathan Zenneck," The Wireless Age will say, "by order of the Department of Justice is an event of the month that holds significance beyond its surface indications. Nothing made public thus far has disclosed any definite German spy activities attributed directly to this scientist whose name has become a byword in the radio art, but it is strongly intimated that the Government looks upon him as one of the most dangerous German subjects in this country. His internment at Ellis Island for the duration of the war is a proper measure.

"It is certain that communication of some sort is established between Germany and her agents in this country; it is a reasonable certainty also that radio figures in the communication scheme. Professor Zenneck, being one of our enemy's most skilled wireless experts, must have the freedom hitherto allowed him restricted.

"One cannot forget the lesson of Germany's publication of our torpedo flotilla's arrival four days in advance of its appearance in foreign waters, despite the fact that the vessels sailed under sealed orders and not a line concerning their departure was published in any American journal. When our enemy's agents can penetrate the innermost portals of the Navy Department, secure information presumably known to but the two high officials concerned, and then transmit the details right under our very noses, so to speak, it is time for us to wake up.

"Who can doubt that at this very instant German agents in this country are receiving instructions from Nauen or Hanover by wireless? It is a simple and safe task to establish a receiving station of the portable type most anywhere in this nation. The Secret Service is well nigh helpless in locating plants of this character, for their detection is more a matter of skillful engineering than sleuthing of the conventional type. The day is not far distant when the Government will realize the tremendous value of amateur skill in this connection.

"Meanwhile the nation must, we expect, resign itself to waiting for the catastrophe which will rouse the officials to action. While the lazy public rests in fancied security now that all wireless plants are shut down, the wireless men know that hundreds of American experimenters could, if they so willed, operate for a considerable period without detection. Loyalty, they have obeyed the law, and will still continue to obey. But the ease with which the enemy alien can keep in touch with German wireless across the water is common knowledge and a matter for grave concern. The secrecy which surrounds events since our entrance into the war prohibits illustrating this point by specific instances. But an incident of the days of our neutrality will suffice.

"It will be remebered that when the submarine Bremen [the writer doubtless has the Deutschland in mind] arrived in New London moorings for the vessel had been prepared in advance by German agents. Presumably Germany was then, as now, without communication with this country other than the Sayville wireless. Yet neither Government nor commercial stations had intercepted any message relating to the submarine's arrival. Secret stations, working on unusual wave lengths, apparently had no difficulty, however, in keeping in touch with enemy equipments outside this country, and that these stations are inoperative now is a proposition that even the most gullible cannot credit.

"Thus we return to a consideration of the Zenneck arrest. This type of expert is an undeniable menace to the safety of our merchant vessels and troop ships when given unrestricted freedom. His prominence as a radio scientist made his apprehension certain, but little credit is to have been done while the many lesser lights whose familiarity with the methods of superimposing a number of oscillation circuits gives German agents on these shores unlimited opportunities for secret communication.

"The use of advanced amateurs for detection of these men seems inevitable. Some suspects have already been informally reported and action taken, but the radio field still awaits establishment by the Government of a comprehensive plan. A board capable of creating a system of spy station detection can be quickly assembled from competent experts in the experimental field, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not postpone the execution of this obviously necessary measure until our transports are reached through a death-dealing message.

"Meanwhile, every radio man must realize his duty to report any definite suspicions he may entertain. We have reached the point where apparent friendships must not prejudice our judgment. For instance, though a large measure of Professor Zenneck's popularity may be deserved, he is the expert who for a time was in charge of Sayville and he has served in the German Army. It is said also that before coming to this country he participated in the German drive through Belgium and later by falsifying his passports gained admission to the United States. His scientific standing is of the highest; he has been Professor of Physics in Danzig and has the D. Sc. degree from the University of Tübingen, besides being the author of several standard works on electricity and magnetism and wireless telegraphy. It is, therefore, obvious that no good end is served by allowing him liberty under which he very readily could direct a well organized group of less skilled men resident in this country to serve Germany's ends.

"Americans with unbounded faith in German acquaintances who have through naturalization declared themselves loyal to the United States will do well to consider the possible operation of the infamous Dellbrück law passed by Germany in 1913. Under this law Germans who have been naturalized in foreign countries, or their descendants, are still considered to be German subjects provided they register with local German Consuls. Could anything be devised which puts a higher premium upon dishonor than this? Can we doubt that possibly thousands have taken out their papers and so registered? One such case known to the Secret Service concerns a reservist in the German Army, who, having taken out his first papers, openly boasts that it was done for business purposes. He says that he still considers himself a German subject while posing as an American. This type of information, particularly if the one concerned is a skilled wireless man, often results in the apprehension of a menace to the safety of American fighting forces going abroad. Until the Government realizes the value of a system of espionage for spy wireless stations and lays out a plan for utilizing amateurs in their detection, the experimental field can be of service by separating sentiment from loyalty in their associations with possible enemies and not hesitating to report to the police any well-founded suspicions."

ARRESTED IN FIGHT AS SPY.

Austrian, Seized Near Baltimore, Has Maps of Fortifications.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Suspected of espionage, John A. Sutton, an Austrian, 25 years old, who is employed aboard the steamboat Kitty Knight, was arrested at Fort Smallwood today with maps of Baltimore fortifications in his possession. He was locked up here tonight.

Sutton was arrested aboard the steamboat, and in a scuffle between himself and two United States regulars, a packet of papers was thrown overboard. The papers sunk and were not recovered. The police doubt the correctness of the name given by the prisoner, and his attitude at an examination in the office of Police Marshal Carter will cause a thorough investigation. He is being held by police for the action of United States Marshal Stockham, and today he will be taken in custody by the Federal authorities. Sutton took his arrest in an apparently unconcerned manner.

Officials at Fort Smallwood, where a detachment of Coast Artillerymen are camped, received information this morning that for several days Sutton had been making peculiar maps of the fortifications at the mouth of the Patapsco River. For the last four months strict guards have been maintained at all forts of the Baltimore artillery districts.

VAST GROWTH IN AIR FLEET.

England Has 100 Factories at Work, Dr. Addison Says.

LONDON, July 6.—The output of aircraft in Great Britain is increasing, according to Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions. He stated that since last January, when the Ministry became responsible to the Flying Services for supply, the program had been steadily and largely increased. It was still expanding, and no limit could be set to it until the country had enough airplanes and seaplanes, both for attack and defense.

"No fewer than 100 factories are engaged on some process or other connected with the construction and equipment of the flying machine," Dr. Addison said. "Output is increasing by leaps and bounds. If for the purpose of comparison you put the number of airplanes produced in May, 1916, at 100, then in May of this year the number rose to rather more than 300. Even this rate of increase is being accelerated. The output in December will be twice what it was in April and the December total will be far surpassed in succeeding months. The number of airplane engines turned out monthly has been more than doubled this year already, and this total will be doubled again before the close of the year.

"A growing number of workers are employed in the airplane factories, the increase in the last five months being 25 per cent. on the previous total. To meet the demand for labor special schools have been started all over the country, where a training of about two months qualifies a pupil to carry out some simple process in airplane manufacture."

Dr. Addison also declared that special difficulties had to be overcome. Speed, climbing power, and armament have continually increased and improved.

"Where there is no finality there is a limit to standardization except in small details, and the problem of supervising the manufacture of our airplanes is correspondingly complicated," he said.

ONE "258" KILLS HIMSELF.

Traveling Salesman in North Carolina Commits Suicide When Called.

SAVANNAH, July 28.—After receiving summons to appear before the Draft Exemption Board at Greenboro, N. C., James B. Nabors, aged 29, a traveling salesman, shot and killed himself in his hotel room here tonight.

His original draft number was 258, the first drawn in the war lottery.

The W.H.T. Tierney Shop

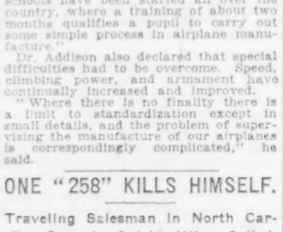
6 EAST 37th STREET

Adjoining Tiffany's

REMOVAL SALE

The always moderate prices of TIERNEY-MADE furniture are reduced 40 to 70 per cent., and the reductions will prevail during the present week only. Many odd and distinctive pieces are to be had at this unusual saving. On August the 15th we open the New Tierney Shop, "THE SHOP BEAUTIFUL," at Seven East 38th Street, with an increased floor space of five thousand square feet.

For the Bedroom



"The Weymouth"

Reduced from $40 to $20

Twin Size, $17.50

Springs and Mattresses at proportionate reductions.

Colonial Bed	$45.00 to $28.00
Colonial Bed	60.00 to 48.00
Colonial Dresser	55.00 to 35.00
Colonial Chiffonier	45.00 to 27.50
Colonial Dressing Table	40.00 to 28.00

A 5-piece Suite in American Walnut, William and Mary design. Regularly $275.00. Reduced to $157.50

Living Room

	Former Prices	Reduced to
Denim Sofa	$125.00	$75.00
Denim Sofa	90.00	60.00
Davenport Table	60.00	32.50
Cretonne Chair	35.00	20.00
Adam Chair	36.00	18.00
Adam Rocker	36.00	18.00
Adam Chair	42.50	21.25
Adam Rocker	42.50	21.25
Chippendale Chair	50.00	30.00
Rush Chair	30.00	17.50
Colonial Day Bed	65.00	35.00
Adam Day Bed	72.00	48.00

Dining Room

American Walnut Louis XVI 10-piece Suite. Regularly $365.00. Reduced to $255.00

A profusion of Muffin Stands, Tea Wagons, Trays, Tea Tables, Gate-Leg Tables (all sizes), Book Racks, Candle Sticks, Mirrors, Card Trays, Bud Vases, Odd Chairs, Rush Chairs, Lacquer and Decorated Chairs, reduced 50 to 75%.

WANTS SPIES HERE COURT-MARTIALED

Constitution Does Not Grant Them Civil Trial, Declares Henry A. Forster.

DEPORTATION FOR SEDITION

National Security League Makes Public Refutation of Stand Taken by Pacifists.

The argument has been advanced by pacifists that under the United States Constitution only non-resident enemy aliens or those persons actually enlisted in the military or naval forces are subject to court-martial during war. In an opinion written for the National Security League, Henry A. Forster, constitutional lawyer, declares this is not true, and that all spies should be court-martialed and shot, and enemy sympathizers should be deported. In his opinion Mr. Forster said:

"During a national war with any first-class power the Federal Constitution does not inure to the benefit of the public enemy, of spies, or of enemy sympathizers, whether native or foreign. All spies should be forthwith tried by court-martial, and, if convicted, shot. (U. S. Revised Statutes, S. 1343.) Enemy sympathizers, after conviction by court-martial, should be either confined at hard labor during the war or else should be deported to the enemy country, as was Vallandigham.

"In 1863 Vallandigham, the State leader of a great party in Ohio, publicly sympathized with the Confederacy. Ohio was not at that time invaded. The courts were open. Vallandigham was tried by court-martial, was convicted of sedition and sympathizing with the Confederacy, and was sentenced to confinement in a fortress during the war. The Supreme Court refused to interfere. By way of commutation of sentence he was then deported to the Confederacy.

"In 1904, Peabody, then Governor of Colorado, declared a county to be in a state of insurrection, and ordered one, Moyer, to be arrested as a leader of the outbreak and detained by the National Guard until he could safely be discharged and then delivered to the civil authorities. This was done purely as a military arrest and confinement without any civil process. It does not appear that the civil courts in the county were closed during the insurrection. After the termination of the insurrection, Moyer sued the former Governor, the former Adjutant General of the National Guard, and the Captain of the company which arrested and confined him, for an alleged imprisonment. The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the acts of the Governor and the militia. (Moyer vs. Peabody, 212 U. S. 78.)

"In 1901, during the Boer war, a South African was arrested by order of the military authorities, removed 900 miles from his home and confined in a civil jail by order of the military in a district in which, while martial law prevailed, the civil courts remained open. The Privy Council upheld the arrest and confinement (Exparte Marais A. C. (1902,) 109, 114-6.)

"In 1914, a New Zealand reserve officer not in actual service, went to Samoa after the capture of the last all German resistance had ceased, and violated war regulations by exporting gold coin from Samoa, carrying personal letters from German prisoners there to their friends interned in New Zealand, and carrying photographs of captured German wireless station as well as manuscript for the editors of two New Zealand papers. He was taken back to Samoa, tried there before a military court, convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in New Zealand. The New Zealand Supreme Court upheld the conviction and sentence. (Re Gaudin, 34 New Zealand, L. R. 401.)

"The militaristic feudalism which has wantonly attacked us in the course of its struggle for world power or downfall justifies its attempt to conquer the world by asserting that all free Governments are disintegrating, that all free peoples are either corrupt, decadent or degenerate; that treaties, international law, and constitutions are all alike, nothing but scraps of paper; that feudalism with its war lords, Krupps, spies, and cannon fodder is so superior to all free Governments and all free people that it is above all laws, divine, international or human; also it asserts that no free Government or free people has any rights which feudalism is bound to respect.

"Any who assert that the feudal constitution inures to the benefit of spies, secret agents of or sympathizers with the public enemy must claim that the framers intended the Constitution to aid feudalism to conquer freedom. Any who assert that the spies of and sympathizers with a public enemy who desires to conquer and plunder us, as Cortez did to Mexico and Pizarro did to Peru, are entitled to the protection of the Constitution, must believe that the Constitution intended to limit and restrict the war power so as to deprive the nation of all means of defense."

FLEW FOR GERMANS; NOW HE'S INTERNED

William Christianson Protests He Hates Prussianism Now, but Is Sent to Ellis Island.

PLAYED SCOUTMASTER HERE

Members of Janes Methodist Church Became Suspicious and United States Marshal Was Called In.

William Christianson, a tall, soldierly looking "Scandinavian," who readily admitted that in 1915 he was flying over Belgium as an officer in the Imperial German Aviation Corps, but who announced vehemently that he "hated Prussianism" and much preferred his recent post as Scoutmaster of the boys of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was sent to the Ellis Island detention camp last night by United States Marshal Powers. Though the steps taken against him were exactly similar to the measures employed in the case of German agents, the immigration authorities last night would not comment on the case beyond a vague statement relative to violation of the immigration laws.

The arrested man has been in this country for about a year and had made his home with George H. Ackerley, a Brooklyn lawyer with offices in Court Street and a residence at 641 Monroe Street. He was introduced into the Ackerley home by Stafford Ackerley, a son of the lawyer, who met him while they were both doing Sunday School work in the Janes Church. Recently Christianson has been doing odd jobs at the Ackerley office, serving processes and the like.

Early yesterday afternoon United States Marshal Powers telephoned to the Ackerley home and asked Christianson to come down to the Federal Building. In the fore part of May when all aliens were required to get permits to live within certain zones, Christianson had been one of the first to visit the Marshal, but had failed to get the permit at the time. Unaware that Mr. Power's suspicions had been aroused by several of his answers then, the ex-aviator went down to the offices. After long questioning he was placed under arrest and transferred to Ellis Island.

Christianson is said to have begun his defense by a casual reference to the Scandinavian origin of his name, and then frankly volunteered the fact that he had served in the Kaiser's aerial service. But, according to Christianson's story, he had "sickened" of the service, and when his machine had developed trouble during a flight over the French front in Belgium he had volplaned to the ground. He said that he had been taken prisoner by the French, but had made his escape.

Continuing his narrative, Christianson said that he had succeeded in getting into Holland despite the heavy guard along the Dutch-Belgian border, and, working his way to Rotterdam, signed as a stoker on a vessel bound for New York. As a member of a ship's crew he was not subject to the usual examination by the immigration inspectors, and, according to the Ellis Island version, his immediate desertion when the steamship docked constituted a violation of the law—for which he is now held.

Speaking English fluently, Christianson obtained several jobs, the nature of which could not be ascertained, and then joined the Brooklyn church. He at once displayed a great zeal in the Sunday-school activities, and finally became a sort of "unofficial" teacher there. It was during this period that his friendship with young Ackerley resulted in the invitation to live with the Brooklyn lawyer.

Then a detachment of Boy Scouts was formed as part of the school, and Christianson was appointed leader and instructor.

Members of the church became suspicious of the Scoutmaster, and, though the basis of their misgivings could not be established yesterday, they were strong enough to warrant the calling of a special meeting of members at this session Christianson was dropped, not only as Scoutmaster, but also as a church member.

DEVISES NEW FLYING BOAT.

Curtiss Invention Calculated for Effective Work in Coast Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Army aeronautical experts expect effective results from a new type of hydroaeroplane recently perfected by the Curtiss company. It is said to be well adapted to all the purposes of modern war in the air, and particularly well adapted to coast patrol.

The new machine differs from prevailing types principally in the fact that the motor is installed in the body of the craft, instead of over the operator's head. Another innovation is an appliance which gives the operator power to cut loose entirely from the planes, throwing the power of his engine to a regulation marine propeller for aquatic propulsion.

In this way it is expected that the peril of rough weather work—the bane of coast patrol—will be eliminated to a large extent. If sudden gales necessitate a descent to the surface of the sea the aviator simply converts his machine into a motor boat. The new plane is equipped with an engine of 250 horse power.

SUPREMACY OF AIR, WASHINGTON'S AIM

Program Complete to Put Aviation Industry Up to Top Speed in Six Months.

ARMY OF FLIERS IN SPRING

Twenty Training Fields to be in Operation in This Country by Nov. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Government has practically completed a program for airship construction which in six months should place the industry in this country on a basis that the Allies required three years to attain.

It calls, among other things, for the landing of a small army of trained aviators equipped with battle planes on the French front early next Spring—a sufficient force, it is believed, to give the Allies the upper hand in the air.

Aviation students are now receiving practical training at three flying fields, and a fourth soon will be opened. These are at Dayton, Mount Clemens, Rantoul, and Belleville. Twenty more fields have been planned, and when the sites are selected they can be put in shape for use in one month. It is said that at least twenty fields will be in operation by Nov. 1.

About 100 American student aviators have been sent to Canada to learn the art in the camps there, and, in return, Canada is to send a large number of men to the Southern camps in this country in the Fall. At present there are 125 representatives of the Government in Europe studying aviation methods and airplane construction.

Great progress has been made in coordinating the energies of automobile manufacturers and other industries which have been called upon to divert a large part of their resources to the manufacture of engines and completed machines.

This phase of the problem was met when Congress furnished the $640,000,000 asked for by the Administration. With this money in hand it is possible to promise orders on a business basis, and make it possible for factories to obtain machinery needed for the manufacture of engines, and be assured that they will not sustain heavy financial loss by any collapse of the program.

The program has been speeded up to such an extent that a large part of the appropriation has been eaten up already in the estimates made, and it is not at all improbable that further funds will be required to keep construction and training at the pace it is believed it will attain in another six months.

It has been found that at least a half dozen of the big automobile factories here are able to build the highly specialized French engines. It is the belief of the manufacturing experts that machinery for airplane engine construction soon will be perfected to a point where it will be possible to turn out engines in great numbers. The present appropriation, it is estimated, will construct about 25,000 airplanes and twice as many engines. At the end of six months, it is believed, the capacity for turning out the machines will be limited only by the amount of money available.

Much of the production work is now being directed toward the manufacture of training planes for the fields here and for the Allies. At present a type known as the Curtiss JN4 is being used by American aviation students. It reaches a speed of from sixty-five to seventy miles an hour. A four months' course with machines of this type is planned as preliminary to training with the faster scout and battle planes.

Work also is being carried on for the development of standard types of engines for scout and battle service, which it is believed the United States will soon turn out in great numbers. The Aircraft Board and Army Department are refusing to give figures, but it is known that there is much elation over the progress being made.

FRANKFORT PAPER ACCUSED

Pan Germans Call It Pro-American for Refusing to Attack Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—Because the Frankfurter Zeitung refused to join in the general chorus of abuse of President Wilson that paper was accused by Professor Behrendsen and the Pan German press, particularly the Deutsche Zeitung, of being influenced by an American holding a number of its shares. By this is probably meant the shares of one of the former proprietors called Simeon, who is an American, living in Buffalo, and who spent the winter before the war in Germany.

The Frankfurter Zeitung refused to publish a letter from Professor Behrendsen charging Wilson with being financially interested through his son-in-law's connection with the Morgan group. The Professor asserts that Germany's victory would remove Wilson's and Morgan's ruin, and that financial interests were Wilson's main reason for his anti-German attitude.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is refusing to publish the article said it was unable to publish such accusations without proof or evidence.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Advance Fall Fashions in WOMEN'S NAVY SERGE FROCKS in the Rotogravure Section of To-day's N. Y. Times.

Clearance Sale Monday

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Formerly 7.50 to 17.50

4.90

A collection of unusual models of crepe de chine, handkerchief linen and voiles.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Women's White Silk Hose

THREE PAIRS 4.25

1.45 each

Superior quality pure white silk hose in plain or embroidered clox in self or black.

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALES

After-Inventory Groups of Summer Apparel Regardless of Cost or Value

Women's Frocks & Gowns

		Formerly	NOW
55	Summer Voile Frocks	12.50 to 19.50	9.50
4	Gingham Frocks	29.50	16.50
10	Summer Net Frocks	29.50 to 59.50	16.50
55	Silk & Voile Frocks	19.50 to 39.50	16.50
25	Georgette & Silk Frocks	25.00 to 42.50	16.50
10	Net & Satin Eve. Gowns	49.50 to 89.50	16.50
17	Georgette Aft. Frocks	39.50 to 89.50	29.50

Women's Coats & Wraps

		Formerly	NOW
16	Stockinette & Pongee Coats	21.50 to 45.00	10.00
20	Plaid & Check Coats	29.50 to 35.00	18.50
9	Emb'd Guernsey Coats	49.50 & 55.00	18.50
9	Serge, Tricotine, Alpaca Coats	39.50 to 65.00	25.00
10	Lined, full length Jersey Coats	49.50 to 69.50	25.00
2	Dressy Satin Aft'n Coats	69.50	36.00
5	Serge Coats	85.00	45.00
9	Satin & Tricotine Coats	59.50 to 89.50	45.00
14	Duvetyn Coats	65.00 to 89.50	45.00
2	Cut Velour Coats	98.50 125.00	45.00
10	Lined Jersey Coats	69.50 to 89.50	45.00
2	Silk & Wool Jersey Coats	79.50	45.00
5	Dressy Serge Coats (Paisley Collars)	69.50	49.50
12	Tailored Tricotine Coats	75.00	59.50
5	English Velour Coats	79.50 115.00	59.50
2	Satin Aft'n Coats	125.00	75.00
3	Silk Wraps (Fur Collars)	97.50	79.50
3	Net & Chiffon Eve. Wraps	195.00 255.00	89.50
1	Emb'd Satin Aft'n Coat	210.00	95.00
1	"Royant" Net Eve'g Wrap	295.00	110.00
2	Brocaded Silk Eve'g Wraps (Large Mole Stoles)	255.00	145.00

Women's Tailored Suits

		Formerly	NOW
22	Cloth Suits	45.00 to 65.00	15.00
31	Silk Jersey Suits	45.00	25.00
4	Satin & Taffeta Suits	95.00 to 165.00	35.00
27	Cloth Suits	85.00 to 175.00	35.00
25	Emb'd & Plain Jersey Suits	49.50 to 85.00	35.00
28	Silk Suits	50.00 to 85.00	35.00
2	Beaded Jersey Suits	125.00	50.00
10	Silk Suits	95.00 to 165.00	50.00

Women's Separate Skirts

		Formerly	NOW
36	Cotton Gabardine Skirts	5.75	3.90
12	Golfine & Mull Skts (High colors)	5.75 7.50	3.90
25	Gingham & Jersey Skirts	5.75 11.90	4.90
18	White Skirts (Colored stitching)	7.75	5.75
18	Emb'd Gabardine Skirts	13.50	7.90
50	Novelty Silk Skirts	19.50 to 39.50	12.50
6	White Satin Skirts (Velvet trim'd)	29.50	18.50
6	Colored Baronette Satin Skirts	29.50	18.50

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after AUGUST 1ST, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

we ask our patrons to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought and afterwards returned means waste, decreased efficiency, loss to the merchant and higher cost to the public.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES MONDAY

Hand-made, Hand-embroidered

PHILIPPINE UNDERGARMENTS

Of Sheerest Batistes

1.95 2.95 3.95

Nightgowns, chemises, envelope chemises.

A Collection of Women's

LOW SHOES & PUMPS

Formerly 6.00 to 9.00

4.25

ODD STYLES & BROKEN SIZES

A collection of various styles and leathers—not all sizes in every style, but all sizes collectively.

Women's Sports Apparel

		Formerly	NOW
6	Wool Jersey Frocks	24.50	10.00
10	Wool Jersey Suits	25.00 to 35.00	18.50
10	Linen Sport Suits	25.00	18.50
6	Khaki-Kool Suits	69.50	25.00
5	Silk Jersey Sport Suits	49.50 to 59.50	25.00
2	Combination Sport Suits	55.00	39.50

Misses' Suits, Coats & Frocks

		Formerly	NOW
9	Satin & Tricotine Suits	69.50 to 95.00	35.00
5	Serge, Satin & Velour Suits	95.00	35.00
2	Faille Suits	95.00	35.00
2	Khaki-Kool Suits	69.50	35.00
10	Jersey Suits (Sport shades)	45.00 to 69.50	35.00
1	Lanvin 3-Piece Suit	225.00	75.00
5	Jersey & Cloth Coats	20.00 27.50	10.00
2	Taffeta Capes	19.50	10.00
6	Velour Capes	39.50	10.00
2	Plaid & Burella Coats	45.00 65.00	16.50
4	Navy Blue Coats	37.50 45.00	16.50
18	Navy Blue Coats	39.50 to 55.00	20.00
8	Velour, Bolivia & Burella Coats	39.50 to 55.00	22.50
5	Jersey & Broadcloth Capes	45.00	25.00
2	Broadcloth & Pongee Coats	35.00	25.00
2	Bolivia & Velour Coats	39.50 55.00	25.00
6	Navy Blue Coats	42.50 to 55.00	29.50
2	Serge & Bolivia Coats	42.50 85.00	35.00
2	Brown & Blk-&-whtChk Capes	55.00 79.50	39.50
4	Navy Blue Capes	69.50 75.00	39.50
1	Satin Coat	59.50	39.50
3	Bolivia Coats	79.00	45.00
1	Satin Coat	85.00	50.00
1	Green Evening Wrap	125.00	50.00
1	Rose Evening Wrap	75.00	50.00
3	Navy Serge Coats	75.00 98.50	39.50 65.00
1	Gold Bolivia Coat	110.00	65.00
1	Taffeta & Bolivia Coat	110.00	65.00
11	Garden Frocks	27.50	15.00
3	Lace & Organdie Frocks	39.50	15.00
38	Summer Frocks	29.50 to 45.00	15.00
4	Handmade Irish Dimity Frocks	37.50	18.50
15	Sport Frocks	35.00	18.50
5	Silk Jersey Sport Frocks	45.00	25.00
10	Sport Frocks	45.00	25.00
40	Evening Gowns	59.50 to 85.00	39.50
20	Afternoon Dresses	79.50	39.50
7	Organdie Frocks	55.00	39.50
5	White Satin & Taffeta Frocks	79.50	48.00
1	Taffeta & Organdie Frock	79.50	48.00
4	Satin & Crepe de Chine Frocks	75.00 85.00	48.00
36	Afternoon Frocks	75.00 89.50	48.00
14	Imported Afternoon Frocks	75.00 to 150.00	50.00
2	Val. Lace Gowns	95.00	59.50
1	Taffeta & Voile Frock	110.00	65.00
2	Georgette Frocks	135.00 150.00	65.00
1	Arnold Chiffon Gown	135.00	75.00
2	Lace over Satin Gowns	110.00	75.00
2	Metallic Brocade Gowns	110.00	75.00
2	Callot Satin Gowns	110.00	79.50
2	Silver Lace & Metallic Eve. Gowns	185.00	89.50

any well-founded suspicions."

THE FRIENDLY ALIEN A BIG WAR PROBLEM

Miss Kellor Sees More Danger in Industrial Unrest Than in German Activities.

WOULD RAISE HIS STANDARD

No Chance for Enemy Propaganda Where Labor Is Contented with Fair Treatment.

"America is not going to solve the problem of the enemy alien until she solves the problem of the friendly alien." This was the statement made yesterday by Miss Frances A. Keller, assistant to the Chairman of the National Americanization Committee and formerly chief of the Division of Aliens of the Resource Mobilization Bureau of the New York State Adjutant General's office.

Miss Kellor was positive in her declaration that if the United States wanted to avoid a recurrence of the East St. Louis riots, or the labor troubles which resulted in the deportation of the I. W. W. sympathizers from Bisbee, Ari., then the nation would have to make a great effort to bring the friendly aliens into closer touch with America's standard of living. The alien, she said, was always the lowest paid, did the dirtiest work, and was the worst treated of all laboring classes, and hence was always ready to listen to the seductive call of any person who wished to make trouble. She related several experiences which came under her notice personally while she was in the State Adjutant General's office, a position she accepted at the request of Governor Whitman, showing the great risk incurred from a manufacturer's going blithely along with but little thought as to what his alien workmen were doing or what they were thinking.

"What the country needs, according to Miss Kellor, is a Central Bureau of Aliens in Washington to handle the whole question.

"The most effective tool in the hands of the hostile resident of America is industrial unrest," said Miss Keller. "The basis of this unrest is the maladjustment of the friendly immigrant to conditions of life in America. Take the recent labor troubles in this country, the race riots in the East St. Louis, where strikes on the part of alien workmen were followed by the importation of negroes to take their places. In the mines and lead mines of Missouri note the attacks by Americans on alien laborers. Look at the disturbances in the Arizona copper mines. It will be remarked that in practically all instances the leaders have been the foreigners, and the I. W. W. are mostly aliens.

"In all of these cases," said Miss Kellor, "it has been charged that German influence was responsible. Evidence has not been lacking to support this conclusion. But it should be noted that the enemy alien could not have created the unrest which made the riots possible—he merely took advantage of conditions which he found ready-made by American neglect. No agitator, however persuasive, can bring about strikes and riots among workmen who are properly adjusted to their jobs, who have fair working conditions, reasonable wages and hours, and decent houses to live in. If he finds men at work under contrary conditions he can and is stirring up trouble.

"This is a time when we can least afford industrial trouble of any sort. No matter how drastic the punishment of a few riot leaders, nothing can make up to our armies and the armies of our allies the losses due to delay in munitions and kindred products, and nothing can so help the Kaiser as bringing about this delay. The Kaiser's agents realize it, it is time America also realized it—time the American employer set about putting his house in order. And when he starts on this task he will have to deal first with the friendly alien workman. It is the latter who worries the longest hours, does the dirtiest and hardest work, draws the least wages and is worst housed of all our wage earners. It is not enough that we try to apprehend agitators and deport them from communities where they attempt to start trouble. At best that means only shifting the danger to other industrial centres—and there are thousands of them in America where the door is open to organization or strife. And it is there that the enemy alien, already equipped from placing bombs on our ships, is turning and is going to turn still more in the future, going to work on our own people. It is there, likewise, that our own attention should turn and turn first and foremost. We must bring our friendly aliens to closer touch with American standards of living.

"Such a proposal is not idle. I organized the Division for Aliens of the New York Resource Mobilization Bureau but it went into effect and remained there long enough to prove definitely that the plan of prevention was entirely feasible. For example, knowing that fully three out of every four of the maintenance-of-way employes of railways were aliens, I had inventories made to show their location as well as the location of other alien employes of railways. On the basis of this information it was possible to undertake intelligent methods of safeguarding military transportation of troops and military supplies. A second thing my division did was to obtain inventories of the output of war industries in order to locate the aliens and safeguard the production of supplies. This can and should be done everywhere.

"These inventories were followed by a request that every employer designate one of his staff to act as a plant correspondent for the Division for Aliens, the duties of this correspondent being to put into local effect details of the State program, and to notify us promptly of conditions of unrest which involved the safety of the State and thus needed our attention.

"The first thing these correspondents were asked to do was to consider each alien as a fire risk and to make such shifts in their plants as would increase their safety. The simple transfer of an alien to an important part of the works often resulted in an additional safeguard at a dangerous spot such as no policing could possibly accomplish.

"One large plant, engaged in the production of articles of great importance to the country's military preparations, felt that it should have the protection of a small detail of troops. The vast majority of its employes were aliens, including many Germans. Requests to this end had failed to receive favorable attention from the military authorities, Federal and State. It was argued that there had been no sign of disorder; ergo, there would be no disorder. The truth was that neither State nor Federal military authorities had men available for proper investigations. A member of the Division of Aliens' field service went to this plant, he found the possibilities of danger alarming. He so reported. The report was forwarded to the proper military authorities; troops were detailed, and this vital plant was assured of protection against plotters.

"In another city, an entire group of important plants was threatened with cessation of work because of I. W. W. activities among the employes, three-fourths of whom were aliens. Investigators went to the city. They found that the I. W. W. agitators were taking advantage of unrest that was due to unfair working conditions. Radical changes were recommended to the employers, who adopted them in full. With proper economic relations thus assured, the investigators put the issue squarely to the wage earners. The latter deserted the I. W. W. representatives, who left the city at once and have not been back there since. The basis of their agitation had been removed and they knew it.

"The men in a certain foundry refused to work on Saturdays because in previous Summers slack business had made possible a full holiday on that day. The foundry told the men it was busy on Government contracts, but the men resented the statement and asserted the company was simply trying to make money. The plant had been so mismanaged that distrust featured every relation between the management and the men. I sent a member of the field service to the city. He was able to induce the men to return to work pending an investigation by him into the real facts as to the alleged Government contracts. They did return; he went to the proper Government officials; he got evidence that the company really was engaged in Government work; he so told the men. They abandoned their strike permanently, and the foundry is today running full time. The whole question was simply one of information from sources which the men were willing to trust. They were willing, anxious, to do their part to help the Government; they were unwilling to be exploited for the benefit of the company's exchequer. When they got the right information, they voted unanimously to call off the strike.

"From these instances I have given, every one of which came under my own knowledge, it can be seen how, with a little careful analysis of the alien situation, it is possible to ascertain the strategic points at which the I. W. W. can work effectively, and to safeguard them in advance as New York has begun to do. We should not wait until the agitation has begun.

"There should be no delay in facing this matter, for every day wasted may be dangerous. With the selective draft in operation and the mobilization of men for all kinds of war service, the stability of certain industries is seriously threatened by the withdrawal of citizens out of all proportion to aliens. In my opinion, we may look for more rather than less labor disturbances unless preventive measures are put into operation at once.

"The machinery for accomplishing preventive measures is fairly simple. The nation needs a Bureau of Aliens in Washington that will not think in terms of labor disturbances, or of contracts, or of any specialized phase of work, but always of aliens as aliens—as men and women not Americanized, not receptive in sympathy with America's participation in the war, and not at all inclined as to what America expects them to do in the present crisis. The work performed by such a bureau would be constructive, sympathetic, and regulative."

1,971 MORE RECRUITS OBTAINED FOR ARMY

Five States Furnished More Than 100 Enlistments on Friday — Pennsylvania Led with 204.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The spur to regular army volunteer enlistments given by the announcement of the result of the national draft lottery continued Friday and was reflected in the daily statement issued today on recruiting figures. Before the draft the average daily enlistments in the army averaged about 1,000 a day. Friday's enlistments totaled 1,971.

Usually only the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts maintained daily averages of over 100 each. Yesterday five States, including Massachusetts and Ohio, each furnished over 100 men. Pennsylvania led with 204 recruits, and New York was second with 203. The daily statement issued by the Adjutant General follows:

	Obtained Since July 27.	Aug. 1.		Obtained Since July 27.	Aug. 1.
Alabama	42	1,760	*Nebraska	24	2,778
Arizona	2	230	*Nevada	8	768
Arkansas	19	1,000	N. Hamp.	4	857
*California	95	5,811	N. Jersey	63	5,667
Colorado	45	1,906	New Mex.	2	259
Connecticut	9	383	*New York	193	18,650
Delaware	9	388	North Car.	7	1,100
Dist. of C.	4	255	North Dak.	2	614
Florida	22	1,252	Ohio	108	7,920
Georgia	42	4,090	Oklahoma	54	2,149
*Idaho	8	902	*Oregon	17	2,858
*Illinois	113	14,724	*Penn.	204	18,800
*Indiana	61	8,536	Rhode Isl.	16	980
Iowa	38	4,283	South Car.	11	852
*Kansas	44	3,549	South Dak.	2	2,812
Kentucky	25	1,970	Tennessee	81	5,726
Louisiana	39	1,745	Texas	40	1,520
Maine	16	780	*Utah	3	103
Maryland	29	1,421	Vermont	3	1,272
*Mass.	150	7,577	Virginia	21	2,105
*Michigan	97	7,214	Washing'n	20	2,166
Minnesota	50	3,350	West Va.	18	1,706
Mississippi	11	944	Wisconsin	12	575
*Missouri	82	7,011	*Wyoming	2	
*Montana	12	1,352			

Total quota, 182,898.
Total obtained July 27, 1,971.
Total obtained since April 1, 165,604.
*Quota obtained.

PASS ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Twenty-seven New Yorkers to be Second Lieutenants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Twenty-seven New York candidates for appointment to Second Lieutenancies in the regular army, who took examinations last April, were named by the War Department today in a list of those who have qualified for appointment as provisional Second Lieutenants. If they make good as provisional Second Lieutenants they will be promoted to be officers in the regular army. The New York men and the branch of the service to which they are assigned follow:

George W. Swift, Forestville, N. Y., Infantry.
Leon C. Dennis, Bruce Bay, N. Y., Coast Artillery Corps.
Lyman C. Ward, in training at Chattanooga, Tenn., infantry.
William B. Bradford, now at West Palm Beach, Fla., cavalry.
Garibaldi Leguardia, Columbia University, cavalry.
Walter E. Wynne, Low at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, infantry.
Anthony Lispenard Bleecker, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, 6 West Ninety-first Street, coast artillery.
Edward A. Willifurd, 247 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, coast artillery.
William E. Bertz, Medina, Field Artillery.
Kenneth McIntosh, 125 Riverside Drive, infantry.
Richard R. Lyttle, Jr., cavalry.
Richard E. Taylor, Schenectady, field artillery.
George Augustus Nelson, Jr., 114 Morningside Drive, coast artillery.
William J. Schieffelin, Jr., 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, field artillery.
George D. Kittredge, Yonkers, coast artillery.
Herbert A. Dyer, Schenectady, N. Y., coast artillery.
Hunter McGuire, now living at 1424 Harvard Street, Washington, infantry.
Walter E. Dittmars, Madison Barracks, infantry.
William Gallagher, 141 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, cavalry.
Norman P. Williams, Syracuse, infantry.
Clifford M. Olivetti, Plattsburg, infantry.
Edward Harrah, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, 22 East Sixty-second Street, infantry.
Robert W. Carrigan, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, infantry.
Percy T. Coxe, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, cavalry.
Walter V. Flynn, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, 2 West Forty-seventh Street, infantry.
Adrian B. Smith, First Cavalry, National Guard, 206 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, cavalry.

ONE GREAT DIVISION FOR OLD N. Y. GUARD

All Organized Units of State Troops Expected to Form Body as Large as Army Corps.

ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE

General O'Ryan Expected to be Retained in Command—Use of Coast Defense Yet Unsettled.

Information, which is believed to be accurate, received at the headquarters of the Twenty-seventh Division, composed of New York troops of the National Guard, indicates that this division, for the present at least, will include virtually all the organized units of National Guard troops in the State of New York.

The division in its principal units is simply the old Sixth Division of the National Guard renumbered. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan is continued in command, and he takes with him his headquarters staff complete, together with the newly organized divisional units, such as the military police, ammunition, supply, and sanitary trains. The new division also includes the same three infantry brigades and artillery brigades as the old, composed, respectively, of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Sixty-ninth Infantry, the First, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Infantry, the Second, Third, and Seventy-fourth Infantry, and the First, Second, and Third Field Artillery. To these, however, have been added the First Cavalry, the Twenty-second Engineers, and the First Battalion of the Signal Corps.

In addition to these, however, it is reported that the present so-called Fourth Infantry Brigade, composed of the Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Forty-seventh New York Infantry regiments, is soon to be provisionally attached to General O'Ryan's command, which will thus become, although still technically a division, as large as a European army corps. Moreover, to this Fourth Brigade has been attached one battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Coast Defense Commands Unsettled.

The arrangement above outlined leaves completely out four units of the existing National Guard in New York—the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Defense Commands, and Squadron A. It is considered not improbable that the three coast defense regiments will be reorganized as heavy artillery for field service in France, in line with the plans of the War Department recently announced for greatly strengthening the United States Army in this arm, but nothing official is known of this. Squadron A has been drilling as infantry, and there are rumors that it also will be converted into an artillery unit, but National Guard officers said yesterday that it was possible that no one, not even the highest officials of the War Department, really knows yet what the ultimate use of these units will be.

The renumbering of the National Guard regiments of this State, on their incorporation into the new National army, as semi-officially made known, leaves out these last four units entirely. It gives the old First Infantry as the 101th, and the succeeding New York regiments, the Second, Third, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-fourth, to have consecutive numbers from 102d to 122d, while the three New York field artillery regiments are to be renumbered the 104th, 105th, and 106th Artillery; the First Cavalry the 102d, and the Twenty-second Engineers the 102d of that branca.

Artillery Off for Fort Niagara.

The first battalion of the Second Field Artillery—soon to be the 105th—whose headquarters are in Brooklyn, entrained yesterday afternoon for Fort Niagara, where they are to assist in the training of the student officers at the camp there, and incidentally acquire much valuable training themselves. The three batteries of the battalion, minus their guns, which had been shipped on ahead, rode over from Brooklyn on the subway and marched to their trains at Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

With the approach of the actual draft call, enlistments for the regular army, navy, and Marine Corps fell off considerably yesterday, although, in part, this was attributed to the usual week-end slump. Army officers are speculating considerably at present as to the future of the recruiting service. Definite instructions have been received from the Adjutant General to keep the New York recruiting offices open for the present at least, but no one seems to know just what will happen after the draft law begins actual operations.

Inquiry develops that there is a very definite sentiment among army officers for the retention of the recruiting service, side by side with the machinery of the selective draft, probably for the purpose of filling up gaps in the ranks of the units of the old regular army, which are now to form the first hundred regiments of the new national army. In this way these regiments would retain their distinctively volunteer character, if possible.

Soldiers and sailors are to have the use of a free clubroom in the Warren Goddard House of the Friendly Aid Society, at 246 East Thirty-fourth Street, which are to be opened on Tuesday, equipped with shower baths, pool tables, reading and writing facilities and a gymnasium. The boys will be permitted to smoke in the rest room, where a large number of phonograph with a large number of records has been provided for their amusement. All men in uniform, of the United States and the Allies, will be welcome to the privileges of the rooms. Miss Edith Kendall, Secretary of the society, says the club will be open daily from 9 to 10:30 o'clock.

COMING!
ONE DAY SALES
Men's Shirts
Boys' Wash Suits
Women's Petticoats
Women's Shoes

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Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Two Very Good Reasons Why Our Prices Are Lower Than Others:
WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.
We Sell at Moderate Profits.

SHOPPING SATISFACTION Means Much in Summer

That's Why More and More Shoppers Come Here—They Always Find What They Want—NO INVENTORY Until End of Summer

Following for Both Monday and Tuesday:

For Midsummer Wear — *Silks* — *Silks*

32-inch Silk Shirtings — Effective satin stripes, single or double. .97

40-in. Crepe de Chine — Full crepe weave, street and evening shades. 1.47

35-in. Striped Taffetas — Satin stripes in various color combinations. 1.27

40-inch Crepe Meteor — Dull finish—light and dark colors. 1.95

35-inch Chiffon Taffetas — High lustre—all popular shades. Special... 1.47

35-inch Satins — Light, dark and medium colors. 1.24

34-inch Shantungs — Silk mixed—rough weave—natural and colors. .67

For Women and Children — **Muslin Underwear** — At Timely Reductions

Gowns, Petticoats, Chemises and Slips

WOMEN'S NIGHT DRESSES—nainsook or cambric—emb'd'y insertion and edge—tucked—round or V neck—our reg. .78.. .64

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS—deep ruffle—of good embroidery or rows of lace and edge—our reg. $1.28.. .94

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS—nainsook—handsomely trimmed—with lace or embroidery—our reg. $1.95.. 1.45

WOMEN'S ENVELOPE CHEMISES—nainsook—rows of lace or embroidery—special.. .57

ENVELOPE CHEMISES OF FANCY VOILES—white, flesh or daintily trimmed—shirring, tucks, laces, medallions or ribbons—special.. .94

NAINSOOK COMBINATIONS—lace or emb. trimmed—yokes, skirts or drawers—our reg. $1.24.. .94

Children's Undermuslins

CREPE BLOOMERS—white and pink—6 to 16 yrs.—our reg. .58.. .48

CAMBRIC DRAWERS—ruffled trimming—our reg. .29.. .18

CAMBRIC SKIRTS—ruffle—emb. or lace edging—4 to 14 yrs.—our reg. .60.. .38

CAMBRIC NIGHT DRAWERS—1 to 10 yrs.—our reg. .58.. .48

Also in Muslin Underwear Dept.

Women's and Misses' Pajamas

TWO-PIECE PAJAMAS—Striped and all-white percale—short sleeve models— .94

TWO-PIECE PAJAMAS—Fine percale in plain colors, lavender, pink, blue and tan—round or collar-trimmed neck—long sleeves—silk frogs—collar, cuffs and pocket of white— 1.28

TWO-PIECE PAJAMAS—Seco silk—short sleeves, shirred at ankle—belted coat—flesh only, with French blue stitching— 1.84

TWO-PIECE PAJAMAS—Mercerized pongee and cotton crepe—V neck and short sleeves—pink or blue— 1.74

ONE-PIECE PAJAMAS—Billie Birke model—crepe, batiste, silk and cotton mixed—shirred at ankle and waistline—pink, blue and white— .94, 1.28, 1.45, 2.64

PAJAMAS—Heavy quality Seco silk—round neck—short sleeves—frog-trimmed in pink and blue— 2.94

Dress Fabrics—Attractive Prices

36-inch Fine Weave Mohairs—Navy, cream, gray and black—our reg. .48.. .38

44-inch All Wool French Serges—Fine twill. Special.. 1.24

48 and 50-inch All Wool Cream and French and Storm Serges—Our reg. $1.40.. 1.20

54-inch Mohair Sicilienne—Our reg. .98.. .77

All Wool Voiles—Firm, close weave—in jet black only.. .97

Ten Special Prices in Toilet Goods Department

Dressing Table Accessories

Velvet Back, Ivory Tint Frame—Square or oval. Value 50 cts.. .36

Ivory Tint Powder Box or Hair Receivers—Value 74 cts.. .54

Ivory Tint Hand Mirrors—Large size. Seconds of $2 quality. 1.46

Ivory Tint Comb—Coarse and fine. Value 23 cts.. .14

Ivory Tint Pin Cushion—Satin centre—Special.. .23

Everyday Necessities

Danderine—$1.00 size.. .60

Kolynos Tooth Paste—25 ct. size.. .16

Large Size Talc—Reg. 10 ct.. 8

Airfloat Talc—10 ct. size.. 7

Remmer Bath Soap—Large round cake—reg. 10 ct.. 7

Special Reductions in Women's Suits

DISTINCTIVE SUITS of Poiret Twill, effectively embroidered in self color—some have white satin vests. Colors—wisteria, gray or rookie. Broken assortment of regular sizes.
Our reg. $34.50 to $44.75.. Special .. 21.50

TAILORED SUITS of serge, poplin and other materials, in sizes for women and misses.
Were $19.75 and $21.75.. Clearance price.. 6.75
Were $29.50 and $31.50.. Clearance price.. 9.75

Extra Size Suits . . . . Special 21.50

Of Poiret twill or men's wear serge—in navy, black or rookie. Braid bound—some are button trimmed—all cut on smart lines—Suits quite suitable for early Fall wear. These suits sold regularly at $39.75 and $44.75.

A Card To Our Customers

We ask your aid in maintaining our usual low prices by co-operating with the plan of

The Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

which is that, beginning Aug. 1, 1917,

"No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons."

To further facilitate personal shopping—and for the benefit of those shoppers who do their bit by carrying the small parcels—we have installed Fifty-six National Cash Registers, establishing thereby a "no-wait" system for change and parcels.

No Day Too Warm For Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire Silk Gloves—Double finger tipped. Black and white. Special.. .78

Milanese Silk Gloves—Mousquetaire—double finger tipped. Black and white. Special.. 1.00 (Heavier quality, $1.50.)

Two-Clasp Silk Gloves—Double tipped. Black and white. .50 to 1.15

Veils

For Sport, Travel and Street Wear

SHETLAND VEILS .37 Our reg. .47 veils—light and dark colors. Also black and white.

GEORGETTE CREPE VEILS 3.00 Wide woven borders in all sport shades—also suitable for scarfs.

Odds and Ends

That Go to Make a Week-End

Real Necessities

Shetland Knit Sweaters—White Sailor collars—cuffs and sash—best colors—our reg. $5.94.. 4.50

Women's Novelty Silk Hose—Fancy stripes—our reg. $1.17.. .95

Children's Black Merc'z'd Stockings—Double heel and toe—sizes 5½ to 8½ only—our reg. .29.. .21

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs—All pure linen—broken assortment—3 assorted designs in box—our reg. .97 ½-dozen—special.. .85

Women's Colored Initial H'd'k'fs—Broken assortments—special—each 9 one-half dozen.. .50

Women's Brassieres—Firm material—lace yoke and lace trimmed bottoms—sizes 34 to 42—our reg. .98.. .74

Women's Corsets—Novelty cloths and lightweight coutil—various styles—sizes 23 to 25—our reg. $5.00.. 2.95

Women's Bathing Corsets—Low bust—girdle top—medium length—garters attached—sizes 20 to 26—our reg. $1.50.. 1.08

Brassiere Dress Shields—White or flesh—our reg. .5?.. .38

Real Hair Nets—Cap shape and fringe—our reg. .08.. 3 for .20

Little Necessities

Silk Parasols—including some sun or rain—plain taffetas, stripes and Dresdens—our reg. $3.34.. 2.50

Neckwear—Special—collars and cuff sets—plain or embroidered voiles, piques, organdies—23 and 28 ct.. .18

Leather Bags in Envelope and Dress Styles—also silk handbags—drawstring and frame effects—our reg. $1.38.. 1.28

Special Lo of Silk Drawstring Handbags and Envelope Purses—value .90.. .50

14-kt. Gold-filled Pendants and Chains—various designs set with brilliant jewels—value .?.. .47

Silk Dress Tulle—Light and dark shades—our reg. $1.44.. .95

AFTERNOON FROCKS

Pongee Dresses in coat models or one-piece styles.

Taffetas—navy or black—some are combined with crepe Georgette.

Crepe de Chine—in very simple styles, suitable for many occasions.

Special 11.50

Navy blue, Copenhagen or black, white and flesh frocks.

Satins—in newest draped styles—some frocks of youthful lines, suitable for the young girl or small women.

Fetching taffetas—some coatee models all have Georgette crepe collars—and some crepe sleeves.

Crepe de Chine—an effective pleated style whose smock-like blouse, caught in by deep belt, has two smart pockets on it.

Special 13.50

A varied group in styles and colors.

Taffetas—striped or plain—some are embroidered.

Crepe Meteors—

Crepe de Chines—many braid trimmed.

Some navy and black, though majority are in light shades. These are odd sizes in various styles, the every-day price of some of these frocks is $34.50, and not one sells for less than $27.75. Special 18.75

All our newest frocks.
Georgette Crepe in flesh or white.
Beaded Blouses—new tier skirts—sash belts.
Coin Dot Foulards in black, navy blue or Copenhagen blue.
Various surplice styles—combined with crepe Georgette.
Our reg. 29.50.. 24.50

A New Frock Special 26.75 Of navy blue satin and Georgette crepe—just enough for an afternoon frock. A suggestion of color in the beige crepe collar and sleeve facing.

The Prices Are Reduced on All These Mid-Summer Cottons

CRISP LAWNS—in gay and winsome patterns—tiny print designs—polka dots—stripes or allover designs—Special.. .15

CHIFFON VOILES—44 in., in all colors—some unusual tones—Special.. .28

PONGEE-LIKE FABRIC—a mixture of silk and cotton, in tans, blues, pink, gray, heliotrope, rose, gold, chartreuse and navy. Special.. .38

35-IN. SHANTUNG—a silk mixture—natural color. Special.. .58

GINGHAMS—in the now very smart plaids—in uncommon variety—Blues, rose, tans and various color combinations—Special.. .19 and .22

WASH GOODS DEPT.—BASEMENT

MORNING SPECIALS — Monday and Tuesday, Until 1 P. M.
To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$5.75 Women's and Misses' Khaki Suits.. 3.75 — Military — Norfolk — models with belts — skirt buttoned front with pockets—also serges in green and gold—sizes 16 to 42. SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.94 Women's Tub Dresses.. 1.94 — Voiles—Roman stripes, also pink, blue and black stripes—large white voile collars and cuffs—sizes 36 to 46. Chambrays—48 to 52. WOMEN'S DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.87 Untrimmed Japanese Panama Hats.. 2.27 — Fine quality—newest styles. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.95 Ready-to-Wear Satin Hats.. 1.35 — Newest styles—black, white, colors. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

94 ct. Percale and Gingham Housedresses.. .84 — Stripes and checks—variety of styles—contrast trim—sizes to 44. HOUSEDRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

97 ct. Crepe de Chine Camisoles.. .68 — Also satin—two rows of lace and emb'y or satin insertion—ribbon run —lace or ribbon shoulder straps. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$1.25 Gingham Blouses.. 1.42 — Striped or checked—neatly tailored—white pique collar and cuffs —pearl or crochet buttons. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$3.94 Crepe de Chine Blouses.. 2.97 — White or flesh—emb'd or plain tailored styles—large collars. BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.94 Boys' Summer Suits.. 2.27 — Pinch back models—light cassimeres and cheviots—grays and browns in medium and dark stripes and fancies—7 to 17 years. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.45 Boys' Washable Suits.. 1.10 — Variety of Middy and Junior styles —crepes, galateas, linen and Devonshire cloth—white, colors and new stripes—some have extra trousers—3 to 9 years. BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

57 ct. Rompers.. .44 — Gingham and chambray—stripes and plain colors—square or round collars—2 to 6 yrs. BOYS' FURNISHINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.47 Little Tots' White Dresses.. 1.00 — Yoke, Empire, French and Belted styles—lace, emb'y, also smocked —sizes to 6 yrs. BABIES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.49 Armure Weave Hammocks.. 1.78 — Best make—side valance—turnover pillow and spreader—full sizes. HAMMOCKS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.24 New Scrim Curtains.. .86 — Lace insertions and deep hem or lace edge—Dutch valance or plain. LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

68 ct. Mohair Sicilliennes.. .55 — 50-inch—lustrous finish—cream, brown, navy and black—less than mfrs. cost. DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.24 Satins—35-inch.. .92 — Fine close face—assortment of light and dark colors. SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.24 Bleached Sheets.. .90 — 90x90 (before hemming)—standard quality—no dressing. SHEETS—BASEMENT.

$2.47 Crochet Spreads.. 1.67 — Hemmed or fringed—full size. SPREADS—BASEMENT.

19 ct. Mercerized Poplins.. .15 — Good assortment of colors. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

14 ct. Floral Organdies.. .10 — Many dainty patterns for women's and children's dresses, etc. WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

$3.45 Wool Nap Blankets.. 2.44 — Cotton Fleece—Elderdown finish—White, Tan, Plaids. BLANKETS—BASEMENT.

38 ct. White Poplins.. .30 — Mercerized finish—for Uniforms, Smocks, Children's Wear, etc. WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

54 ct. Bleached Damasks.. .36 — 64 inch—close weave—floral patterns. LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

27 ct. Turkish Towels.. .21 — Full bleached—colored borders; soft absorbent—hemmed. TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

45 ct. Opaque Window Shades.. .33 — Victor—3x7 ft.—assorted colors—with rollers and fixtures. SHADE DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

25 ct. Ribbons.. .20 — Moires, Satins, Taffetas—white, black and colors—millinery or sash widths—new assortment. RIBBONS—MAIN FLOOR.

27 ct. Women's Cotton Union Suits.. .22 — Low neck—sleeveless—tight or lace knee—regular sizes. Extra sizes—reg. .37.. .27 KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.00 Men's Soft Shirts.. .77 — Pongee, Poplin and many novelty cloths—colored stripes on white grounds—sizes 15½ to 17. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

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145 Street and Afternoon Gowns

Wonderful Bargains!

Georgette Gowns — navy, grey, etc. — White, flesh, peach, Formerly sold up to $47.50 — 22.50

Taffeta Gowns — Navy and black — Formerly sold up to $38.50 — 19.75

Satin Gowns — Navy, black, etc. — Formerly sold up to $42.50 — 24.75

Taffeta, Georgette and Serge Gowns—Special 15.75 — Formerly up to $35.00

Positively None Sent C. O. D., Altered or Exchanged

IRISH CONVENTION HAS CHANCE TO WIN

Unionists and Nationalists Are Nearer Together Than Ever Before—Leaders Hopeful.

SINN FEIN HOLDS MASSES

Agreement Menaced by Its Opposition, Based on Repression and Dread of Conscription.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, July 28.—"Anything may happen in Ireland; it's a country of surprises."

This is an opinion frequently expressed in Dublin, and apparently it is shared by representatives of all the political sections. The prediction leaves the door open both to a happy conclusion of the Irish convention and to another attempt at rebellion by the Sinn Fein, which could have no chance of success and probably would bring about a régime of drastic coercion.

In these last few days I have talked, both for publication and confidentially, with Irish leaders of all hues, and, while the difficulties in the way of a settlement by the convention seem tremendous, nobody outside of the ranks of the Sinn Fein leaders declares them insuperable. Nationalists like John Redmond, Joseph Devlin, and Stephen Gwynne; Ulstermen like Sir James Campbell and Mr. Powell; South Ireland Unionists like Lord Middleton and Mr. Jameson; more or less independent observers like Dr. Mahaffy, Provost of Trinity, and Professor Phillips; poets and litterateurs like George Russell, known throughout Ireland as "A. E.," and James Stephens, and, last though not least, both the Chairman and the Secretary of the convention, Sir Horace Plunkett and Sir Francis Hopwood, together with Chief Secretary Duke, all hope for and, to a certain extent, confidently count upon good results accruing from the convention.

O'Brienites Yet May Come In.

The Sinn Fein alone refuses its benisons to the convention, regarding it as a thing of evil beyond the power of exorcism. The William O'Brienites are still out of the convention, but the invitation to them remains open and it is considered quite possible that later developments will induce them to reconsider their decision. The Sinn Fein is a common danger which may bring about a fusion of other discordant elements.

It is improbable, to say the least, that the Ulster lion will lie down with the Nationalist lamb, or, if another metaphor be preferred, the Nationalist wolf with the Ulster sheep; but what does really seem to be taking shape is a general desire to study seriously the scheme of home rule based on Canadian, Australian, and South African models, which would give Ireland provincial assemblies, with a central Senate representing all sections of the country and maintaining both national and imperial cohesion.

The Sinn Fein rejects in advance any solution of that kind. It accepts nothing, and, so far as its rather vague and nebulous program can be judged from the conversation of De Valera and Arthur Griffith, who are, respectively, the popular and intellectual heads of the movement, counts either upon a successful revolution driving England out of the country by force of arms or upon an appeal to the peace conference which is to make a new world when the war is over. Griffith appeared to base his hopes rather on the latter than on the former contingency. Among the dozen or so American, Canadian, South African, and Australian newspaper men who heard Griffith and De Valera expound their theories there was not one who thought them anything but visionary, illogical, and impracticable in the highest degree.

Nor has the Sinn Fein any definite determinate program. There can, however, be no disguising the fact that it has captured the masses in Ireland. The Nationalists admit they would lose a large number of seats in Parliament—about half seems to be the most generally agreed upon figure—if there were a general election. Griffith and De Valera make more sweeping claims, contending that they would win in towns, whereas the Nationalists say that the urban populations remain with them and that the Sinn Fein's strength lies chiefly in the agricultural constituencies.

The growth of the Sinn Fein is due to several broad causes. Some of them can be best illustrated by the following anecdotes:

"What about Home Rule?" one Irishman was asked.

"Home rule!" he replied in accents of complete disdain. "What we want is a fighting policy."

Another Irishman was asked about the convention then meeting in Dublin.

"What convention?" he inquired, and when the question was made more specific he ejaculated: "Oh, you mean the English convention."

Besides the love of a fighting policy and distrust of everything English, even England's offer to give Ireland an opportunity of settling her own affairs by a convention of Irishmen sitting in Dublin, the bases upon which the Sinn Fein has developed include the policy pursued by the British authorities after the Easter rebellion and the dread of the application of conscription to Ireland. Several good authorities in Dublin agree that "the blood of the martyrs" has been the seed from which the Sinn Fein movement has developed, like a mustard tree.

Nationalists Wrongly Blamed.

The English authorities, regardless of appeals from many responsible quarters at the time, refused to make public facts which had they been known to the world generally, might have altered the verdict as to either the necessity or the righteousness of the methods of repression enforced. The Irish Nationalist leaders are held responsible by the Sinn Fein for doing nothing to prevent the executions. The charge is groundless, but it spread like wildfire throughout Ireland, and the Nationalists have had difficulty in overtaking it. In like fashion the British Government has suffered from the secretive methods which ruled at that time.

The only conclusion one can reach is that the refusal of the Government in London to take action was another of the many bungling mistakes made by Englishmen of the best will in estimating Irishmen and their affairs. Ireland was horrified by the Easter rebellion. Had the punishment been left in Irish hands it would have been administered. There is much in this chapter of history concerning which it is still too early to go into detail; it is a very sad one from the Englishman's, as well as the Irishman's, point of view.

The dread of conscription is another factor in the development of the Sinn Fein. Here again there has been bad bungling in regard to Ireland. Several good judges, both Unionist and Nationalist, now believe that conscription might have been made acceptable to Ireland. Mistakes made in Nationalist Ireland account for much of the opposition to conscription, and no attempt was ever made to bring before the Irish people the real character of the war which the Allies are waging.

Oil and Water Nearer Mixing.

I can only touch on some of the broader and more general aspects of the Irish situation in regard to the convention. They are, first and foremost, that the Unionists and the Nationalists are now closer together than ever before. They are far from having reached an agreement, but, as Sir Horace Plunkett put it, everybody sees the desirability of reaching some end which will be acceptable to all and to the good of the country. The Unionist is talking less of dying in the last ditch against coercion, and the Nationalist is now feeling so insecure on his own ground that he is casting an eye toward the "minority" of Ulster for support. Neither side has abdicated or is going to abdicate its principles, but both are coming to recognize that, in the phrase of Molière, "avec le ciel il y a des accommodements."

Nothing could better exemplify this than the proceedings of the convention. With the regulations under the Defense of the Realm act in one's mind, one cannot go into the details of the work of the convention, but it may be permissible to state that Sir Francis Hopwood made it clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES and other correspondents whom he saw on Friday that the procedure adopted was practical and businesslike, and that the adjournment until Aug. 8 was necessary in order to prepare the ground for discussion and collect material for examination and comparison. Sir Horace Plunkett fully shares the same faith, and they carried with them practically the unanimous vote of the convention. It is essential to mention this in order to disprove a statement widely spread in Dublin and probably actively advanced in America to the effect that the calling of the Irish Convention is only a device to gain time until the end of the war by the British Government, and that the adjournment of the convention was only an act in that comedy.

Composed of Ireland's Best.

Hopes of the success of the convention, while they can hardly be said to run high, are believed to have a solid foundation in the fact that the assembly, which met in Trinity College, is representative of the best intellect, the most considerable industrial forces, and the material wealth of Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett considers that the constructive ability of the convention as a whole is high, and other authorities, who mentioned names, reached round figures in their enumeration of delegates entitled to be regarded as men of first-rate standing in point of constructive statesmanship, that of Plunkett figuring on all lists.

If the convention can arrive at a constructive policy, the purely destructive, when they are not wholly idealistic and visionary, ideas of the Sinn Fein may safely be left to the better judgment of Ireland, which, as Chief Secretary Duke, who is a typical embodiment of the practical Englishman, says, is often described as an irresponsible nation, but which, as his own experience in his office in Dublin Castle had shown him, possesses citizens as practical, as clear-headed, and as level-minded as any nation possesses.

EXEMPTION COURTS' ERRORS IN ENGLAND

Thousands of Appellants Meant Months of Waiting While Nation Needed Men.

HUMORS OF PROCEDURE

Move to Abolish Rural Tribunals Where Neighborly Influence Saves Slackers as "Indispensables."

By EDMUND YARE.

When after mobilizing and equipping armies of volunteers to the number of 5,000,000 England found that she could make certain of complete victory only by employing her entire manpower, she after much hesitation adopted conscription.

It was a system which the mass of the people had looked upon with great distrust and it was only the grave injustices, the inequalities, and the wasteful expenditure which were the outcome of the voluntary system which persuaded the people to accept that to which their traditional sentiment was entirely foreign.

Once conscription was agreed upon steps were immediately taken to provide every possible safeguard and for the rights of free men and the appeal tribunals were appointed. These tribunals were to consider all cases in which men on various grounds claimed exemption from military service. Every man had the right to make such an appeal and it was, of course, of the greatest importance that the men who were appointed to these bodies to adjudicate should be elderly men ineligible for service, men of affairs, capable of exercising a wise judgment without fear or favor. Accordingly throughout the country in every town and in the rural districts were set up the tribunals, consisting of the Mayors, Local Magistrates, Councillors, business and professional men, who, being acquainted with the local conditions, would it was thought see that justice was done and the right men sent into the army.

To each tribunal was attached a military representative to watch the interests of the War Office. He was either an army officer or a barrister given commissioned rank for this purpose.

Through the tribunals it was hoped to safeguard the most essential trades of the country and exempt heads of businesses and employes whose presence was proved to be absolutely indispensable.

It seemed an excellent scheme, but in the very first few weeks it was in danger of breaking down for want of adequate machinery to deal with the hundreds of thousands of appeals.

The Day of the Slacker.

Almost every employer discovered that every man he could possibly spare had volunteered and gone long since. Also as the tribunals were also to consider appeals made on the ground of great domestic hardship, large numbers of applicants were found to be keeping surprising numbers of dependents.

From the very outset it became clear that there was danger of infinite delay before all these cases could be heard and that indeed the war might be over before they were settled.

In time the tribunals in London and the big industrial centres were multiplied and considerable progress was made, but it meant in many instances that if a man wanted to make sure of keeping out of the army for a few months all he had to do was to put in an appeal.

Thus in the City of London, where over a million workers are employed in the banks, the shipping offices, warehouses, the tribunal at one time was faced with about 40,000 appeals. Working long hours they were lucky to get through fifty cases a day, so they might have got finished up in two years. Eventually matters were speeded up by having five courts sitting simultaneously, but it ought to have been done at the very beginning.

The whole business was further complicated by the fact that most of the exemptions were for fixed periods of three to six months, at the expiration of which the applicant had either to join the army or could put in a fresh appeal.

If he appealed again, there was a wait of two to three months and more before the case was reached, when perhaps he got a final exemption of two months. Thus a man who legally had been granted altogether five months' exemption had, including the delays before his case came up, actually eleven to twelve months—and all the time the army was clamoring for men.

Men had also the right to go to an appeal court and appeal against the decision of the tribunal. Large numbers engaged the services of barristers and solicitors who occasionally secured further delays by raising a variety of objections based on the wide provisions of the act.

The great army of "indispensables" dwindled rapidly under the searchlight of examination.

A Court Dialogue.

I have often at these tribunals listened to a dialogue like this:

EMPLOYER APPLICANT—This man is my manager and is absolutely indispensable to our business. He is the only man left who knows all about it. It is impossible to replace him; if he goes we shall have to close down. Our turnover is £100,000.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE—How much does he earn?

EMPLOYER—£200 a year.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE—Good heavens! £4 a week for a manager! And he is only 26, and passed for general service!

THE CHAIRMAN—Appeal disallowed. The man must join the army in fourteen days.

Where there were two partners in a business the junior partner had to go. The greatest difficulty was experienced with the "one-man business," the little shopkeeper whose business would have to shut down if he went, while the big stores could carry on. Some were exempted on these grounds, but the demands of the army made it impossible for all to be left off and often the man's wife was able to keep the business going.

In the big cities the constitution of the tribunals has proved satisfactory on the whole, but in some of the small towns and in the rural districts the proceedings have been farcical; local farmers and tradesmen who had come before them, cases in which they were intimately concerned. When Farmer Jones' lusty young son of 21 came before the tribunal, Farmers Brown and Smith, whose sons had also been exempted, decided that this young man was also indispensable, likewise Farmer Jones' milkman. Men whose families had been neighbors, sometimes for generations, were not going to make enemies for life by sending their sons into the army.

The military representative might appeal and protest, but it was no good. In this way in each of these country districts hundreds of single young men under thirty were exempted, while married men of forty with large families were leaving their homes in the cities to fight. Unquestionably young plowmen could ill be spared from the land, but many of the farmers' sons did no skilled work and should have been sent to the army. And women were coming forward in thousands quite capable of taking many of these farm workers' places.

The same understanding existed among the tradesmen in some of the small towns. When the Mayor himself pleaded the indispensability of his only son, whether he was right or wrong, who was going to deny him when perhaps the previous day he had exempted the sons of his neighbors.

It has been suggested that these rural tribunals should be abolished and Government Commissioners appointed to hear the cases, but that would now be difficult and would meet with violent opposition in the districts concerned.

But certainly an independent body of some kind was badly needed.

Est. 1879

PURCHASES MADE MONDAY, JULY 30TH, AND TUESDAY, JULY 31ST, WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Interesting News—Monday

Our special Midsummer sales are very popular with our regular patrons. If you have never shopped at Best's there never was a better time to begin than now. You'll be pleasantly surprised at our low prices.

Imported Gabardine Sports Skirts for Women and Misses

—three exclusive sports models are here, with clever novelty pockets. They are finished with wide belts and large pearl buttons. *2nd Floor*

For Monday these skirts are specially priced at

3.95

Shetland Wool Sports Sweaters That Misses and Women Will Like

—they're delightfully roomy, copied from a smart sport coat, with big sailor collars and wide belts. The colored pearl buttons match the sweaters. You can choose from pink, sky blue, white, nile, olive, reseda, tan and purple. *Main Floor*

They certainly won't last long at

6.50

Misses' Sports Coats for the Seashore

—of wool jersey, in lovely colors. You'll like one of old blue with a chamois colored collar.

Early shoppers will have a wide choice of these coats

Reduced from 29.50 to *3rd Floor*

15.00

Good-looking Skirts for Misses

—of white cotton gabardine or rippeline. Jaunty pockets make them particularly smart. *Main Floor*

This special price for Monday is

2.95

These Wash Dresses for Girls Are Just Slightly Soiled

—and that's why they have been greatly reduced. Hand made dresses are here, beautifully smocked. Others are of Anderson gingham. There are odd sizes, from 5 to 14 years. *3rd Floor*

You'd better come early to select them at

5.00

Splendid for Traveling Are These Women's Navy Georgette Blouses

—there are six different early fall models. Some are embroidered, others tucked, many with white collars of satin or Georgette. *Main Floor*

You'll surely find a few you want Monday at

5.95 8.95 10.50

Advance Whisperings for Fall in Women's and Misses' Suits

—have just arrived. They hint at new fall colorings —dark green mixtures, browns and blues. Straight tailored lines are noticeable. *2nd Floor*

These Midsummer fashions on Monday will be priced

29.50

The Government Asks OUR Patriotic Cooperation to Eliminate Waste. We Ask YOURS.

The following rule will be enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons. Sales checks should accompany all returns.

Summer Gloves for Women

—heavy silk ones of white or black, in 16 button length. They have strong, durable finger tips.

They were 1.00. *Monday* **.65**

—gloves of washable doeskin, with stitched backs and one pearl button closing.

They were 1.75 *Monday* **1.35**

Silk Umbrellas For Men and Women

For Women—Black and colored silk umbrellas that are sun and rain proof. Some have cordeliers for convenient carrying and others sword loop handles. The handles are of bakelite, gun metal or finely carved missions with sterling silver trimmings.

For Men—These heavy silk umbrellas have firm handles, some of natural wood, others opera style, sterling silver trimmed.

They are all specially priced Monday at

3.15

Don't Miss Them! Women's Black Silk Clocked Stockings

—with white hand clocks, and tops and soles of cotton hose that are regularly sold 1.75.

Will be sold Monday at

1.35

Children's School Stockings in a Sale!

—they are very full—these stockings of medium weight cotton, fine ribbed, in fast black and pure white.

Their regular price is .38.

Monday they will be sold at

.24

Summertime Joy for Children in the

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Reg. Trade Mark.

—sand toys designed to keep youngsters busy for hours.

—books, from untearable ones for young kiddies up to stories for older children.

—bats, balls and gloves for future "Giants."

—Summer games that help pass the time pleasantly.

These are all in our big all-the-year-round toy department, Liliputian Bazaar, entire Fourth Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Reg. Trade Mark.

Occupying our entire 4th Floor

Baby Dresses in a Wonderful Sale

Smocked, tucked, and—but you'll have to see them!

Four models we have sold at 4.75 are marked in the copy at 2.90; one model we have sold at 2.50 is copied at 1.60. Made by American women—and beautifully made—all by hand. They are all smocked either in pink or blue. On some you'll find cunning little Dutch necks.

We only have 190 of them in 1, 2, and 3 year sizes. They'll surely go quickly Monday at

1.60 and **2.90**

Sale—Pullman Sleepers,

Regularly 38.50, Tomorrow at 27.50

Of genuine round reed, white enameled, full size body, with green lined hood and loose cushions. Reversible tubular gear. 14 5-8 rubber tired wheels.

Made for wear and appearance.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Will Close Out Monday

1000 Voile Dresses

For Women and Misses

Attractive braided, pleated and flounce models (one as illustrated) in striped, polka dot, novelty and plain voiles.

Reduced from 7.90 to 11.75

4.90

No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges

375 Summer Silk Dresses

Sport, afternoon and tailored models of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Novelty Silks.

Reduced to **13.75**

Entire Stock of Higher Cost

Silk and Cotton Dresses

To Be Closed Out

At Extraordinary Reductions

Women's and Misses' Sport Suits

Superior wool jersey sport suits, custom tailor model in attractive colors. *Special Value* **16.50**

Superior "Kayser's" Milanese Silk Sport Suits, smart model, in white and colors. *Reduced to* **19.75**

Will Close Out Monday

500 Women's Wash Skirts

Of Gabardine, Russian and Bedford Cords and Honeycomb

Reduced to **2.95** and **3.95**

Another Sale Monday

Women's Lingerie Underwear

Envelope Chemises, Nightgowns, Petticoats and Combinations

Distinctive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models of sheer lingerie, embroidery, ribbon and lace trimmed.

1.00 1.50 2.00 2.95

Pink Batiste Bloomers

Pink batiste bloomers with picot edge and lace trimmed, elastic at waist and knee, fully reinforced.

Special **45c**

Dotted Voile Kimonos

In fitted and loose models of white dotted voile, sailor collar with lace edge, also others with satin fold.

Reduced to **1.50**

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN COMPETENT HANDS

Could Not Be in Better, Dr. Martin, Head of Medical Committee, Declares.

ALL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Personnel and Supply Problems Being Solved—Epidemics of Disease Extremely Improbable.

WASHINGTON, July 28.— Franklin H. Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Surgery of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, in an interview today, gave unstinted praise to the personnel of the Medical Corps of the army and navy.

"The work of the army surgeon, the care of the wounded," Dr. Martin said, "easily holds the public mind; but vital as it is, it is of small importance compared with the far greater task of keeping the men in the camps and on the ships free from disease, particularly during the months immediately approaching, when by far the greater part of the American Army will be in training.

"The trained physician knows that unless certain precautions are taken, dangerous epidemics, such as typhoid fever or meningitis, are almost certain to occur in the army camps, striking often with the most surprising suddenness. The key to the whole situation is constant vigilance, and nothing can possibly be a greater spur to watchfulness on the part of the medical authorities than the knowledge that the American people will know immediately if conditions are not what they ought to be in the housing of the troops, the sanitation in the camps, and the general provisions against disease.

"The work of safeguarding the health of the army and navy could not be in better hands than it is right now. The medical corps of the United States Army and Navy have led the way in many directions in the development of military sanitation and disease prevention, and the confidence the country feels in their leadership is thoroughly justified. Best of all, in addition to the individual professional capacity of these men, the organizations as a whole have shown an unprecedented capacity for expanding to meet the requirements of the tremendously increased task which faces them.

"Their broad-gauge character has been shown nowhere to better advantage than in the eagerness with which they have sought the aid of the best civilian professional thought of the country in meeting new problems as they have arisen. The General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, composed of the country's biggest medical men, including Surgeon General of the army and navy, has served as a clearing house of professional opinion and has brought to the solution of the questions at hand in concentrated form the best medical thought of the nation. On the board are such men as Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan, Dr. John M. T. Finney and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Frederick A. Besley of Northwestern, Dr. George W. Crile of Western Reserve, and Dr. Charles E. Kahlke of Hahnemann College, Chicago, to mention only a few. As the time for mobilization of the army approaches, many of these civilian physicians are themselves entering active administration in the army and navy medical corps.

"During the last few months the work of the medical section has been directed in three main channels. The most comprehensive has been keeping in touch in an advisory capacity, ready to assist at any point, in the work of the several divisions of control of the Government and the civilian population—the Medical Corps of the army and navy, the Public Health Service, the Red Cross, with the work with the civilian munition workers. Through the medical sections of the State Councils of Defense the departments are able to secure the assistance of reputable local physicians in cleaning up their own neighborhoods and in bringing local public opinion to bear on danger spots.

"Besides this work of keeping general oversight over all branches of the public medical service, the committee has concerned itself deeply with the problems of personnel and supplies. The personnel problem has not been solved, but it is possible to say that the section has been of great service in putting the Government departments in touch with the kind of men they need, and we are working continually through personal contact and extensive correspondence on filling the ranks to the point needed to take care of the new army. The medical service must be filled with men of the broadest gauge, and we must depend on the Provost between now and the first of September to furnish its best even more generously than in the past.

"The supply problem, which is shared by Dr. Simpson, who also is with the General Munitions Board, has been another source of difficulty in which the medical section has co-operated with the medical divisions of the army and navy. Through constant conferences with manufacturers and close attention to detail, especially standardization of products, this work is in a fair way toward accomplishment. There will be no serious dearth.

"The country can rest assured that everything of which the American medical profession is capable has been done to prepare for taking care of its new troops. So far as it is safe to predict anything, it can be promised that there will be no dangerous epidemics of preventable disease."

CANTONMENTS AS MODELS.

Sanitary Safeguards Will Be the Best in Existence, Says Gorgas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Major Gen. William E. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, says the Medical Department of the army intends to make the new military cantonments as safe as science can make them.

"When a recruit has passed his examinations, which will be rigid," said General Gorgas, "he may rest assured that the Government will put him into as nearly an ideal sanitary environment as is found anywhere. We are putting the best brains in the country to work on the problem and have commissioned as Majors in the reserve specialists in the medical and surgical branches we wish to cover.

"Major William H. Welch, the famous pathologist of Johns Hopkins Hospital, is working with us at our headquarters in the Mills Building. Major Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the University of Michigan Medical Department and nationally known as an authority on sanitation, also occupies a desk here. We have Major William H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., on our Sanitary Board, and Major Charles Mayo reports here for duty. Major Theodore C. Janeway, the physician in chief of Johns Hopkins Hospital and Secretary of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, heads our cardiovascular section, and Major J. E. Goldthwait, one of the great orthopedic surgeons of the country, will look after cases involving defective bones and joints.

"We will take special care of nervous and mental disorders, and Dr. Pearce Bailey, famous as a neurologist and psychiatrist, is wording in our department with the rank of Major. Shell shock, of course, requires scientific treatment, and the best results are obtained when the patient is kept under observation within sound of the guns. It used to be that a malingerer, a coward or a quitter was rewarded with a kick or treated heroically in the guard house. The prevailing practice in modern armies prescribes that, in many cases, proper medical attention be given the man who cannot live up to his duty as a soldier.

"These specialists I have mentioned are, of course, only a few. No ten hospitals in the country could get together such an advisory staff as we have. It encourages me, as I look around and see the sort of men who are working with me, to know that the 24,000 physicians we are going to call into service within a year will come forward as earnestly and eagerly as have these leaders of their profession.

"The rule of our medical force in each cantonment will be: 'Watch, watch, watch!' Just as we're keeping liquor and vice as far as possible away from our new troops, so, too, must we declare 'No admittance' to all the germs which of old wrought havoc with armies.

"On the grounds we will have the best laboratories that can be built. In the matter of tuberculosis alone we intend to give the care which will reduce that disease to a minimum. Colonel George E. Bushnell of the regular army, who was for years at the head of our military hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where tubercular cases are treated, will take charge of all such work in the cantonments.

"We are bending our energies to do a big work in a big way. If anybody says I'm boasting when I call this the most important work in the War Department I'll take the risk. We spent $5,000,000 for supplies last week, and that money bought material which is going toward saving what the Germans wreck. We have increased our assistants ninefold, and are calling for more."

MOVIES MOBILIZED TO AID IN WAR WORK

Brady Completes Organization of Producers, Players and Others to Assist Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Announcement was made by the Committee of Public Information tonight that William A. Brady, President of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry of America, who was appointed early in July by President Wilson to mobilize the motion picture industry, had completed his organization.

A war co-operation board composed of leaders in the industry has been created, with Mr. Brady as its President and David Wark Griffith as its Chairman. This board will work in co-operation with the Committee on Public Information, the various departments of the Government, the Red Cross, and the Council of National Defense in using the film to spread information regarding the plans and purposes of the Government in the war.

The war co-operation board will have representatives assigned to the various departments of the Government to carry forward this work. The personnel of the board and the branches of the Government to which they will be assigned are as follows:

War Department: P. A. Powers, Universal Film Company, New York; Eugene M. Clark, Jefferson Theatre, Natchez, Miss.; W. A. Johnston, editor, Motion Picture News, New York; Cecil B. De Mille, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles.

Navy Department: John R. Freuler, Mutual Film Corporation, Chicago; Joseph P. Coufal, Novelty Slide Company, New York; Stanley Mastbaum, Stanley Company, Philadelphia; Arthur James, Associated Motion Picture Advertisers, New York.

Food Commission: Arthur S. Friend, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, New York; Alex Pantages, Pantages Circuit of Theatres, San Francisco; Thomas H. Ince, Ince Productions, Los Angeles; Donald J. Bell, Chicago; John Wylie, editor, Moving Picture World, New York.

Treasury Department—Adolph Zuker, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, New York; Marcus Loew, Loew's Enterprises, New York; J. E. Brulatour, Eastman Films, New York; Walter W. Irwin, Vitagraph, V. L. S. E., New York; George K. Spoor, Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Department of Agriculture—Stephen A. Lynch, Triangle Distributing Corporation, New York; Lewis L. Levine, Regent Theatre, Brooklyn; W. R. Rothacker, Rothacker Film Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Department of Interior—Richard A. Rowland, Metro Pictures Corporation, New York; Samuel A. Rothapfel, Rialto Theatre, New York; Walter J. Moore, Miller Lithograph Company, New York.

Aircraft Division—J. A. Berst, Pathe Exchange, Inc., New York; Louis F. Blumenthal, National Theatre, Jersey City; Edward Earl, Nicholas Power Company, New York; Theodore Mitchell, D. W. Griffith Enterprise, New York; J. H. Hallberg, United Theatre Equipment Corporation, New York.

Committee on Camp Training Activities: Samuel Goldfish, Goldwyn Pictures, New York; Lee A. Ochs, President Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America, New York; Dr. Craig Brown, National Board of Review, New York; Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Vitagraph Company, Brooklyn; William Farnum, actor, Fox Film Corporation, New York.

To the Commercial Economy Board: Louis J. Selznick, New York; Thomas Eagar, exhibitor, Lincoln, Neb.; William B. Donaldson, Billboard Publishing Company, Cincinnati.

To the Shipping Board: William L. Sherrill, Frohman Amusement Corporation, New York; Lewis B. Mayer, American Feature Film Company, Boston, Mass.; Edward J. Fisher, exhibitor, Seattle, Wash.; William E. Lewis, Morning Telegraph, New York.

To the American Red Cross: For the East—William Fox, Fox Film Corporation, New York; Mitchell H. Mark, Strand Theatre, New York; E. S. Porter, Precision Machine Company, New York. For the West—Jesse L. Lasky, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles; Peter J. Schaeffer, Jones, Lincoln, Schaeffer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Douglas Fairbanks, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles.

To the Women's Committees: Mary Pickford, Lasky Studios, Los Angeles; Anita Stewart, Vitagraph Company, Brooklyn; ethel Barrymore, Metro Pictures, New York; Marguerite Mayo, Goldwyn Company, New York; June Elvidge, Peerless Producing Company, West Fort Lee, N. J.

To be exofficio member of all the above committees: David Wark Griffith, Chairman of the War Co-operation Committee, Times Building, New York.

To the Council of National Defense: William A. Brady, World Film Corporation, New York.

The following committee of women will act in conjunction with the Food Commission: Guida Bergere, American Play Company, New York; Gail Kane, Mutual Film Corporation, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Marguerite Clark, Famous Players Studio, New York; Kitty Gordon, Peerless Producing Company, West Fort Lee, N. J.; Norma Talmadge, Selznick Pictures, New York.

CONSCRIPTION IN JAMAICA.

Registration a Success, Many Over Military Age Volunteering.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—The Conscription bill, having received the King's assent, the registration was successful all over the country. Practically all the men between the ages of 16 and 41 readily came forward and registered, and many over 41 offered to register. British subjects from Central America are still coming over voluntarily to enlist.

Tomorrow at

BloomingdaleS

ANNUAL AUGUST SALE

of

BLANKETS
BED SPREADS
COMFORTERS
and
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

See Today's WORLD and AMERICAN for the details.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Avs.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — Purchases on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st — *34th Street*

AUGUST SALE

Household & Decorative Linens

Decided Price Reductions

Immediately after the successful August Sale, last year, these Linens were purchased in anticipation of this year's sale.

Notwithstanding the general advance in all grades of Linen goods from 20% to 40% our prices are actually about the same as quoted during our last great August Sale.

Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, each 2.90, 3.75, 4.50
Table Napkins.....regularly 4.00, 5.50, 6.50, doz. 3.00, 4.25, 4.75
Scotch Linen Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 4.25, 5.75, 6.75, each 3.25, 4.00, 5.00
Table Napkins to match.....regularly 5.75, doz. 4.75
Double Satin Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 6.00, 7.25, 8.50, each 4.75, 6.00, 7.00
Table Napkins to match.....regularly 8.00 and 9.00, doz. 6.50, 7.50
Round Scalloped Damask Tablecloths.....regularly 5.00 and 6.00, doz. 4.25, 4.75
Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Napkins....regularly 4.75, 5.75, 7.50, doz. 4.00, 4.50, 6.50
Hemstitched Pure Linen Sheets.....regularly 9.50, 12.50, 16.00, pair 7.50, 9.50, 12.50
Hemstitched Pure Linen Pillow Cases.....regularly 2.75, 3.25, 4.00, pair 1.90, 2.50, 3.00

Towels

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....regularly 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, doz. 1.75, 2.25, 3.00
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....regularly 3.00, 3.75, 6.00, doz. 2.50, 3.00, 4.50
Hemmed Pure Linen Scotch Huck Towels:
size 17x34 ins.....regularly 6.00, doz. 4.50 — 20x37 ins.....regularly 7.50, doz. 6.00
Hemstitched Pure Linen Heavy Irish Huck Towels:
size 20x36 ins...regularly 7.50, doz. 6.00 — 22x38 ins.....regularly 10.00, doz. 7.50
500 dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Guest Towels, 16x24 ins.....regularly 3.00, doz. 1.90
Hemmed Pure Linen Guest Towels:
18x21 ins.....regularly 3.75, doz. 2.75 — 15x25 ins.....regularly 4.75, doz. 3.75
Hemstitched Pure Linen Guest Towels:
15x22 ins.....regularly 4.00, doz. 3.00 — 14x21 ins.....regularly 6.00, doz. 4.50
Kitchen Towels with name woven in red.....regularly 4.25, 5.75, 6.00, doz. 3.50, 4.50, 5.00
Check Glass Towels, hemmed; with striped borders.....regularly 3.00, doz. 2.50

Decorative Linens

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered and Hand-scalloped Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....regularly 5.00 and 6.75, set 3.25 and 5.00
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....regularly 6.75 to 10.00, doz 5.25, 6.50 and 7.50
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Pillow Covers.....regularly 2.50, 3.25 and 3.75, each 1.90, 2.25, 2.50
Bungalow Luncheon Sets, —13 pieces.....regularly 1.25, 2.50 and 3.75, set 1.00, 1.75 and 2.75

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90 70c	63x99 85c	72x99 95c	81x99 1.05	90x99 1.15	90x108 1.25 each
Cases:		42x36 20c	45x36 22c	50x36 25c	54x36 28c each	

Extraordinary Offerings—DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain Sets with white and gold decoration on new shape; 109 pieces. 12.50

American Porcelain Sets with conventional border and gold edge; 101 pieces. 14.50

American Porcelain Sets,—several dainty floral border effects with gold edge; 100 pieces. 16.50

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border effects with gold edge; 101 pieces. 17.50

Noteworthy Reductions ENGLISH CRETONNES

An assortment of pretty designs and colors, suitable for bedroom hangings, coverings and other Summer requisites.

12,000 yards.....yard 28c.....formerly 45c
575 yards.....yard 38c.....formerly 65c

Slip Covers a Specialty

Estimates submitted and designs prepared for every description of upholstery work. Representative will call, if desired, to offer suggestions.

AUGUST SALE

Blankets, Comfortables & Bed Spreads

Extraordinary Savings

Purchases made previous to the recent advance in prices enable us to offer these high grade Bed Coverings at the following very low prices:

White Wool Blankets, with pink or blue borders:
single bed size.....regularly 5.25, 6.75, 8.00, pair 4.25, 5.50, 6.50
double bed size.....regularly 5.75, 7.50, 9.00, pair 4.75, 6.00, 7.50
400 pairs Plaid Blankets.....regularly 4.75, pair 3.50
500 pairs White California Wool Blankets; superior quality:
single size.....regularly 10.00, pair 7.50 — Double size...regularly 12.50, pair 8.75
Figured Silkoline Comfortables, cotton filled.....regularly 2.25, 1.65
Figured Silkoline Comfortables, with plain borders; cotton filled.....regularly 2.50, 1.90
Figured Silk Mull Comfortables, with plain borders; cotton filled.....regularly 4.75, 3.95

300 Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed.....1.25 regularly 1.65
200 Corded Dimity Spreads, with scalloped edge cut corners. regularly 2.50, 1.90
150 Marseilles Satin Finish Spreads, hemmed. regularly 3.25 and 5.50, 2.45 and 4.25
100 Marseilles Satin Finish Spreads, scalloped. regularly 6.75, 5.50

Special Purchase and Sale

ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Size 9x12 ft.....38.50.....regularly 49.50

These rugs are from the looms of two prominent Philadelphia manufacturers and represent wonderful values, as the colors and patterns are excellent and the quality is guaranteed.

No C. O. D.'s — *No Approvals* — *No Returns*

Unusual Values—ELECTRIC LAMPS

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel. With fancy silk shade. 1.95

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 12 inches high; silk-lined shade with silk fringe. 2.75

Table Lamps,—27 inches high; finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel, or made of Solid Mahogany; 18-inch cretonne shade. 3.95

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights; complete with 22-inch fringed cretonne shade. 7.95

Hand-carved Floor Lamps in Antique Ivory Enamel or Burnished Gold finish, or made of Solid Mahogany; fitted with 22-inch fringed cretonne shade. 12.95

July Clearance Sale

HIGH-GRADE ELECTRIC LAMPS

At 25% Less Than Present Moderate Prices

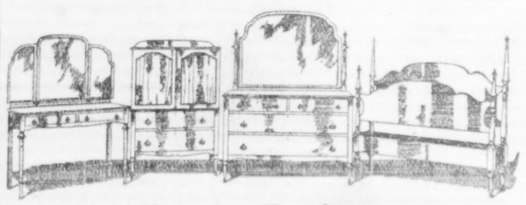
Offering the entire stock of higher-priced Electric Lamps, including Floor, Table, Boudoir and Desk Lamps, also Silk Shades, at very low prices. An unusual opportunity to supply your Lamp needs.

Midsummer Sale

McCREERY MASTER-MADE FURNITURE

Entire Stock Reduced 10% to 50%

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday will appear on bills rendered September 1st, and upon request, will be held for future delivery.



Chamber Furniture

Four-piece William and Mary Model Suite,—as illustrated; made of Solid Mahogany in Antique Brown finish; Suite consists of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and full size Bed. formerly 275.00 175.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites finished in Antique Ivory, Mahogany or Walnut. Suites consist of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Bed. 225.00 formerly 275.00

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites in Walnut, Ivory Enamel or Mahogany finish; Bed has bow foot. 298.00 formerly 395.00

Four-piece English Model Suites finished in Brown Mahogany. formerly 250.00 198.50

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites.....138.00 formerly 175.00

Separate Pieces

Arm Chair,—as illustrated, covered in Tapestry and upholstered with hair and moss. formerly 29.50, 19.75

Solid Mahogany Muffin Stand,—as illustrated; with scoop shelves. formerly 6.00, 3.75

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon,—as illustrated.....15.00 formerly 20.00

Tea Trays, with glass tops.....formerly 5.50, 3.75

Solid Mahogany Cane Wing Chairs..formerly 20.00, 12.50

Fireside Wing Chairs, upholstered in hair and moss; covered with tapestry. formerly 29.50, 22.50

"Martha Washington" Work Tables.....Special 10.75

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated; finished in American Walnut; consists of 66-inch Buffet, China Closet, 54-inch Extension Table and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. 295.00 formerly 375.00

Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites made of the finest American Walnut with burled panels. 425.00 formerly 495.00

Ten-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites made of Solid American Walnut. formerly 375.00, 298.50

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made of Solid Mahogany. formerly 350.00 275.00

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites made of the finest crotched Mahogany. formerly 850.00, 695.00

PLEDGE UNION LABOR TO WILSON WAR AIMS

Organization Leaders and Socialists Declare for Americanization of Movement.

PREPARE FOR PROPAGANDA

Foreign Language Editors to Give Support—Plans for Work on the East Side.

Responding to the call of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, about thirty of the leading men and women interested in the labor movement met yesterday at the Hotel Continental and made plans to Americanize more completely the labor of the country. Resolutions expressing the patriotic sentiments of those present were adopted and arrangements were made for an educational and general publicity campaign against anti-American influences through the National Labor Publicity Association, an organization within the American Federation of Labor.

One of the significant facts of the conference was that, although it was held under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and everything done was put forth in the name of that organization, a number of Socialists and former Socialists who have recently resigned from their party because of its attitude toward the war were present. The meeting was held behind closed doors, but John Spargo, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, and Chester A. Wright, former manager of The New York Call, were seen leaving the conference room with the American Federation of Labor delegates, and it was learned that Mrs. Stokes had made a stirring address in the meeting. These Socialists with whom interviews were sought declined to say anything about the conference.

Among the labor leaders present were Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation; James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union; David J. Berry, managing editor of The National Labor Journal of Pittsburgh; Hugh Frayne, National Organizer of the A. F. of L.; Joseph Barondess, a member of the School Board; W. L. Small of Newark, publisher of The Union Labor Bulletin; Robert Maisel, William Edlin, editor of The Day, and William B. Leaf of Philadelphia, representing The Jewish World.

The editors of Jewish and other foreign language newspapers in New York and elsewhere were also present.

None of those at the meeting would say to what extent pro-German and pacifist influences were active within the ranks of labor, but it was understood that Mr. Gompers and others made speeches which, while denying that any serious menace from the hostile elements existed, called attention to the importance of some such action as the conference agreed upon. The east side of New York was represented as being a field where work was especially needed, according to report. The speakers, however, did not give much weight to stories of German spies, but expressed the opinion that what sentiment there was against the war was due in great part to failure to understand the war and the reasons for it. It was admitted that the activities of the People's Council and other pacifist and radical Socialist organizations would be combated.

That the work of the conference might be directed against James H. Maurer, the President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and other officials of the American Federation of Labor, was also admitted, but it was said by one member of the conference that these men would not be expelled unless it appeared that there was absolute disloyalty in their acts.

The meeting was called by President Gompers at the request of the Central Federated Union for the expressed purpose of "devising plans for more completely Americanizing the labor movement in this country and furthering the cause of America and her allies in this war in accordance with the program adopted by the conference of representatives of the national and international organizations of the American Federation of Labor at Washington on March 12." After the meeting Secretary Morrison said that the following resolution had been adopted:

"It is the sense of this conference that it is the duty of all the people of the United States, without regard to class, nationality, politics or religion, faithfully and loyally to support the Government of the United States in carrying the present war for justice, freedom and democracy to a triumphant conclusion, and we pledge ourselves to every honorable effort for the accomplishment of that purpose."

A committee consisting of Mr. Berry, Mr. Small, Mr. Maisel, and Mr. Bohm was appointed to make plans for the publicity and educational campaign, which, it was reported, would be largely directed by Mr. Wright. This committee will meet at the Hotel Continental this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the members of the full conference will be called together again in the near future by Mr. Gompers.

ALL DEPENDS ON OUR SHIPS.

Expert Believes New American Tonnage Will Thwart the U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The need for quick work in the construction of cargo-carrying ships was emphasized today by an expert who has made a close study of the food situation abroad. He said if the present rate of submarine sinkings was maintained France and England would be brought to the point where the danger of starvation would be a real one to a large part of the population at the end of another twelve months.

This estimate was based on the present rate of production of ships. It was pointed out that every increase in the production put off the day when the allies of America might be subjected to actual suffering. He gave the opinion, also, that the United States could and would meet the test and supply the tonnage needed to defeat the efforts of the submarines.

There was an air of activity at the offices of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. Rear Admiral Capps is preparing to commandeer ships on the stocks and put into effect contracts for new ships and for Government fabricating plants. He would not discuss his plans, but it was said that he would act soon.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, said the board was giving close attention to the problem of routing ships most effectively, and that he soon would seek the co-operation of at least one of the most experienced traffic men in the shipping industry. One man who will confer with him early next week has been engaged actively for years in the business of routing ships for a great mercantile organization.

Mr. Hurley said that he desired to have every ship in the service of the United States as definitely in his mind as a train dispatcher had the trains under his control, and to that end was seeking expert co-operation.

He added that vigorous efforts are being made by the board to adjust the lumber situation to the rapid building of ships.

ENTERTAINS 5,000 SAILORS.

American and Argentine Tars Are Guests of Buenos Aires Newspaper.

BUENOS AIRES, July 28.—The officers and sailors of the visiting American squadron are being kept busy attending entertainments and receptions given in their honor. Today a large number of American sailors attended a football game and took part in other games and field events. Five thousand American and Argentine sailors were the guests of the newspaper Epoca at breakfast, at which opportunity was given for them to fraternize with each other.

The French colony here gave a luncheon at the French Club in honor of Admiral Caperton, the commander of the American squadron. Later the American officers were the guests at a reception given in the Museum, at which General Montesdeoca, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an address.

REPAIRING AND REMODELING OF FURS

At Special Summer Rates

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Luminous
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
Visible at Night
Fitted with "Kitchner" Wristlets and guaranteed 10-jeweled lever movement.
7.50

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at All Seasons of the Year

Exhibition and sale of new Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins for early Autumn wear. The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments in America, in:

Georgette Crepe	yard 1.28
Crepe de Chine	yard 1.28
Imperial Dress Satins	yard 1.25
Washable Striped Shirting Silks	yard 98c
Military and Sport Stripe Silks	yard 98c
Novelty Plaid Taffetas and Satins	yard 98c
Natural Ecru Pongee Silks	yard 75c to 1.75
Washable White Japanese Habutai	yard 48c to 1.75
Washable White Silks	yard 98c to 2.50
White Pongee Silks	yard 75c to 2.50

Special
5,000 Yards Black Dress Satin
Superior quality, double width (40-in.) ..... regularly 1.75
yard 1.28

Last Two Days—McCreery's July
WASH DRESS GOODS SALE

Thousands of yards of this season's most fashionable weaves and colors on sale at 18c to 65c yard

New Dress Ginghams	Madras Shirting
Printed Floral Voiles	Kimono Crepe
Sport Suitings	Romper Suiting
Novelty Striped Voile	Sport Stripe Skirting

In Addition

10,000 yards of Imported New Dress Ginghams in a variety of choice styles, including Plaids, Stripes and Checks.
38c yard

10,000 Yards of Double Width
NEW PRINTED NOVELTY VOILES

In a choice variety of rosebud, floral, Pompadour and stripe designs. Special 18c yard

3,500 yards of White French Organdie; crisp finish; 45 inches wide. Special 28c yard

Exceptional Values
WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS
2.75 3.75 4.75

These Skirts are suitable for Sport and general wear; made of finely woven Gabardine, excellent quality Cord, Linen, Novelty Cottons, Velvet Corduroy and Khaki; trimmed with large pearl buttons; full shirred styles; sport pockets; deep belts; waist bands 24 to 36 inches.

Mid-Summer Sale
GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES
3.95

Women's Georgette Crepe Blouses in White or Flesh Color; three distinctive styles; effectively trimmed with Filet Lace.

1—Blouse of superior quality Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh Color; with vestee, collar and cuffs of Filet lace combined with fine tuckings.

2—Blouse of White or Flesh Color Georgette Crepe prettily trimmed with broad bands of Filet lace, fine tucking and crochet buttons.

3—Blouse of Georgette Crepe in White or Flesh Color; with new plaited collar and frill trimmed with Filet lace insertion.

(*Fourth Floor*)

Annual Summer Clearance
MISSES' DRESSES, SUITS & COATS
At Enormous Price Reductions

Misses' Silk Dresses,—14 to 18 years.
12.75, 16.75, 22.50
formerly 18.50 to 35.00

Misses' Coats,—14 to 18 years.
9.75, 14.75, 22.50
formerly 18.50 to 45.00

165 Misses' Suits

Entire remainder of Misses' Suits marked to effect an immediate disposal; made of Navy Blue Serge, Tricotine, Poiret Twill or Gabardine. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
16.75 and 26.50
formerly 29.50 to 59.50

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S LOW SHOES
(All sizes, but not in every model)

Shoes & Pumps	*Low Shoes*	*Low Shoes*	*Sport Shoes*
3.95	5.85	2.95	6.75
were 6.00, 7.00, 7.50	were 8.50, 9.00, 10.00	were 7.00	were 9.00
White Duck Pumps, Sport Boots and Oxfords, Patent Leather and Dull Calfskin Walking Pumps.	Pumps and Oxfords in Gray, Champagne, Tan, Ivory, Brown and combination effects; White Buckskin Colonial Pumps.	Patent Leather Low Shoes with Gray or Fawn Suede quarters; sizes incomplete.	High Cut White Buckskin Boots and Oxfords with rubber soles and heels.

New Models
WOMEN'S DRESSES

Georgette Crepe Dresses made over China Silk; smartly beaded; White or Flesh Color.
27.50

Clearance Sale
HIGH CLASS DRESSES

An unusual assortment of women's beautiful Street and Afternoon Dresses; made of Satin, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Net; in the most desirable styles; smartly trimmed; wanted colors; all sizes in the lot, but not in every style.
35.00 and 45.00
formerly 49.50 to 88.00

To close out the balance of Street and Afternoon Dresses in Satin, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Washable Silk and Net. 18.50 and 24.75
formerly 24.75 to 39.50

NO C. O. D.'S—NO APPROVALS—NO RETURNS

To Close Out
WOMEN'S SUMMER SUITS

The remainder of our Women's Summer Suits reduced to effect an immediate disposal.

43 Navy Blue Serge Suits,—very smart models; odd sizes. 19.50 formerly 24.75

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS
5.95
formerly 7.95 to 9.50

A number of smart Bathing Suits in Silk; pretty models; combination trimmings.

Extraordinary Sale
SUMMER COATS & CAPES
At Reduced Prices

57 Sport Coats in a variety of materials; very pretty models. 10.50 formerly 19.50

25 Beach Capes made of figured Cotton Eponge; in a variety of colored figures; very pretty model. 12.50 formerly 19.50

AUGUST SALE---HIGH GRADE FURS

Many beautiful models of Fur Coats and Fur Sets have been secured for this sale, much below regular prices owing to the comparative idleness of furriers during the Summer months.

WE ARE GIVING OUR PATRONS THE BENEFIT OF THIS SAVING BY AFFORDING THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

Advance Fall Models Considerably Below Regular Prices During August

The prices quoted will prevail only during the month of August. Purchases will be stored, without charge, until November 1st.

COATS

1. Superior quality Hudson Seal Coat; 48 inches long; with deep collar and cuffs of Kolinsky Squirrel; smart model.
regularly 385.00, August Sale Price 325.00

2. Hudson Seal Coat, with self collar and cuffs; 45 inches long; fine quality skins; rich brocade lining.
regularly 165.00, August Sale Price 135.00

3. Caracul Coat of lustrous skins; 45 inches long; with Natural Skunk collar and cuffs.
regularly 235.00, August Sale Price 185.00

4. Hudson Seal Coats; 45 inches long; full sweep, loose fitting model, with deep Skunk collar and cuffs.
regularly 245.00, August Sale Price 185.00

Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long; made of fine quality skins, with Mole Squirrel collar and cuffs.
regularly 185.00, August Sale Price 165.00

Hudson Seal Coats of finest quality pelts, with deep self collar and cuffs; with or without belt; 45 inches long.
regularly 225.00
August Sale Price 185.00

Hudson Seal Coat with belt; 48 inches long; dyed Skunk collar, cuffs and border ..... regularly 235.00
August Sale Price 195.00

Nutria Coats, 45 inches long, made of rich pelts, with Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs.
regularly 165.00, August Sale Price 125.00

SETS

Hudson Seal Muffs ..... regularly 22.50
August Sale Price 18.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs ..... regularly 22.50
August Sale Price 16.50
Kamchatka Fox Muffs ..... regularly 45.00
August Sale Price 35.00
Kamchatka Fox Scarfs ..... regularly 45.00
August Sale Price 35.00
Black Lynx Muffs ..... regularly 55.00
August Sale Price 45.00
Black Lynx Neckpieces ..... regularly 55.00
August Sale Price 45.00
Beaver Muffs ..... regularly 35.00
August Sale Price 27.50
Beaver Scarfs ..... regularly 22.50
August Sale Price 18.50
Skunk Muffs ..... regularly 42.50
August Sale Price 32.50
Skunk Scarfs ..... regularly 42.50
August Sale Price 32.50

AUTOMOBILE COATS

Leopard Skin Coats, 45 inches long, handsomely marked; Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs.
regularly 185.00, August Sale Price 145.00

Natural Muskrat Coats, 42 inches long, with Natural Raccoon collar and cuffs. regularly 110.00
August Sale Price 85.00

Natural Muskrat Coats, with deep self collar, cuffs and belt; 48 inches long. regularly 135.00
August Sale Price 110.00

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St.

Great Bargains

For Women of All Sizes

36 to 56 bust—27 to 45 waist

Summer Dresses

Plain and fancy cottons, wash satins, pongee, habutai, silk foulards, nets,

2.45 to 29.75

New Coats

For Dress, Auto and Sports Wear

18.50 to 37.50

(Were Up to $79.50)

WAISTS

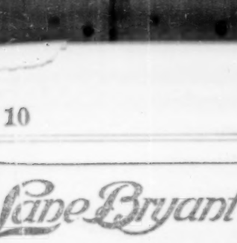
Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped taffeta and pussy willow,

1.25 to 19.50

SKIRTS

Cotton gabardine, piques, linen, wool voiles, serges, French wool challies, striped and plain taffeta,

1.95 to 10.75



Clean-Up Sale

Bathing Suits

For

Stout Women

Specially designed to fit and become stout figures up to 56 bust.

2.95, 6.95 to 12.95

Sateen, Mohair, Taffeta, Satin.

BATHING TIGHTS—
one piece shoulder tights.... 1.15

Complete line of Bathing Hats, Shoes and Corsets at greatly reduced prices.

CORRECT CORSETS FOR STOUT WOMEN DESIGNED BY Lane Bryant

Our specialty is smart clothes for stout women in sizes up to 58 bust. We have fitted and measured over 200,000 stout women, and therefore know the requirements of the stout figure as no other house does.

You will be delighted with Lane Bryant corsets, as they work a transformation in both appearance and comfort.

READY-TO-WEAR

26 to 45 waistband, 3.95 to 12.50

LANE BRYANT BRASSIERES

Just as expertly designed. Sizes 28 to 58 bust, 85c. to $15.

NEGLIGEES for Stout Women

We know your needs for Boudoir and House Wear, and always have a large assortment of

Tea Gowns 7.95 to 79.00

Negligees 1.95 to 10.75

Matinees 1.45 to 5.95

Pullman Robes 8.75 to 12.75

Suitable for the Bride's Trousseau as well as the Matronly Woman.

Sizes 34 to 58.

Attractive Styles at Attractive Prices.

Specially Designed Lingerie

Not just underthings cut in extra size, but the daintiest lingerie designed to fit large figures. Assortment begins with the very simplest—and continues to the most elaborate. Prices vary accordingly.

Also, we specialize in silk and cotton union suits, combinations, envelopes, night gowns, &c.

We can fit every figure from 16 years to 58 bust. And every pocketbook.

MATERNITY

Every Thing for Mother and Baby Designed by Lane Bryant

CLEARANCE SALE

Summer Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets, Underwear.

Unusual Bargains for the Expectant Mother

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th

CROWDER DEMANDS FAIRNESS IN DRAFT

Warns Boards There Must Be No Hesitation in Conscripting Those Who Are Liable.

PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDER

Urges "Greatest Care" in Giving Exemption to Government Employes.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The gravity of the task which faces members of local draft exemption boards is called to their attention in solemn language in a communication sent broadcast by the War Department and made public tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"The selected man offers his life," says General Crowder. "It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life."

The boards are told they are not courts to adjust differences between two persons in controversy. "You, acting for the Government," says the communication, "are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation, and never in the interests of an individual."

General Crowder closes with the declaration that the nation needs men quickly, and the boards will receive little praise and some blame.

"Your only reward," he says, "must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

President Wilson tonight issued an Executive order directing Government officials to exercise "the greatest care" in issuing exemption affidavits to employes in the civil executive departments, emphasizing the high national importance of carrying out "the spirit of the Selective Service act and of securing its fullest effectiveness by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable" to department work. He says discharges should be reduced to "minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war."

Appeal Made to Employers.

"It is earnestly hoped, moreover," the order concludes, "that, acting in the same spirit as the Federal departmental officials, all citizens who may be called upon, as employers, under Section 44 of the regulations, to make affidavits for securing the discharge of persons deemed to be indispensable to national industrial interests during the emergency will exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous caution, to the end that there will appear to be no favored or exempted class among the citizens called by law to the national defense."

General Crowder's communication, mailed to all boards, reads as follows:

"You are entering on a difficult task, the gravity of which is beyond anything that can be said in the way of discussion. You realize the significance of what you are to do, and you know that a responsibility, heavier perhaps than any you have ever faced, is upon you.

"War demands individual sacrifice to the common cause. No people ever approaches war with a calmer appreciation of that sacrifice of a firmer resolve to bear it and to present themselves 'to be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the common good to call them.' This calm determination could not exist were it not for the confidence of the nation in its institutions.

"In this public confidence is found the very spirit of the selective service law. The most sacred rights of country, home and family are intrusted for adjudication to local citizens and officials nominated by State Governors and appointed by the President. The most equitable rules that could be devised have been prescribed for guidance and the administration of these rules and the sacrifice that is offered by your neighbors is intrusted to your hands.

"From every one is demanded a sacrifice. But there is one thought to be kept always in your mind. The selected man offers his life. There is no greater giving than this. And that thought should guide you always. There may be a few who will urge upon you claims for exemption on discharge that, whatever may be your inclinations of sympathy or affection, you will know ought not to be granted. It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or for favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life.

"There can be no room for hesitation in such a case.

For the Nation's Benefit.

"Another fundamental thought is this: You are not a court for the adjustment of differences between two persons in controversy. You are agents of the Government, engaged in selecting men for the Government, and there is no controversy. You, acting for the Government, are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation and never in the interests of an individual. There is not one exemption or discharge in the law or regulations that is put there for the benefit of any individual. All are there for the benefit of the nation and to the end that 'the whole nation may be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted.'

"Therefore, no one has a vested right, by himself or by attorney, to urge, by argument or pleading, his individual case upon you. You should rigidly exclude this. Ordinarily you should act on the affidavits. If you desire more information you may proceed to get it. If you doubt the affidavits you may interrogate other persons. If you desire more proof you may get it. But no claimant has a right to submit other proof than that called for by regulations or than that you may call for.

"There should be no rules like those of court procedure, no technical rules of evidence. You should proceed to investigate cases about which you are not satisfied exactly as you, as an individual, would proceed to inform yourself of any fact about which you are in doubt.

"Last of all, it is important to say a word about your own sacrifice. The place to which you have been called is one which no man would seek save in the performance of one of the highest of patriotic duties.

"There is not, in any real sense, any remuneration, because thousands of citizens urged that members of loyal boards should not be placed in a position of performing their grave duties for pay, the regulations provide that, ordinarily, the service shall be uncompensated. Because it was not desired that any man be prevented from rendering the service by the necessity for earning his daily bread, a small remuneration was provided.

"The nation needs men, and needs them quickly. The hours will then be long and the work absorbing. The duty is always to take and never to give, and human nature is such there will be little praise and some blame. The sacrifice of many of those whose cases are to be decided is no greater than that of the men who are to decide them; and your only reward must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

White House Staff Liable.

Few employes of the civil branches of the Government will be exempt from the draft, according to General Crowder's ruling. At the White House Secretary Tumulty is the only employe named as exempt. He is over the registration age, anyway; but all other employes of military age are liable for service. The line has been drawn as closely in all other departments. In all the executive departments none but the executive heads is exempted by the ruling. Clerks, stenographers, and many others who expected to be exempt because of their Government service will be disappointed.

The little bronze buttons that will be worn by persons exempted were being sent out to the local boards today. Every man rejected will get one. On the button there appears the word "Exempt" above the national coat of arms, and beneath are the words "United States."

Congress leaders have been advised that the Administration has no objection to legislation authorizing the negotiation of treaties to apply the army draft law to ally subjects in this country, but is opposed to action by Congress which would make such aliens subject to compulsory draft without regard to existing treaties.

Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee has been advised by Acting Secretary Polk that the State Department does not object to Senator McCumber's resolution authorizing the President to negotiate treaty changes for the draft of ally subjects, except those of Japan. The resolution, Senator Stone said today, would be favorably reported to the Senate next week.

Senator Stone indicated that the committee would oppose the resolution by Senator Chamberlain, approved by the Senate Military Committee, proposing to draft subjects of the European allies, unless it provided for treaty changes.

Senator Chamberlain tonight completed redrafting his resolution to meet objections to drafting of aliens under treaties prohibiting their compulsory service. It will be reported to the Senate Monday.

The resolution provides that all aliens of the European Allies residing in this country for one year or more who have not declared their intentions to become citizens shall be subject to the army draft law. Subjects of neutrals would be exempt if their treaties give them exemption, provision being made for the waiving of such treaties, and such aliens claiming exemption would be allowed to leave the United States within ninety days. Other provisions of the resolution especially exempt Japanese and Chinese, and provide that Americans who enlisted in allied armies shall not be expatriated.

Favorable report has been ordered by the Senate Military Committee on the bill to restore American citizenship to Americans who forswore their allegiance in order to enlist under our allies, and who shall subsequently join the United States forces. Several thousand Americans are affected.

WOULD IMPRISON PACIFISTS.

Wood Tells Roger N. Baldwin Where to Put Conscientious Objectors.

In answer to a letter to "My Dear Mr. Wood," from Roger N. Baldwin of the American Union Against Militarism asking for an expression of opinion as to what should be done with the conscientious objector, Henry A. Wise Wood has sent the following:

"July 27, 1917.

"Roger N. Baldwin, Esquire, Director Civil Liberties Bureau, American Union Against Militarism:

"Dear Sir—Answering the question contained in your letter of July 26, as to 'how our country should deal with the problem of the conscientious objector to war, men of military age who will refuse to participate in war if drafted,' I would say it is my opinion that these men should be compelled to serve, by force, if necessary. All in society who are physically able to defend it from destruction must be compelled so to defend it when the emergency arises, and such an emergency now confronts us. Those who at the front refuse should be court-martialed and shot; those who at home refuse should be tried for treason and imprisoned.

"Also I should like to point out to you the damage that a propaganda like yours has done to Russia. There, recently, men and women like those composing your organization have had full sway, with the result that must inevitably follow such leadership, that of complete national disintegration. With the Russian object lesson before their eyes I do not believe that you will find many followers here, that is, among those who are normal mentally.

"Returning to the 'conscientious objector,' I recall that the first military law of the Colony of New York, drawn in 1684, refers contemptuously to your 'conscientious objectors' as 'those who, pretending tender consciences, are unwilling to bear arms.'

"From my generalizations I do not omit the Society of Friends. My ancestors were Friends in Philadelphia when the Revolution broke out. But despite the protests of their co-religionists, they took up arms and helped free this country, for which they were expelled from meeting. When religious and social orders erect themselves which would refuse to aid with force the preservation of their community from destruction, they are anti-social in fact and should be dealt with as such.

"In conclusion, my dear sir, permit me to say that I consider your propaganda and that of your associates as perhaps the most insidiously evil thing that is crawling beneath the foundations of our national edifice, and that I shall spare no effort to crush it, if I can. Sincerely,

"HENRY A. WISE WOOD."

APPEAL FOR REJECTED MEN.

Security League Asks Baker to Accept Those Slightly Defective.

The National Security League has appealed to Secretary of War Baker in behalf of hundreds of young men who are anxious to enter the military service of the country, but who because of slight physical defects, which in many instances can be rectified by operations, are unable to pass the rigid physical tests required by the War Department. In the course of the letter to Secretary Baker the league says:

"Many men who would be thoroughly effective officers, and are in some cases thoroughly trained, are being barred from service which they are most anxious to render by the fact that their physical condition conflicts with some arbitrary rule of your department. We have in mind a young lawyer, who, although but 32 years of age, is a man of distinction, who has been several times to Plattsburg, and who will not be accepted because he is a few pounds under weight.

"Before long the country will need every one of these men, and we would like to suggest to you the importance of designating a board of appeal with authority to pass upon the men who are rejected, but who feel that they have physical fitness to perform the duties of a soldier. Besides the benefit to the country of getting such men, in spite of arbitrary requirements, there is the fact, further, that these rejected men, who know that they are physically able to indulge in the most arduous labor, feel degraded by the rejection of their services, and deem such action unjust and unworthy of an efficient Government. It is apt to cause a reaction in their minds which affects their future value as citizens.

"We would further suggest the importance of enlisting in supplementary branches of the army men who have some slight physical defect which has not, however, heretofore incapacitated them from ordinary civilian life or the physical activities and sports the young men of America usually indulge in. We know of men who play thirty-six holes of golf and are barred because of some defect that they themselves never knew of."

Made Record in City Marriages.

The marriage chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday established a new record for Saturday. Although the chapel closed at noon, 109 marriages were performed. The best previous record for a Saturday was 100. On June 4, the day before the draft registration, 149 couples were married, but this record included a "full day," while yesterday the chapel was open only half a day. The draft was thought to explain the desire of many of the men to wed yesterday.

EX-CZAR BREAKS LEG.

Falls While Cycling in the Gardens of the Tsarskoe Selo Palace.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says that former Emperor Nicholas fell and broke his leg while cycling in the gardens of the Tsarskoe Selo palace, where he has been incarcerated since the revolution.

DRAFT EXAMINATION BEGINS WEDNESDAY

District Board 142 Announces Readiness for Physical Tests on That Date.

OTHERS START THURSDAY

Fourteen of the City Boards Have Already Sent Out Notices to Men of the First Quota.

Of the 189 local Exemption Boards in New York City, fourteen reported last night that they had completed their lists of men called for examination, and that in all of these districts, except one, the physical examination of the men called, which will determine their fitness for military service, will begin at 8 o'clock next Thursday morning. In the other district, which is 142 of Manhattan, the men will begin reporting for examination on Wednesday morning.

All of the remaining 175 boards announce that their lists will be posted today, and that the first thirds of their quotas will be called for examination Friday morning. The examinations, it was announced yesterday, will continue from day to day, Sundays included, until New York's quota of 30,000 for the first national army has been provided.

The districts which have completed their lists and posted the names of the men called for examination, with the location of the headquarters of each and the name of the Board Chairmen, are as follows:

Manhattan.

Board number, headquarters, and Board Chairman:

112—P. S. 17, W. 48th St., near 9th Av., C. A. Durbin.
119—239 E. 18th St., William Henkel, Jr.
120—Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., William Cain.
124—P. S. 87, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av., J. M. Proskauer.
142—P. S. 77, 85th St. and 1st Av., I. Wasservogel.
145—221A, Main Building, City College, Charles H. Tuttle.
151—1,646 Lexington Av., B. Schwartz.
159—P. S. 18, 121 E. 51st St., B. Winthrop.
170—Harlem Chamber of Commerce, I. Kurtz.

Bronx.

22—P. S. 33, Jerome Av. and 184th St., H. K. Davis.

Brooklyn.

25—P. S. 7, York near Bridge St., H. M. Wynkoop.
74—309 Wyckoff St., B. Robinson.

Queens.

176—23A S. 8th Av., Whitestone, J. B. Townsend.
185—359 Fulton St., Jamaica, W. T. Yale.

Board 142 First to Report "Ready."

The first board to finish its preliminary work and report "ready" to begin examination was Board 142, of which ex-Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel is the Chairman. This board had its list ready within an hour after it reviewed its master lists from Washington Friday night. The second board to report "ready" was 159, with headquarters in the Public School at 121 East Fifty-first Street. Bronson Winthrop is the Chairman and George Gordon Battle the Secretary of this board.

Soon after No. 159 reported its preliminary work completed, Board 170, with headquarters in the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, posted its list, and was followed within an hour by the report of Board 185 of Jamaica, L. I. The other boards were reporting at intervals all afternoon and until Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, representative of the Federal Bureau in New York, left the arsenal at 8 o'clock last night.

William Byrnes, Chairman of Board 96, the headquarters of which are in the Bowery Y. M. C. A. Building, 90 East Third Street, notified Mr. Conkling last night that 48.08 per cent of the men of the first 414 on the list for that district are aliens and not eligible under the law for service. The number of aliens in the quota referred to is 180, of whom 17 are Austrians, 1 a German, and 1 a Hungarian.

Irving G. Rothschild, who is Chairman of Board 84, with headquarters in Public School 63, Hinsdale Street and Glenmore Avenue, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, reported that the originals of six registration cards in that district had been stolen from the offices of the board. Mr. Rothschild was instructed to make out duplicate cards. The loss of the cards cannot affect the work of the board and in no way benefits the holders of the numbers they bear. A duplicate of every card in the State is on file in the Adjutant General's office in Albany.

Fears Slackers Will Try Dieting.

Mr. Conkling received a letter yesterday from a woman who warned him to be on the lookout for "slackers," who, the writer said, will try to defeat the law by dieting or else by overindulgence in fattening food, so as to be over or under weight when they are placed on the official scales.

Several cases of where a man is registered twice, sometimes in the same district, have been brought to the attention of Mr. Conkling. One man in the Bronx is No. 50 and also No. 2,023 in the draft list as it was given out in Washington. He will report as No. 50 next Friday morning for examination.

The German Herold last night made this announcement:

"Max F. Wolff, for years one of the associate editors of the German Herold, has the distinction of being the only German-American editor in this city in the first draft for the regular army. Mr. Wolff, who resides at 449 West 124th Street and is married, said last night that he will not claim exemption, but that he will follow the call of this country if he is found to be physically fit.

"I am sorry such a question is broached to me," he said. "I believe I have always given proof of undivided loyalty to the country I choose to be loyalty to the country I chose to be things for me to do; if I am physically fit I shall go to the front; if not, I shall continue my work here and fight for the welfare of the 800,000 school children of this city."

Mr. Wolff is a member of the Board of Directors of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and its Chairman of the Committee on Education.

Mr. Conkling received offers of volunteer service yesterday from scores of Notary Publics in the city. Owing to the fact that affidavits are to play so important a part in carrying out the provisions of the selective draft law the services of a great number of notaries will be required.

RALLY WINS 12 RECRUITS.

Job Hedges Defines a Conscientious Objector in Brooklyn.

The New York Recruiting Committee held a rally yesterday afternoon at the Parade Ground, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which was attended by about 3,000 persons. The Forty-seventh Regiment band were lined up to encourage the young men in the crowd to enlist.

Job E. Hedges, one of the speakers, said that any alien of military age who had not enlisted under the flag of his own country or that of the United States was, in his opinion, a slacker. He added that a conscientious objector was a man who had no lines of communication between his brain and his spine.

Other speakers were Major J. Robinson of the First Infantry of British Columbia, the Rev. F. J. Hanscom, Chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, and Coroner Timothy P. Healey, Chairman of the New York Recruiting Committee, who presided at the rally.

After the speeches twelve young men signified their intention of enlisting and were escorted to the platform by a detail from the Forty-seventh Regiment while the band played the "Marseillaise" and the crowd cheered.

Stern Brothers

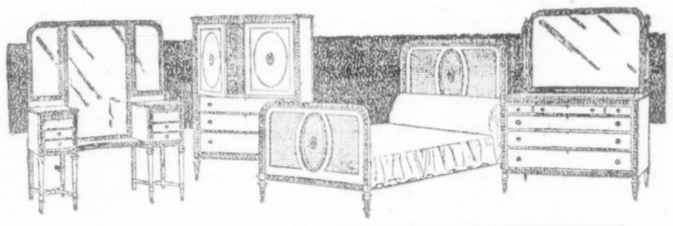
West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Beginning To-morrow, Monday, the Half-yearly Sale of

FURNITURE

At 10 to 50% Off Our Regular Prices

Quality Furniture at prices usually asked for inferior grades



Our entire stock on 5th and 6th Floors is included in this event

An example of the exceptional values now available:
Antique Ivory Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, as illustrated; marble tops; regularly $520.00, $385.00

Bedroom Suites in various styles and finishes:

Sheraton Mahogany, 5 pcs., twin beds; reg. $385, $288.00
Adam Mahogany, 5 pieces, tw n beds; reg. $400, $301.00
Louis XVI. American Walnut, 4 pcs.; reg. $260, $185.50
Antique Ivory Suite, 4 pieces; regularly $213.00, $160.50
Antique Ivory Suite, 4 pieces; regular y $178.50, $129.50
Mahogany Adam Suite, 4 pcs.; regularly $142.50, $109.00

For the Living Room or Library:

Queen Anne Suite, two pieces, in mahogany and cane; formerly $190.00, at $143.00

Chippendale Suite, three pieces, in mahogany and cane; formerly $380.00, at $315.00

Tapestry Upholstered Suite, three pieces; formerly sold at $170.00, at $134.00

Mahogany Living Room Suite, 2 pcs.; Louis XVI. design; formerly $250.00, at $125.00

Jacobean Oak Console Tables with mirrors; formerly $30.00, at $22.50

Jacobean Oak Hall Arm Chairs; formerly $15.00, at $10.00

Worth while economies in Dining Room Suites:

Chinese Chippendale Suite, 10 pieces, of solid mahogany; ormerly $433.50, at $342.50

William and Mary Suite, 10 pieces, of solid mahogany; formerly $375.00, at $262.00

Solid Quartered Oak Suite, 10 pieces, Tudor design; formerly $225.00, at $165.00

Old English Oak Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, William and Mary period; Reduced from $327.00 to **$236.00**

The Midsummer Sale of Oriental Rugs

Begins Tomorrow and includes the most desired grades and weaves of Eastern Rugs, in all sizes,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES QUOTED THIS SEASON.

Irans, Sarouks, Serebends, etc.
Regularly up to $125.00
at $58.00 to 95.00

Anatolian Mats
Regularly up to $12.50,
at $8.75

Mossouls, Shirvans, etc.
Small and medium; regly. up to $49.50,
at $18.50 to 35.50

Examples of price reductions in Room Size Rugs:

Persian Mahals			Sarouks and Kirmanshahs			Chinese Carpets		
SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW	SIZE	WERE	NOW
10½x7½ft.,	$148.00	$115.00	11¾x8¾ft.,	$375.00	$278.00	8½x5½ft.,	$78.00	$60.00
11¾x8½ft.,	$145.00	$118.00	12x9ft.,	$468.00	$395.00	11¾x9½ft.,	$345.00	$285.00
15½x10½ft.,	$268.00	$225.00	12x10ft.,	$585.00	$465.00	9½x7¾ft.,	$178.00	$145.00
17½x13ft.,	$550.00	$395.00	13½x9¾ft.,	$475.00	$398.00	14½x11½ft.,	$550.00	$465.00
26½x14½ft.,	$925.00	$685.00	14½x10½ft.,	$550.00	$395.00	14½x12¼ft.,	$450.00	$375.00

Purchases made now will be held for future delivery, if so desired.

SPECIALS

For Monday:

Children's Bloomer Dresses
Of colored chambray and gingham; 2 to 5 years,
at $1.00

Parasols and Umbrellas
Rain and Sun Silk, wide tape edge, and Novelty Silk Parasols; also Black and Colored Silk Umbrellas with sport loop handles
$2.95 and 3.75

Final Clearance of Women's Apparel

Women's Dresses

Of voiles, crepes, linens, tissue and nets, $5.00 to 19.75

Of serge, taffeta or crepe de Chine, 14.50 to 29.50

Women's Suits

Khaki, linen, crash, etc., $9.75 to 25.00

Silk and woolen fabrics, 14.50 to 27.50

Women's Tub Skirts at $1.95 to $5.00
Of the most desirable cotton fabrics.

Silk and Woolen Skirts at $3.75 to 19.75

Also the remainder of our high cost garments at proportionate reductions.

SPECIALS

For Monday:

White Satin Collars
Trimmed with soutache braid; unusual value
at $1.65

Women's Silk Gloves
Two-clasp with Paris point backs, or with 3-row backs, also with black and white combination backs; white and black,
at 55c

SOTHEBY'S OFFERS MANY RARE BOOKS

Latin, French, and Italian Works of 15th and 16th Centuries Included.

SALE THIS WEEK IN LONDON

One of the Rarities Is an "Ars Moriendi," Small Quarto, Printed in Venice About 1510.

Rare and valuable books and tracts, chiefly Latin, French, and Italian, of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, will be sold at Sotheby's in London, July 31 and Aug. 1, 2 and 3. One of the rarities is an "Ars Moriendi," small quarto, printed at Venice, without date, but about the year 1510. The title reads "Questa Operetta Tracta Dellarte Del Ben Morire Cioe In Gratia di Dio." Underneath this is a large wood cut of a monk, offering a crown and rosary to the Madonna and child seated. Below this is the printer—J. B. Sessa's cat and mouse device. There are in the volume eleven full-page wood cuts of a remarkable character, all within ornamental borders, some reproduced from the old blocks. The copy has uncut edges, and is positively unique in its fine state.

"Comedia del Divina Poeta Danthe Alighieri," printed at Venice in 1536, has numerous wood cuts, including a full-page one before the "Inferno." It is in contemporary Venetian binding of red morocco, with elegant tooled side ornamental borders, with gilt figures of Cupid and Fortune, and centre and fleur-de-lis with initials "I. R." to touches inclosing a lion supporting a Martelli's "Rime Volgari," printed at Venice in 1533, has a medallion figure of the Emperor Charles V., with legend "Carolus V., Roma. Imp. Semper August. Aetat. Sue XLIII.," with double-headed eagle above, and two pillars and "plus outre" below. Summula Pauperum" of Adamus, Parta, 1494, is very rare. It is not mentioned by Brunet. "Historia," by Aeneas Silvius, printed at Vicenza about 1475, is a large volume.

"Rhetoricorum" of J. A. De Thou has the signature of J. A. De Thou on the title and last leaf. There is a fine edition of the Italian translation of "The City of God," by of Saint Augustine's. T. Beza's "Psalmorum Sacrorum . . . libri quinque," Geneva, 1580, is a presentation copy to Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, from Lelius Villerius, with long inscription on flyleaf. The inscription on the title is "In Veritate Victoria, April 7, 1581. T. Huntyngdon, 1581." A "Biblia Sacra Latina," Strasburg, the "R." printer, no date, comes from the library of the Duke of Sussex, with bookplate.

A Recent Italian Tract.

"Sanctarum Peregrinationum" of Bernard de Breydenbach, 1486, is the first Latin edition, with original impressions of the panoramic wood-cut views of cities and the frontispiece of "Philippus de Virken Miles." It comes from the libraries of Hamrott and Lord Crawford. A rare edition of Dr. A. Cerimisoni's Receipts for Plague Remedies," is Italian, is followed by an Italian tract of the same period, but in different type, relating to the Turks. Neither of these tracts is apparently known, apart from Brunet's record, which he made from Libri's copy. A rare copy of Cupiens, Venice, 1477, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet, "Historia de troia," by Guido delle Columna, Venice, 1481, is the first edition of the Italian version of this celebrated work. "Liber Kuralium Commodorum," by Petrus de Crescentius, 1474, is a rare and early edition and John of Westphalia's first dated book. "La Divina Commedia," Florence, 1481, is the first edition of Dante with Landino's "Commentary." It contains eleven of the twelve designs by Botticelli. "Petrici de Jerusalem," Lyon, about 1490, is the Deuza's "Epigrammata," 1579, has the arms of the "Wizard" Earl of Northumberland.

"Epularia," Venice, 1506, is an early and very rare Italian cookery book. "Hecube et Iphigenia in Aulide," by Euripides, Venice, Aldus, 1507, is the copy which belonged to George Harvey, the friend of Spenser, and has his autograph on the title and numerous manuscript notes in his fine handwriting.

"Libro della Origine delli Volgare Proverbi" of Fabritti, printed at Venice in 1529, is extremely rare. Brunet gives a long description of this work. It is in verse. Very scarce is the première edition of Claude Fauchet's "Recueil de l'Origine de la Langue et Poesie Françoise," Paris, 1581. "Gesta Romanorum," printed by John of Westphalia in the fifteenth century, is the finest copy at present known. It is on vellito princeps and an uncut copy in the original binding by C. Lewis. It is perfect with all the original blanks, and is probably unique in this state. "Poemata," by Joseph Gonsalves a Quevedo, Brussels, 1596, is a dedication and presentation copy to Albert, Archduke of Austria and Cardinal. "Oeuvres" of J. L. Grestaches, 1748, is a large paper copy in binding by Wyer. The volumes come from the library of Macarthy and H. Drury of Harrow.

Noted for Greek Quotations.

"Epistolae et Tractatus" of Saint Hieronymus, Mainz, 1469, is a fine specimen of early typography, and very rare. It is remarkable for the type used for the Greek quotations. "Versus Iambici," by Joannes Metropolitanus Naupevus, 1480, is an extremely rare tract of the earliest chalcography, 1510, is one of the silver books printed at Eton with the silver Greek type invented by Sir Henry Savile. "Elogia Virorum," by Paulus Jovius, Florence, 1551, is a genuine and splendid specimen of an elaborate grolieresque binding in first-rate condition.

"Pharsalia" of Lucan, Venice, 1477, is an early and rare edition. It is the only work issued from the press of Jenis Guerinus that is recorded by Proctor. "De Rerum Natura," by Lucretius, Verona, 1486, is the first edition of this work with a date and very rare. The "Opera Omnia," of Macrobius, Venice, 1472, is very scarce and contains the first printed texts of Homer and Lucretius and is remarkable for the nature of the Greek type used. "Libellus," by Dominicus Mancinus, 1485, is very rare, and is the production of George Mittelus's Paris press. "Le Sporti," by F. Marcolino da Forli, Venice, 1540, is the first edition of this singular work on the art of fortune telling by arrangement of cards. It is extremely rare. "Statuta Mediolanensis," 1480, is another rarity and is the only production of Paulus de Suardis's press that is recorded by Proctor. "Le Prediche," Second Volume, "Prophecies," of Merlin, Paris, 1488, in binding by F. Bedford, is a fine copy of the rare first complete edition of Merlin. "Venetiae," by Franciscus Modestus, 1520, was the first book printed at Rimini. "Expositio," by F. Morellus, 1620, is printed on vellum, and has the arms of Louis Henri, Comte de Lomenie. "Opera Omnia," of Ovid, 1662, has the arms of Lenglet du Fresnoy, and is touled in Le Gascon manner, probably by Du Seuil. Books with Du Fresnoy's arms, with rich and delicate Le Gascon tooling, are seldom met with.

"Saise Pascil's "Les Provinciales," Cologne, 1657, première edition, in binding by Trautz-Bauzonnet, is another rarity. "Secretum" and "Capitula in Librum," by F. Petrarch, Argentina, "R." printer, early fourteenth century, is extremely rare. The text is in fine state. This work was formerly ascribed to the press of J. Mentelin of Strasburg. "Historiarum" of Pellyssa, 1478 is an edilio princeps and a splendid copy of this extremely rare specimen of the first Roman press. "De Vetustate Aquilelensis Patriae," by M. A. Sabellian, printed by Antonius of Avignon, without date, is the only book recorded by Proctor of this anonymous place and printer. "Expositio," by Turrecremata, Moguntia, 1474, is Peter Schaeffer's first edition of this very rare work. Virgil's "Aeneid," "Georgics" and "Bucolics," Paris, 1541, has the arms of Count Heym. The same author's "Bucoliche," printed at Florence in 1494, has an Italian renascence wood cut of Virgil in his study on the title.

1,300 TO GET COMMISSIONS.

Madison Barracks Students Will Receive Them About Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 28.—Colonel William R. Sample, commander of the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks, announced this afternoon that on Wednesday approximately 1,300 of the 1,900 or more now in training would be recommended to the War Department for commission as Second and First Lieutenants and Captains, and for appointments as Majors.

The commissions will be returned to Madison Barracks and distributed about Aug. 15. The men are to continue the training course here until Aug. 11. They will receive short furloughs before being assigned to units of the national army. Each student company is to furnish forty-nine officers of the rank of Second and First Lieutenants and Captains, and two candidates for appointment as Majors.

A Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major from the regular army will be assigned to each of the draft regiments, it is said.

Company D of the Third New York National Guard, and Company I of the Second, were today ordered relieved by a company of the Tenth New York Regiment of Poughkeepsie. The two companies relieved will return to their home stations at Oswego and at Whitehall respectively before going to the National Guard mobilization camp at Spartansburg, S. C.

Major Gen. Sam Sumner, U. S. A., retired, whose father soldiered at Madison Barracks more than a hundred years ago, and under whom Colonel Sample performed his first military duties after being graduated from West Point in the early eighties, motored to Madison Barracks from Boston, Mass., today and was the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Sample.

The following named Second Lieutenants who were former First Sergeants in the regular army, arrived here today and were assigned to duty as follows: To Company 1, Rufus I. Sullenger, James F. Clark, Albert Hamme, Norman D. Finley; Company 2, Edward J. Dugan, George Armstrong, Louis H. Boyle, Charles Anderson; Company 3, Odell G. Lehman, Foster J. Ambler, Harry P. Merchant, Willard W. Kinsey, Charles P. Watson; Company 4, Robert J. Phelps, Alonzo McNeale, William F. Schneider, Albert A. Dunmare; Company 5, Robert H. Norton, Henry V. Custer, George F. Johnson, James L. Albright; Company 6, William H. Mc-Manus, Charles B. Wagner, John F. Jackson, Benjamin C. Flagg; Company 7, James P. Lyons, Alfred G. French, John N. Bryan, Adolph H. Hildebrant; Company 8, Robert J. Patrick Fitzgerald, Joseph R. Phillips, William S. Derbyshire, Harry A. Vacquerie. Second Lieutenant Henry A. O'Donnel also arrived here to do staff duty.

ALLAYS PLATTSBURG FEARS.

Colonel Wolf Says There Are Places for All Competent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 28.—Virtually every competent man at the training camp will be taken for war service, according to Colonel Paul Wolf, who said today: "We now have places for all men who we feel are capable to fill them."

The camp authorities thought it best, however, not to divulge the number of commissions assigned to Plattsburg, because the training camp will not end for more than two weeks, and the candidates might slacken in their work if the result were known earlier.

The candidates' work of the last week has been perhaps more varied than that of any other week. The infantry has had bomb throwing, bayonet fighting, and machine gun practice. Companies have taken up combat firing on the rifle range, advancing by short rushes and firing at targets representing prone men, while battalions have maneuvered against each other in the field. The artillery candidates have busied themselves with mounted drill and practice with three-inch guns.

Tonight a vaudeville performance, with entertainers from New York, has been arranged for the camp amphitheatre. Boxing bouts are on the program, with Eddie Leonard, the lightweight champion, and Johnny Dundee, who will spar against N. M. Walker of the New York militia, and Private Shafer from the First Field Artillery Regiment. Tomorrow night Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Florence Mulford, Miss Emily Harford, and David Bispham will take part in a concert at the training camp.

One man from the New England camp was discharged today at his own request. The following were discharged on account of physical disability: C. L. Brown, Third New York Battery; V. E. Snell, First New York Battery; John M. Hodges, Jr., Second New York Battery; G. E. Washburn, First New England Battery; G. F. Morse, Jr., Second New England Battery.

PENNSYLVANIA HIRES WOMEN

Road Now Uses Them in Many Places Formerly Filled by Men.

Following the decision reached by the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad last Spring to open avenues of employment for women and girls in as many lines of work as possible, more than two thousand have entered the service of the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie in the operating department alone. The total number of girls and women at present working in the operating department is 2,360, and the greater part of these have been employed in the last two months.

Among the forms of railroad service now being performed by women, to which more than ordinary interest attaches, seventy-one signalwomen are at work, and six student signalwomen are on the payrolls. In addition there are 4 women locomotive dispatchers, 19 station cleaners, 206 car cleaners, 2 draftswomen, 104 messengers, 20 student messengers, 10 extra messengers, 23 station agents, 1 ticket seller, 3 bureau of information attendants, 1 pump attendant, 42 block operators, 2 machine hands, 5 street watchwomen, 3 upholsterers, 1 parcel room attendant, 12 drawbridge tenders, and 18 store attendants.

In the lines of work more customarily followed by women there are 439 telephone and private branch exchange operators, 84 matrons, 29 janitresses, 2 freedresses, 78 stenographers, 1,102 clerks, and 1 cook.

GOETHALS GOING TO JERSEY.

General Will Take Charge of Building Highways There Soon.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 28.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who resigned as general manager of the Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation, is planning to resume the construction of New Jersey State roads and to labor for the development of the port of New York, it was announced here today by Governor Walter E. Edge. Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Barber, representative of the Governor, who talked over the telephone with General Goethals yesterday, quoted the Panama Canal builder as saying:

"Of course, like all patriotic Americans, I am at the service of the Government, in any capacity, but I am arranging now to enter still more actively into the work for New Jersey, and as soon as I arrange important matters here I will leave Washington and see Governor Edge, prepared in addition to the use of any other service he desires in connection with the building of tunnels, bridges, port development and other engineering activities."

It had been reported General Goethals might be sent to France to do army engineering work.

BREAK LIKELY IN CHINA.

Sun Yat-sen Reported Forming a League of Southern Provinces.

LONDON, July 28.—The outlook in China is most serious and a complete rupture between the north and south seems inevitable, according to a dispatch from Shanghai to The Times. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who recently was reported to be leading the rebels near Swatow, has gone to Canton to organize a league of the southern and southwestern provinces.

Proclamations refusing to recognize the Government at Peking have been issued in Kwang-tung, a southeastern province.

HELD FOR MURDER OF WOMAN IN HOTEL

Night Clerk, Roused by Scream, Caught Young Kenelon Winslow.

THEFT FOLLOWED QUARREL

Prisoner Says He Knocked Companion Down and Then Struck Her with Glass Inkstand.

Nodding behind the desk in the Remington Hotel, 129 West Forty-sixth Street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, James Hurley, the night clerk, was startled by a woman's scream. He sat up suddenly and listened, but the sound was not repeated. Then he walked around from behind the desk and stood listening at the stairway. This brought no result, and he went back to his seat behind the register half satisfied he had made a mistake.

A quarter of an hour later a young man who had appeared at the hotel about 1 A. M. with a young woman and who had registered as "J. Martin and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.," ran down the stairs in great excitement. Then Hurley remembered the scream, and intercepted the guest as he was running toward the street door.

"Where are you going?" he asked.

"Don't stop me," came the excited reply. "My wife is very ill and I am going for a doctor."

"You can't go now. I will call a physician after we investigate," said the clerk. He summoned Howard Dow, the assistant manager, and together they ascended to the room occupied by "Martin" and his wife. Dow opened the door and saw the room in great disorder. The table was overturned, the bedclothes scattered about the room, and beside the bed lay, fully dressed, the body of the woman. Blood was flowing from wounds on her head, her eyes were discolored, and her nose broken. Her ankles were tied together with a towel and her hands bound with her belt. She was gagged with a towel. Beside the body was a glass inkstand, which explained the cuts on her head. On a pad of paper stuffed in the small hand valise she had carried was scrawled: "Let this be a warning to women like you."

A surgeon from the Polyclinic Hospital said she was dead. With the arrival of the police the interrogation of the man who had given his name as Martin was begun. He said he was Kenelon Chase Winslow of 551 Jefferson Street, Elizabeth, N. J., an employe of the Hooker Electro Chemical Company of 40 Wall Street. He gave his age as 22. His companion, he said, was known only as Frances Bradley, of 142 West Eighty-third Street. Though later she was identified as Mrs. Fannie Klug, the police do not believe that is her real name and are still trying to fix her identity. They believe, however, that she came here from Roxbury, Mass.

Winslow, who is clean cut and bronzed by outdoor life, went to the Remington on Friday night and engaged a room. He explained that he would return later with his wife. It was shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning that he arrived with a good-looking dark-haired young women, who looked about his own age.

To Detectives Kenny and Hooker of the Second Branch Winslow gave his real name and confessed that he had killed the woman. He was calm when he told his story, and when later he talked to Inspector Cray he appeared not to realize the seriousness of his situation. The only nervousness he showed was when the Inspector told him his father had been notified.

"That was not necessary," he said. "Why did he have to know anything about this?"

He said that he had known Frances Bradley for several months and had accompanied her to hotels before. He met her on Friday night and she told him she would meet him at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in front of the Hotel Astor. He met her there and together they went to the Remington. On a previous meeting they had a quarrel, and shortly after they entered the room this was renewed.

He was dozing off when, he said, he saw his companion, fully dressed, take his watch from his pocket. He jumped from the bed and struck her a blow in the face, knocking her down. She screamed and they struggled about the room. He picked up a glass inkstand from the table and struck her a blow on the head that stunned her. He tied her feet together and her hands, and then he started to dress. He was doing this when she became conscious and started to struggle. Fearing that she would scream again he struck her repeatedly with the inkstand, he said. Then he gagged her.

"I did it all on the impulse of the moment," he told Inspector Cray. "I saw her take my watch. What I did was not premeditated."

Theophilus Winslow, father of the prisoner, is a member of the dry goods firm of Ahrens and Winslow, 1,170 Broadway. When the detectives arrived at his place of business he had no idea his son was in trouble. When the latter's name was mentioned he spoke of him with pride and affection. Young Winslow, it is said, was graduated from the Elizabeth High School two years ago. He is a member of several clubs, and had won numerous golf prizes. His father said that on the few nights he remained away from home on account of business he always called up both his father and mother to notify them, and called them again when he got to work in the morning.

The detectives would not face the ordeal of telling him that his son was arrested charged with murder, and they said his boy was in trouble, and that Inspector Cray wanted to see him at Police Headquarters. When young Winslow heard that his father was coming he asked to be taken direct to the Coroner's office. He was arraigned before Coroner Healy charged with homicide and held without bail. He told how he had tried to enlist in the National Guard in New Jersey and in New York and had been rejected on account of defective eyesight. He is said to have an older brother in the Seventh Regiment and an another brother in the American Ambulance.

As soo as Winslow was locked up in the Tombs the detectives started to fix the identity of the victim whose body was sent to the morgue. The police have possession of her trunk, and they believe that through articles contained in it they will be able to find her mother. They are confident that she lived in New England, and the police of Boston and other places have been asked to locate her relatives.

Detective Micelli visited the Morgue with a Mrs. Helen Williams of 126 West Forty-ninth Street, who identified the body as that of Mrs. Fannie King of 142 West Eighty-third Street. She was not certain King was her right name. Late yesterday afternoon a long distance call was received at the Remington Hotel. A woman's voice asked for the manager and while he was being sought for the caller asked the name of the woman who had been killed at the hotel.

"Frances," replied the operator. A scream came over the wire and the voice said: "Good God, that's my daughter." Then the connection was broken.

The autopsy, Coroner's Physician Ray said, showed that death was due to strangulation, and that the wounds on the head were not sufficient to have caused death.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 28.—Kenelon Chase Winslow is noted as a lawn tennis player at the Elizabeth Town and Country Club and is a member of Christ Episcopal Church. His mother said tonight:

"I've given my other sons, Edward and William, to my country, and I never thought my baby boy would do a thing like this. Edward is in France and William is on his way there. There are some things a mother never knows about a boy. My son never gave me one moment of worry from the time he was born. He never drank and was always a religious boy."

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

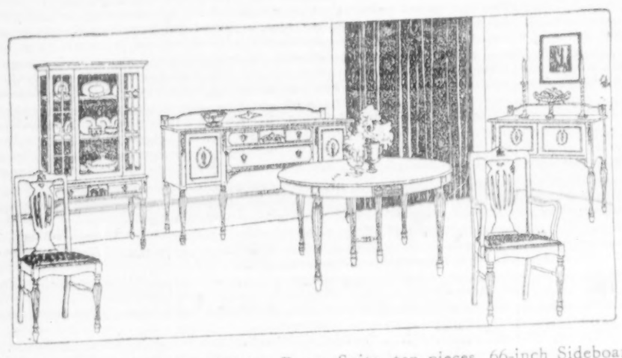
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st

Semi-made Skirts
$1.98
Usual Price $3.00
Made of imported Ratine in colors and white; also white Pique; sizes 25 to 36 inches.
Second Floor.

Sale of Fabric Writing Paper
20c a pound
Envelopes to Match; a package.....10c
Cabinet 50 Sheets and Envelopes.....28c
Cabinet 100 Sheets and 80 Envelopes.....48c
Ground Floor.

Splendid Values Featured for Tomorrow in the
Midsummer Sale of Furniture
The Savings Range from 10% to 50%



Hepplewhite Walnut Dining Room Suite, ten pieces, 66-inch Sideboard, 39-inch China Cabinet, 38-inch Serving Table, 54-inch Extension Table extending to 8 feet, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. $395.00

Chippendale Mahogany Cane Suite in excellent quality blue or mulberry damask; three pieces: Davenport, Arm Chair and Wing Chair; cushion spring seats. Includes Pillows. $295.00

Solid mahogany Davenport End Table. 30 x 12 inches. Special $9.75

Solid mahogany Sewing Cabinet, made exclusively for Lord & Taylor. Special $11.50

Closing Out 250
Dining Room Chairs
1 to 6 of a pattern—
Mahogany, Walnut, Oak.
Formerly $10.00 to $25.00
$3.50, $5.00, $7.25

Solid mahogany Crochet Ball Cabinet or "Sister Susie." $9.75
This useful piece of furniture first came into general use in Queen Anne's time when the ladies of that period wore hoop skirts, making it very inconvenient to have to go down on their knees to recover the ball of thread, which always rolled under the dresser or cabinet, so an ingenious furniture maker constructed the crochet ball or stand.

Spinet Desk, solid mahogany, 34 inches wide. $29.50

Sixth Floor.

Thousands of Pairs
Women's Pure Silk
Gloves
Very Special, at, a pair
69c
Heavy Milanese quality, two and three clasp Gloves, double finger tipped. In choice shades of
Tan, Mode, Pongee, Chamois, Navy, Black and White.
Not all sizes in each shade.
Ground Floor.

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought and afterwards returned means
Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public

It is every one's patriotic duty to eliminate waste. Help us save and the saving will be yours.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917.
No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Thousands of Lengths
Plain and Fancy
Silks
At ½ Price
Included are fashionable and desirable weaves in practically every wanted color.
Skirt Lengths, Blouse and Trimming Lengths.
from 1 to 4 yards.
Ground Floor.

Women's Dresses
Of Navy Blue Georgette Crepe
The Very Latest Model
Remarkable Value
$25.00
A special purchase of these most fashionable Summer Dresses, in navy blue Georgette Crepe of superior quality.

White Dresses—Reduced to
$25.00
White Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and cool China Silk, in models for Midsummer wear.
Third Floor.

Smart Sweaters
Of Shetland Wool
Exceptional Value at
$5.50
Light weight Shetland Sweaters, in model with deep sailor collar and belt. In sport colors, pastel shades and in white; an ideal Summer Sweater at a remarkably low price.

Bathing Suits
Reduced for Quick Clearance
$3.95 to $12.75
Including all Satin, Mohair and Jersey knit suits.
Third Floor.

Dainty Negligees
Of Sheer White Voile
Actually Worth $2.00
$1.45
Striped novelty Voile in Empire model, the deep sailor collar and wide sleeves lace trimmed.
Swiss Breakfast Coats
Actual $3.00 Value
$1.95
White dotted Swiss in a practical and pretty Coat Negligee, with deep corded flounce and wide sleeves.
Silk lined Voile Negligees
Actual $7.00 Value
$4.95
Sheer White Dotted Voile, lined with soft white Silk and effectively trimmed with filet lace.
Second Floor.

Women's Low Shoes
2800 Pairs Reduced
$7.00 and $8.00 Pumps
$5.50
Patent and dull leathers, White Kidskin, dark tan Russia calf low heel Pumps, tan Pumps with Louis XVI heels.
$5.50 Pumps $4.95
Patent and dull leather, high arch, Louis XVI heels.

$4.00 to $8.00 Low Shoes
$2.95
A variety of models from regular stock; A and AA widths only.
Second Floor.

New Blouses
Of White Tub Silk
Specially Priced
$2.95
Tailored model in cool washable Silk, trimmed with large pearl buttons.
White Crepe de Chine Blouses
Very effectively inset with lace medallions and embroidered..... $5.00
Georgette Crepe Blouses
White and flesh; finely tucked and embroidered model..... $5.95
Georgette Crepe Blouses
White Crepe of very heavy quality; model elaborate with wide filet lace and hand embroidery..... $7.95
Third Floor.

Ground Floor Special
300 Lingerie Blouses Worth $3.00
$1.65
A special purchase of Voile, batiste, and organdie, lace trimmed and embroidered models.

Night Gowns
Of Flesh or White Batiste
Specially Priced at
98c, $1.25, $1.75 and $1.95
Dainty Midsummer models, some sleeveless; all prettily trimmed. Also White Nainsook Gowns.
Envelope Chemise
Exceptionally Low Priced at
98c, $1.25, $1.75, $1.95
Nainsook and Batiste in very dainty, simply trimmed new models.
Second Floor.

NEGROES IN PROTEST MARCH IN FIFTH AV.

8,000 Men, Women, and Children Demand That Discrimination and Oppression End.

TELL WOES ON BANNERS

Parade In Silence While Thousands of Their Race Look On with Never a Cheer.

To the beat of muffled drums 8,000 negro men, women and children marched down Fifth Avenue yesterday in a parade of "silent protest against acts of discrimination and oppression" inflicted upon them in this country, and in other parts of the world. Without a shout or a cheer they made their cause known through many banners which they carried, calling attention to "Jim Crowism," segregation, disfranchisement, and the riots of Waco, Memphis, and East St. Louis.

Among the banners was one which immediately attracted the notice of the police. It displayed a picture of a negro woman kneeling before President Wilson, and appealing to him to bring democracy to America before carrying it to Europe. The police declared the banner to be objectionable, and the committee in charge of the parade readily withdrew it.

Excepting for this incident, the parade was in all respects one of the most quiet and orderly demonstrations ever witnessed in Fifth Avenue. True to their word, the negroes made it a "parade of silent protest." It was not until they reached Twenty-third Street, where they dispersed, that they permitted themselves a few outbursts of cheers, these being occasioned by the waving of some of their more elaborately inscribed banners calling for justice and equal rights for the negro.

The negroes assembled at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Some 800 or more children led the parade, followed by several thousand negro women in white. The men made up the third section. Although there were not more than 8,000 in the parade itself, according to police estimates, fully 20,000 negroes lined Fifth Avenue and gave silent approval of the demonstration.

During the progress of the march circulars were distributed among the crowds telling of the purpose which brought the negroes together. Under the caption, "Why Do We March?" the circular read, in part, as follows:

"We march because by the grace of God and the force of truth the dangerous, hampering walls of prejudice and inhuman injustices must fall.

"We march because we want to make impossible a repetition of Waco, Memphis, and East St. Louis by arousing the conscience of the country, and to bring the murderers of our brothers, sisters and innocent children to justice.

"We march because we deem it a crime to be silent in the face of such barbaric acts.

"We march because we are thoroughly opposed to Jim Crow cars, &c., segregation, discrimination, disfranchisement, lynching, and the host of evils that are forced on us. It is time that the spirit of Christ should be manifested in the making and execution of laws.

"We march because we want our children to live in a better land and enjoy fairer conditions than have fallen to our lot.

"We march in memory of our butchered dead, the massacre of honest toilers who were removing the reproach of laziness and thriftlessness hurled at the entire race. They died to prove our worthiness to live. We live in spite of death shadowing us and ours. We prosper in the face of the most unwarranted and illegal oppression.

"We march because the growing consciousness and solidarity of race, coupled with sorrow and discrimination, have made us one; a union that may never be dissolved in spite of shallow-brained agitatators, scheming pundits and political tricksters who secure a fleeting popularity and uncertain financial support by promoting the disunion of a people who ought to consider themselves as one."

Although the Wilson banner displeased the police, they raised no objection to these:

"Make America Safe for Democracy," "India Is Abolishing Caste, America Is Adopting It," and "Memphis and Waco, Centres of American Culture."

One banner carried near the head of the procession read, "Your Hands Are Full of Blood." Bearing on East St. Louis riots, there were banners which read: "Pray for the Lady Macbeths," of St. Louis." "Thou Shalt Not Kill?" "We are Maligned as Lazy, and Murdered When We Work." "Cain, Where Is Abel, Thy Brother?"

Those in the parade represented every negro organization and church in the city. They marched, however, not as organizations, but as a people of one race, united by ties of blood and color, and working for a common cause. The Grand Marshal was Captain W. H. Jackson. Directly behind him marched the Executive Committee, composed of the Rev. H. C. Bishop, the Rev. F. A. Cullen, James W. Johnson, the Rev. Charles D. Martin, Fitz W. Mottley, and John E. Nail.

TWO SLAIN AT CHESTER IN RENEWED RIOTING

Police Chauffeur Shot in Machine Bringing Guards—Negro Found Dead After Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., July 28.—After twenty-four hours of comparative calm under heavy policing, two more fatalities occurred here at 11 o'clock tonight as the result of the race rioting which has kept this city in a furor of excitement for three days and nights.

One of the men killed was David Schwartz, white, 18 years old, a special chauffeur for the Chester Police Department. He was shot through the heart. The other dead man is an unidentified negro who acted as a guard for a saloonkeeper and gang politician here. He was also shot through the heart.

Two deputy sheriffs were wounded. Charles Roller, Collingdale, shot through the shoulder, condition serious; Floyd Terrill of Chester.

The outbreak came after a day in which it appeared the race rioting had subsided. The deputy sheriffs, Roller and Terrill, were walking together in the heart of the "black belt" when they noticed some negroes drinking whisky and causing a disturbance. The deputies rushed toward the negroes and tried to take away the whisky. The negroes resisted, but finally broke loose and dashed into the Lamokin Woods, where from behind bushes they began firing. The deputies returned the fire.

In the meantime word was sent to the Chester police station. A high-powered machine driven by Schwartz was dispatched to the scene of the trouble. In the tonneau were two armed guards. The machine was nearing the scene of the shooting when Schwartz crumpled up, shot through the heart. One of the guards climbed over and took the wheel. Bullets continued to pour in, and the two guards answered the fire. As a second machine arrived, filled with deputies, the firing by the negroes ceased. The body of a negro was found near the bushes.

Exchange Seat Assigned in Will.

The will of William J. H. Mills, stock broker, who died July 14 last, states that his Stock Exchange seat has been assigned to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and that the proceeds of the sale of the seat are to go to that firm in payment of certain notes. The residuary estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Lottie Lee Mills.

WILSON'S ADDRESS READ TO PERUVIAN CONGRESS

President of Southern Republic Says That Country Adheres to Our War Declarations.

LIMA, Peru, July 28.—The Peruvian Congress met today and after effecting organization heard President Pardo read his message to the legislative bodies, in which the steps taken by Peru to safeguard the rights of her citizens in connection with Germany's submarine warfare were mentioned, and hopes were expressed that Germany would give satisfaction for the sinking of the Peruvian steamer Lorton.

Peru, the message declared, adheres to the declarations of President Wilson's message of April 2 last, passages from which President Pardo read. Cordial relations were being maintained with all nations, and the Government was doing all possible to strengthen the nation's bonds of friendship with other peoples. In the deplorable European war Peru was maintaining her strict obligations of neutrality.

Particular mention was made of Peru's cordial relations with Bolivia. The visit of the Bolivian Boy Scouts, the President observed, had enabled the Government to reciprocate the warm welcome which the Peruvian Boy Scouts had received on their excursion into Bolivia, while the recent visit of the Argentine warship Sarmiento had permitted the Government and the people of Peru to demonstrate their cordial sympathy toward Argentina.

Negotiations had been instituted for navigation and extradition treaties with Brazil, the President reported, and it was hoped the negotiations for arbitration of the boundary lines with Colombia would shortly be concluded. The question of Tacna and Arica Provinces, in issue with Chile, on the other hand, had not progressed toward a satisfactory solution.

The President asked that especial attention be given the passage of laws against what he characterized as the terrible plague of alcoholism.

The economic progress of the republic was alluded to as satisfactory, the foreign trade last year having exceeded 25,000,000 soles, the highest in the country's history. The condition of the banks was reported excellent. The revenues had increased and internal harmony had improved the financial situation.

José Carlos Dernales was elected President of the Senate and Juan Pardo President of the Chamber of Deputies.

HALDEMAN AGREEMENT VOID

Kentucky Court of Appeals Vacates Newspaper Injunction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 28.—The Court of Appeals, Kentucky's highest court, today dissolved the temporary injunction recently granted to Bruce Haldeman, President of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times companies, against these corporations, W. B. Haldeman, Isabel Haldeman, and Bennett H. Young. The temporary injunction prevented the defendants from removing Bruce Haldeman as business manager and from supervision over and participation in the editorial departments of both newspapers. The high court upheld the legality of that forthcoming action by the defense.

Henry Watterson, in the lower court, intervened as opposed to the legality of a private agreement between the three Haldemans in 1912, by which Bruce Haldeman was to be President and business manager and W. B. Haldeman Vice President or director, until one of the three Haldemans should die. He denied acquiescence in the agreement and opposed its further enforcement as against public policy. The lower court decided that Mr. Watterson had acquiesced; the Court of Appeals sustained his denial. In its opinion the Court of Appeals declared that no private agreement could bind future actions and elections of corporation officers in Kentucky and declared that agreement invalid.

INDORSE CHOICE OF FUSION.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Secretary and Merchant Praise Mitchel Regime.

The Fusion Committee of 250 has received letters from a number of Republicans and independent Democrats indorsing its action in renominating Mayor Mitchel. Yesterday the committee received letters from Charles Dietrich, Secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, who is in charge of the Red Cross work at the Spartansburg (N. C.) camp, and George Dressler, President of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association. In his letter Mr. Dietrich said:

"This administration is the best administration New York ever had. I am a Republican, but I think it would be most unfortunate for New York City if a separate Republican ticket were nominated. It would mean Tammany and disaster. How any man who remembers Tammany rule, or, rather, misrule, can wish to take a risk of defeat by running an out-and-out separate municipal ticket I cannot understand.

"I supported Fusion four years ago, and I intend to support it now. It is the only way to keep New York properly governed. There is no man or set of men that can be guaranteed to give New York any better government than it has had for the last three and a half years. So why attempt to put strange men in?"

Mr. Dressler's letter follows in part:

"I like the way the Mayor stands up to fight—the way in which he proves that he never shirks a fight. The way in which he decides that he is doing what is best for the city, and, once having decided, the way in which he presses toward the goal regardless of criticism or opposition. Why, no matter whether you agree with Mitchel politically, you've got to admire him and to acknowledge that he is too high class a man to be rightfully accused of anything venal or petty or questionable.

"Controller Prendergast is also deserving of hearty praise. Taxes are high, but his pay-as-you-go policy is sound, and we can afford to endure without excessive complaint, because the day will come when the pay-as-you-go policy will be revealed a true municipal blessing."

QUEENS ELECTION DISTRICTS

County Gets Two More Assemblymen, but One Less Polling Place.

Queens will have 188 election districts under the rearrangement dividing the county into six instead of four Assembly districts. Each election district will have an average of 389 voters. Although the county gets two more Assembly districts, the number of election districts is decreased by one. The old plan called for 189 election districts.

The present distribution is: First Assembly District, 32 election districts; Second District, 30; Third District, 30; Fourth District, 30; Fifth District, 32; Sixth District, 34.

MRS. BOLLINGER IS DEAD.

Grieved for Deformed Baby Whose Life Was Forfeited.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—Mrs. Anna Bollinger, 2,013 Fletcher Avenue, the life of whose mentally deficient and hopelessly deformed child Dr. Harry J. Haiselden refused to save at the German-American Hospital in November, 1915, has died.

"After the baby's death," said Allen Bollinger, today, "my wife fell into a settled melancholia and wasted away. The child died in a room in the hospital adjoining that in which its mother lay. My wife was never the same after the death of the baby."

The baby Bollinger case became famous throughout America and Europe. The decision of Dr. Haiselden to allow the child to die when a surgical operation might have saved its life became the subject of heated controversy among medical men and laymen everywhere.

TRUCK HIT BY TRAIN STARTS FATAL FIRE

Burning Gasoline Ran Over Tracks and Set Freight Station and Cars Ablaze.

THEN TANKS EXPLODED

One Killed, Several Fatally Hurt, and Many Burned or Injured at Edgewater Park, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEWATER PARK, N. J., July 28.—A heavy motor truck, carrying tanks which contained 900 gallons of gasoline, and crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near the Edgewater Park freight station at 8:10 this morning, was struck and smashed by a westbound freight train. The driver of the truck was mortally injured and the gasoline from one of the tanks was set on fire. It was splashed on the tracks, the freight station and some box cars on an adjoining siding, and in a few seconds all were ablaze.

Half an hour later, while firemen from Burlington and Beverley, with the railroad wrecking crew, were trying desperately to save the rest of the freight train and the adjoining buildings, the two remaining gasoline tanks blew up with a terrific explosion, wrecking everything within a radius of 100 yards, killing one man and fatally injuring several others, and burning or seriously injuring many more.

The Dead.

WHITTICK, RICHARD, 40 years old, of Burlington; crushed by wreckage.

The Injured.

SCANLON, EDWARD, of 1,024 Cooper Street, Camden, (driver of the truck); injured internally; will die.

MARTER, EDWARD, caretaker of Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Burlington; burned on arms, back, and face; will die.

SHINN, ROSCOE, fireman of Burlington; burned on face and body; sight of both eyes destroyed; may die.

VANSCIVER, WALTER, fireman of Beverley; badly burned on face and body.

VANSCIVER, W. W., of Beverley, member of Board of Freeholders; burns, shock.

RUTENBERG, ROSCOE, fireman of Beverley; severe burns on hands and arms.

ADAMS, HERBERT, Edgewater Park; severe burns on face and hands.

FOGARTY, THOMAS, fireman of Beverley; severe burns on face and neck.

WARD, JOHN, Edgewater Park; blown from roof; injured spine and burns on face.

WARD, THOMAS, Edgewater Park; blown from roof; burns and internal injuries.

SMITH, FRANK, fireman of Beverley; blown from roof; dislocated thigh and burns on face, arms, and body.

ASHTON, JOHN, Lieutenant of Beverley Salvage Corps; burns and shock.

HELLINGS, GEORGE, fireman of Burlington; burns on face and body.

SMITH, RICHARD, fireman of Burlington; burns on face and body.

HORN, RICHARD, fireman of Beverley; burns on face and body.

GHAUL, HAMLEITY, fireman of Beverley; burns on face and body.

Walter Adams, Albert Haley, Charles Steinman, Lewis Waller, Harry S. Adams, Thomas Vanscivер, Frank Stockton, Eli Craft, Charles Dare, Joseph Wilson, Frank Walters, Edward Miners, Fred Rice, Loring Borton, and Harry Crowley, all firemen, were treated for severe burns, and about a score of other persons sustained minor injuries.

The crossing where the accident occurred is guarded only by a warning bell. The freight train struck the big truck at full speed, smashing it to scrap-iron. Arthur Rosenfeld, a Camden high school boy, riding with Scanlon, escaped with only a cut behind the ear, although hurled from his seat. Scanlon himself was tossed high in the air and came down on the tracks. As he was picked up by two men who had seen the collision and came running up, he cried, "My God! They never blowed the whistle!"

Next instant the gasoline, running along the track and over the ground in all directions, flared up so swiftly that the little group around the engine took to their heels. By the time the firemen had arrived, the cars of the stopped freight train and the station building were ablaze, and a call for help was sent to Beverley and Burlington. When firemen from those towns arrived, the roar of the flames could be heard for blocks, and a huge crowd was on the scene. The firemen set to work to drive back the people to a safe distance.

Scarcely had they done so, when, with a terrific roar, the two tanks were hurled into the air on a huge wave of flame. One of them was tossed like a fiery projectile against the iron signal tower, knocking it flat, but probably saving the lives of scores of persons in the crowd in which it would have otherwise fallen.

The upheaval of smoke and flame accompanying the explosion was clearly seen in Burlington two miles away, and the concussion felt even further. The front ranks of the crowd were knocked flat, and the two Ward boys and Frank Smith, a fireman, who had been directing the hose from the roof of the Ward home, were hurled from their perch into the garden. Whitick, the only man killed instantly, had just led a line of hose up to the flames. He was hurled 500 feet, with one leg torn nearly from his body and was further mangled by falling wreckage.

Lieutenant Ashton, who had just driven some of the crowd back from the tracks, was thrown fifty feet, but fell in a cornfield, and, although his clothing was on fire, was not seriously hurt. There were a number of other remarkable escapes. Coroner Gaskill has commenced an investigation.

TISH'A B'AV OBSERVED.

Jews Commemorate with Mourning Fall of Jerusalem.

In all synagogues services began last night in observance of Tish'a B'Av, or "mourning service," which each year for many centuries has recalled to the people of the Jewish faith everywhere the destruction of the Temple and the City of Jerusalem. According to the Hebrew calendar, the ancient City of Jerusalem was first attacked by Babylon in the year 3338 A. M., and was again destroyed nearly five centuries afterward by Rome—in the Hebrew year of 3828. For eighteen and a half centuries this latter year has been regarded as the date when Jewish nationality came to an end.

From sunset last evening until the same hour this evening the period will be further observed by the orthodox members of the faith by fasting. The places of worship were all draped with black hangings of cloth, and all artificial lights discarded, except small candles.

In connection with the commemoration of the day special appeals have been sent to all rabbis throughout the city to ask their congregations to make contributions to the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, 52 William Street.

NEWSPRINT PAPER APLENTY.

John T. Carey Says Many Mills Are Idle or on Short Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—John T. Carey, President of the Executive Council of the International Paper Makers, declared in a statement yesterday that there was now no scarcity in newsprint paper.

In fact, according to President Carey, many of the newsprint paper mills of the country are either idle altogether or else working on short time. The mills at Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Sheboygan, Mich.; Groton, N. H., and Holyoke, Mass., are running reduced time. Many of the men have gone into other trades in order to work full time.

One of the purposes of the meeting in this city was to discuss alleged discriminations against young men of draft age, many of the mill owners, it is charged, having refused to employ young men between 21 and 31. The Executive Board adopted a resolution condemning this. President Carey supplemented the action by declaring that the union was collecting the facts and would forward them to Washington as soon as they could be verified. It was charged that many of the mills had been employing foreigners while young Americans remained idle.

PLEDGES LOYALTY OF IRISH.

A. O. H. Committee Assures T. P. O'Connor People Are Behind U. S.

A committee from the New York County chapter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in presenting resolutions to T. P. O'Connor yesterday, said that the Irish people in the United States had no doubt of the justice of the country in entering the European war and that "the Irish and Catholic people of America would set an example to the men of all other races and creeds in the eagerness with which they would rush to the defense of the flag." They also told Mr. O'Connor that in supporting the Irish party and the constitutionalist movement they estimated that they represented at least 80 per cent. of the Irish in the United States. In speaking of the meeting with Mr. O'Connor, Thomas Kane, President of the chapter, said:

"The deputation expressed strong condemnation of any newspaper article or any utterance by men of the Irish race which would give color to the idea that Irishmen were either doubtful as to the justice and necessity of the intervention of America in the war or of the duty of backing the efforts of the American Government until the human liberties were realized which were set forth in the message of the President."

Mr. O'Connor accepted the resolutions offering the aid of the Hibernians and cabled them to John Redmond. He urged all Irish to support the United States and to give all possible aid to the movement for self-government in Ireland.

Small Fire Spreads Through Error.

A blunder in telephoning an alarm resulted in the burning of four buildings and a boat house at Carey Point, City Island, early yesterday. The property was owned by the Carey estate, of Mount Vernon, and the loss is estimated at $5,000. The fire originated in a houseboat occupied by Dominick Gustavino, his wife, three children, and a helper. A person who saw the blaze telephoned to the fire station, but through a mistake the apparatus went to Belden's Point, more than a mile distant. The fire was communicated to two bungalows among twenty near by, and then to a large residence known as the Carey house, and a barn.

NAVAL MILITIA CAMP SIMULATES SEA LIFE

New Station at Kingsland Point, N. Y., Nearly Ready for Fourth Battalion.

MEN TO SLEEP IN HAMMOCKS

Every Person Employed In Constructing Buildings a Member of National Volunteers.

Within two weeks New York will have a new training station for its naval militia at Kingsland Point, N. Y. It will be at this station that the Fourth Battalion of the Naval Militia of New York, recently organized and recruited up to 1,100 men, will be put into training for war service. Although the new battalion is already the largest unit in the Naval Militia of the State, it needs 500 more to complete its enrollment.

The various divisions of the battalion are located as follows: One each at Albany, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Ossining, Yonkers, and Flushing; three at Staten Island, and an aeronautic division at Beacon. Lieut. Commander De Kay, who was rewarded by Governor Whitman with a captaincy in the militia, has selected thirty-four officers to assist him in equipping and training the men so that they might take their places at the side of the regulars and perform the duties of their respective grades in a creditable manner.

It was to accomplish this training on a most efficient plane that the Navy Department authorized the construction of the Kingsland Point training station on novel lines. According to the present plans the recruits will be sent to Kingsland Point for three months' preliminary training, after which they will be transferred to the U. S. S. Granite State, at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street, for the final touches that will make them fully prepared for active duty with the ships of the navy.

The training station is rapidly reaching completion. Among the recruits of the new battalions there was found a large number of carpenters, machinists, pipefitters, masons, electricians, and other artisans, whose services were utilized in building the station. In fact, it was stated yesterday by an officer of the battalion that every person employed in the construction of the station was a member of the national naval volunteers.

Substitute for Tents Found.

The builders found a novel solution of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient tentage to provide shelter for so large a number of men as will be sent into training at Kingsland Point. Instead of tents the embryo sailors are housed in long sleeping shacks, which they are being taught to call "berth decks." These shacks are nothing more than one-story buildings, 25 by 100 feet, in which a double row of hammocks is slung from a heavy centre beam to substantial beams running the full length of the building on either side.

The sides of the buildings are entirely open except for a space of three feet running all around each structure. The open space is covered by wire netting to keep out mosquitoes and other insects. Down the centre of each sleeping shack there runs a narrow platform, raised one foot above the floor. The men call it "the deck." On this the sailors put their canvas sea bags, containing their clothing, underneath which they have still room enough for their "ditty boxes," containing writing materials, smoking and toilet articles, &c.

With this method of housing, the young sailor begins his experience immediately by sleeping in a hammock and stowing his belongings in the manner that will be required of him aboard ship. In the day time the hammocks are lashed and stowed on another raised platform at one end of the building, which leaves the entire space free for the purposes of drills, lectures and other features incidental to the general course of training.

Each of these "shacks" is provided with sufficient hooks to accommodate 100 hammocks at a time. The total cost of the material required for the construction of the shacks is less than $500 each. This is believed to be the cheapest housing that has ever been devised for a large number of men, with due regard to the health and comfort of the inmates. There are six buildings of this type, which means that 600 men will be comfortably and healthfully quartered for the sum of $3,000.

Provision for Washing Clothes.

Another novel feature of this training station is called the "scrubbing table," which is a double affair about one hundred feet long, at which the men are made to scrub their clothing. This table has a central trough running down its entire length, which is divided by lateral partitions into troughs, into which each man puts his clothing to soak while he is scrubbing the individual articles on the two-foot flat surface running along either side. The water is obtained by a long pipe fixed above the troughs to which faucets have been attached.

The cook shack or galley has been fully equipped with gas ranges. This building is also a one-story structure completely screened, with a concrete floor upon which are set four large gas stoves of the hotel type. These stoves are arranged along the north side of the building so that the prevailing southerly breezes will carry the heat from the stoves out through the screens, minimizing the heat under which the cooks will have to operate. Along the entire south side of the building runs a table and screened windows, from which the men have their food issued to them. Each man takes care of his own mess gear, bringing it from the sleeping shack, where, after being washed, it is neatly stowed on a shelf above his sea bag and ditty box.

After receiving the food the men pass in a large mess shack, which is another building of simple construction, 32 feet wide by 125 feet long, in which there are twenty tables, each 20 feet long and seating thirty men, so that the entire 600 are fed at the same time. After leaving the mess shack the men pass by a long incinerator, into which they throw any scraps that remain on their plates, and then pass a series of kettles filled with hot water, in which they wash their dishes.

The property upon which the training station is being constructed was tendered to the naval militia by the Robert F. Farley Estates. It is just north of Tarrytown, on the bank of the Hudson, and offers excellent facilities for drilling, swimming, and boating. Steam launches, whale boats, and cutters will be provided for training the men in the handling of small craft under varying conditions. Infantry and artillery drill will be held on the ball field. Signaling sets have been obtained to give the men a thorough grounding in this branch of work.

MASKS FOIL MOSQUITOS.

Employes In Jersey Factory Make Use of Gas Protectors.

While the authorities of Jersey City and Newark are debating with the town officials of Kearny, N. J., about the birthplace of millions of mosquitos that are causing discomfort all over Hudson and Essex Counties, the employes of the Arlington Company at Kearny, manufacturers of celluloid and munitions, have undertaken to protect themselves by wearing the "gas masks" provided for use in fires or accidents in the factories.

Hudson County has spent $33,000 this year in fighting the mosquito, but it has been noted that the insect thrives on county taxes. The more money spent the larger and more voracious the Jersey mosquito, and the larger his family. Newark and Jersey City say the insects come from the Kearny meadows, but Kearny insists their mosquitos are smaller and more gentle than those erly breezes will carry the heat from the found in Newark. Anyway, citizens of all towns admit that the high cost of living has not caused the Jersey mosquito to grow thin or adopt any plan of race suicide, and this is said to be the worst mosquito year for a long time.

YOUTH ADMITS $3,000 THEFT

Had Been Raising Checks of Leather Concern for a Year.

Louis Charles, 18 years old, of 1,120 Boston Road, the Bronx, employed by the National Leather Company of 191 William Street, as clerk and salesman, was arrested last night by Detectives Vaughan and Dehan of the First Branch Detective Bureau and locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with forgery. The specific complaint against Charles, made by Herman Rabinowitz, President of the leather concern, is that on July 18 he raised one of the firm's checks from $8 to $80. When searched at headquarters Charles had $28.45.

According to Detective Vaughan, Charles has made a signed confession in which he declares that he commenced raising the company's checks about one year ago and that in all he has stolen approximately $3,000. He told the detectives that he had an account of $550 in the Dry Dock Savings Bank, which he admitted, according to Vaughan, was part of the firm's money.

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STILL SHOW RESULT OF LOAN PAYMENTS

Liquidation of Advances by Reserve Banks Again Reflected in Weekly Statement.

$60,000,000 TO FRANCE

Disbursed by New York Bank, Which Received $50,000,000 of Amount from Other Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Processes already in operation in connection with the liquidation of advances by Federal Reserve Banks made to assist in the absorption of the Liberty Loan are again reflected in the weekly statement of the condition of Federal Reserve Banks made public today.

The week's operations show a decline in collateral notes discounted by about one-third. Collateral notes secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim certificates for Liberty Loan bonds declined from $25,300,000 to $12,700,000, the remainder of the total decline in this class of holdings being furnished by member bank collateral notes secured by commercial paper.

Figures obtained by the Treasury Department show that nearly three-quarters of the Liberty Loan already has been paid in full, leaving little more than one-quarter still in process of settlement—a fact which accounts for the continuous falling off of collateral note operations.

Reserve deposits of member banks show a decline of $30,000,000, while Government deposits fell off $41,600,000. At the same time total gold reserves show a decline of about $18,000,000.

During the week there were transferred from other Federal Reserve Banks to the New York bank $50,000,000 for credit to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, while $60,000,000 were disbursed by the latter to the French Government—a transaction which accounts for changes in the reserve and Government deposit accounts already referred to. The decline in gold holdings was distributed among the banks as follows: Boston, $4,000,000; New York, $17,000,000; Cleveland, $12,500,000; Chicago, $9,000,000; St. Louis, $1,600,000; Dallas, $1,500,000. Banks showing increases were: Philadelphia, $5,500,000; Richmond, $17,000,000; Atlanta, $1,000,000; Minneapolis, $5,000,000; Kansas City, $4,500,000, and San Francisco, $1,500,000.

The New York bank shows a falling off of $38,500,000 in members' reserve deposits, while other banks show minor increases or reductions.

Bills discounted and bought show a decline of $25,200,000, of which $18,500,000, and Boston, with $4,500,000, show the greatest liquidations under this head, other banks reporting only minor changes.

Acceptances on hand declined $2,700,000. Other earning assets show but slight changes. The total of earning assets shown is $412,000,000, a reduction of $24,900,000 for the week. Total earning assets are now at the same level as on July 13, and constituted 712 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 756 per cent. on July 20 and 714 per cent. on July 13. Of the total, 53.6 per cent. is in bills bought in the open market, 47.4 per cent. by acceptances, 18.7 per cent. by United States securities and .3 per cent. by warrants. The decline in discounts, which were 37 per cent. of earning assets on July 20, occurs simultaneously with an easing of call money rates.

In connection with reductions of Government deposits amounting to $41,600,000 already noted, it should be observed that of the $60,000,000 disbursed in behalf of the French Government $40,000,000 were deposited in member banks, while $20,000,000 went outside the system.

Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks are reported as $584,500,000, or about $500,000 more than last week. This total is secured by the deposit with the Federal Reserve agents of $454,200,000 of gold and $170,700,000 of paper, an increase in the gold protection of about $10,000,000 for the week. The banks report an outstanding circulation of $534,000,000, or a decrease of about $200,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on July 27 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$465,794,000	$488,119,000	$259,931,000
Gold settlement fund	465,730,000	403,821,000	102,911,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$919,003,000	$944,440,000	$362,842,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	424,193,000	423,889,000	162,776,000
Gold redemption fund	9,087,000	11,691,000	1,918,000
Total gold reserve	$1,352,283,000	$1,380,020,000	$527,536,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	51,789,000	50,891,000	16,589,000
Total reserve	$1,414,052,000	$1,430,321,000	$544,125,000
Bills discounted—members	138,450,000	161,386,000	27,594,000
Bills bought in open market	195,097,000	197,725,000	83,464,000
Total bills on hand	$333,556,000	$359,111,000	$111,048,000
U. S. long-term securities	41,135,000	42,265,000	48,656,000
U. S. short-term securities	35,818,000	33,050,000	7,925,000
Municipal warrants	1,469,000	2,186,000	27,220,000
Total earning assets	$411,978,000	$436,612,000	$194,849,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	11,106,000	4,113,000	12,620,000
Uncollected items	204,756,000	$242,967,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$193,950,000	$247,080,000	.....
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	456,500
All other resources	1,657,000	1,611,000	5,514,000
Total resources	$2,021,237,000	$2,116,124,000	$757,558,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,825,000	$57,273,000	$55,206,000
Government deposits	143,032,000	184,631,000	56,542,000
Due to members—res. account	1,135,456,000	1,164,995,000	.....
Due to non-member banks, clearing account	8,547,000	4,767,000	.....
Collection items	137,815,000	165,284,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,424,850,000	$1,519,677,000	$547,808,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	534,015,000	534,226,000	152,380,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	2,459,000	2,304,000	1,602,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,088,000	2,192,000	262,000
Total liabilities	$2,021,237,000	$2,116,124,000	$757,558,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	74.6%	74.2%	67.8%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	78.8%	78.1%	70.9%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	83.9%	81.5%	107.9%

	Bills and Acceptances.	Municipal Warrants.
Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days	$115,223,000	$321,000
Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days	44,799,000	51,000
Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days	94,431,000	1,023,000
Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days	72,893,000	29,000
Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days	6,210,000	49,000
Total	$333,556,000	$1,109,000

Bills discounted and bought..... 20,255,000
Due to members, reserve account. 10,942,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks..... $52,087,000
Total gold reserve..... 60,424,000
Total reserve 60,624,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 18,587,000
Due to members, reserve account. 36,724,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks..... $17,109,000
Total gold reserve..... 35,532,000
Total reserve 36,226,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 6,914,000
Due to members, reserve account. 25,503,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks..... $100,180,000
Total gold reserve 157,060,000
Total reserve 158,404,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 46,935,000
Due to members, reserve account. 156,831,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks..... $30,740,000
Total gold reserve 46,041,000
Total reserve 48,992,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 15,642,000
Due to members, reserve account. 45,580,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks..... $31,368,000
Total gold reserve 55,072,000
Total reserve 55,324,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 10,940,000
Due to members, reserve account. 36,518,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY)

Total gold held by banks..... $50,287,000
Total gold reserve..... 65,415,000
Total reserve 65,801,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 24,054,000
Due to members, reserve account. 65,612,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks..... $24,707,000
Total gold reserve 40,501,000
Total reserve 41,821,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 7,649,000
Due to members, reserve account. 28,956,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks..... $45,506,000
Total gold reserve..... 71,659,000
Total reserve 71,753,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 18,150,000
Due to members, reserve account. 56,875,000

SWITCHMEN STRIKE ON 19 RAILROADS

Refuse to Accept Federal Mediation and Partly Tie Up Freight at Chicago.

UNIONS IN DISAGREEMENT

Brotherhood Action Is Not Approved by Other Organization—Washington Uneasy Over War Shipments.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Movement of freight to, through and from Chicago was handicapped today by the strike of switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and employed by nineteen railroads here. For a time after the men walked out the possibility of mediation hung in the balance, but later the strike leaders refused to accept the offices of G. W. W. Hanger of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

Contending that they sought only the establishment of reasonable rules regarding employment, promotion, and dismissal of switchmen, the strike leaders asserted that close to 6,000 men quit work. The railroad managers' conference committee placed the number of strikers at less than 2,500 and declared the cause of the strike to be insistence by the strikers on rules which in effect amounted to the establishment of a closed shop against switchmen who are not members of the brotherhood.

The situation was further complicated by the Switchmen's Union of America, also largely employed on the nineteen roads in the Chicago district. The members of this union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and not with the brotherhood, remained at work, with few exceptions.

In the eyes of some of those who watched the progress of the strike it was regarded as a fight between the two switchmen's organizations as well as a contest with the railroads.

Railroad officials declared late in the day that their switchyards were working with half the normal force, and asserted that such a record the first day of the strike demonstrated that the roads could resume normal conditions in a few days, regardless of a settlement of the strike.

Federal officials were advised of the strike, and the District Attorney said that if conditions warranted action would be taken. Railroad officials said that Government supplies and mail had not been delayed. Embargoes on perishable goods were established by the roads, though late in the day the Chicago Junction Railroad announced that its embargo did not apply to livestock moving over the tracks of the Union Stock Yards by other roads.

There was no violence reported. Although police protection was furnished at all the switching yards and at terminals.

James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, cautioned the men to remain away from the switch yards and to conduct themselves at all times peaceably.

All but three of the railroads running into Chicago are affected by the strike. The three exceptions are the Rock Island, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Chicago Terminal. Of these, though known as "switchmen's union roads," having no agreements with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

S. E. Heberling of Buffalo, President of the Switchmen's Union of North America, doubtless will take a hand in the situation on behalf of his own organization.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner William L. Chambers of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was keeping in close touch with the situation in Chicago through Assistant Commissioner G. W. W. Hanger. Judge Chambers said he was unable to go to Chicago because of other engagements, and felt that Mr. Hanger was thoroughly capable of handling the controversy.

Government officials looked upon the strike with some uneasiness, in view of its probable effect in delaying important war shipments.

BOMB BURSTS IN DOORWAY.

One Man Badly Burned Trying to Extinguish Fuse.

The thirty or more families occupying the five-story tenement house at 323 East Twenty-sixth Street were thrown into a panic shortly after 10 o'clock last night when a bomb exploded in the hands of Bernard J. Smith, a resident of the house, as he picked it up from behind the door leading to the cellar.

Smith and Louis Rocco, another tenant, were conversing in the hallway of the building when they detected the odor of burning cloth. They investigated, and Smith found the bomb hidden behind the door. He picked it up and was about to examine it when it exploded in his hand with a roar that was heard a block away. Immediately the tenement was in an uproar—men, women and children crowded the narrow stairs while a crowd of others ran from the house in the rear of the building.

Smith's cries attracted Dr. Evelyn Ingerman, attached to Bellevue Hospital, who was passing the building. With the aid of other tenants Smith was carried to Bellevue Hospital, a block away, where it was found he had been terribly burned about the face and hands, his left eye being nearly destroyed. Reserves were called from the East Twenty-second and East Thirty-fifth Street Police Stations and calmed the excited tenants, many of whom are Italians.

Detectives from the Second Branch Detective Bureau began an investigation at once to determine the origin of the bomb.

ITALIAN OPERA AT COLUMBIA

"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" Sung —Claudia Muzio Appears.

Claudia Muzio of the Metropolitan joined the singers at the Columbia University gymnasium last night in their first performance of the Italian double bill, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci." She sang an admirable Nedda in Leoncavallo's little tragedy.

Another newcomer, Mario Valle, was the baritone in the famous prologue, and Giuseppe Gaudenzi had Caruso's rôle. The Mascagni thriller came first, with Luisa Villani, Luca Botta, and Auguste Bouilles, who have been most active in the two weeks' season hitherto.

This was the first cool evening in the summer night opera series, and that fact, with the combined musical attractions, drew one of the largest audiences. The campus was a scene of gayety in the pause between the two operas last night.

Rear Admiral Fiske spoke at the opening of the performance. He advocated an attack against the naval power of Germany. He said that the mines that protect the German Navy could be overcome by aircraft. Airplanes, he said, could soar above the mines and attack the German battleships.

MUSIC NOTES.

Edwin Franko Goldman will lead his march, "The Pride of America," and Mayhew Lake's "Evolution of Dixie," at the first of four free concerts by the New York Military Band to be held at Columbia University on Aug. 1, 7, 14, and 18.

George Barrieveld, a Russian pianist, will play "The Bells of Rhodes" and "To My Country" at his benefit at the McAlpin on Monday night, assisted by Antoinette Cantarelli, Mmes. Miranda and Le Gallo, and Messrs. Arenson and Votichenko.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Beginning August 1st, owing to advance in cost of wool we will charge $2.40 per pound instead of $2.00, as heretofore.

Comforts Committee, Navy League
509 Fifth Avenue

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

RUSH MESSAGES IN NAVY.

Department Arranges to Expedite "Life and Death" Telegrams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has arranged for the expedition of "life and death" messages passing between the officers and enlisted men of the navy and their families. Telegrams of such a nature are to be dispatched to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington and will be forwarded by telegraph or cable immediately to the proper naval station or ship. Other messages will pursue a slower means of transmission.

Commander D. W. Todd, Director of Naval Communications, has sent the following letter to the Presidents of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies:

"Orders have been issued to all naval personnel serving in the fleet directing them to inform their families that life and death telegrams are to be forwarded addressed to ships, care of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C. For example:

John Smith,
U. S. S. Texas,
Care Bureau of Navigation,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"Telegrams of less importance are to be forwarded from distant points with the same form of address, with the understanding that such telegrams will be forwarded by the Bureau of Navigation to the addressee by mail. The above orders have been issued to prevent land line messages from disclosing the location of ships of the navy.

"It is requested that proper steps be taken in your organization to notify senders of telegrams of this order of the Navy Department.

"Publicity is being given this matter in the press."

FIRE SCARE IN HOSPITAL.

Inmates of Fordham Ward Aroused from Sleep by Smoke.

The inmates of the maternity ward on the second floor of the Fordham Hospital were aroused at 10 o'clock last night by dense smoke which came up the staircase and poured into their room. Surgeons Callahan and Hunnelly, whose rooms were near the ward, were aroused by the screams of the women and rushed down to the first floor, from which the smoke was coming. They got a hose and played water on the blaze, but finding it was spreading, sent in an alarm and the fire was extinguished in about twenty-five minutes.

It was supposed that a male patient on the third floor had smoked a cigarette against orders and thrown it out of a window. The end fell on the awning on the first floor and set it afire. The damage was light.

SAVE ORATOR FROM CROWD.

Reserves Take Socialist to Station After He Angers 2,000 Persons.

Henry Uswald, 30 years, who told the police that he was the President of a film company and lived at 657 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape last night from a crowd of 2,000 persons in the Bronx, who became indignant after listening to his talk on Socialism and the war. Mounted on a soapbox at Bergen Avenue and 149th Street he soon stirred a commotion by his unpatriotic utterances.

Detectives Kobel and Gilbert of Inspector Walsh's staff were looking on, and when a rush was made for the orator they sent in a call for the reserves. Uswald was rescued and hurried to the station, where he was charged with disorderly conduct.

Arnold. Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Monday Till Tuesday at 5 P. M.

5,000 Yards

Fashionable Summer Silks

NO EXCHANGES — *¼ to more than ⅓ reductions* — NO APPROVALS

Imported
Dress Taffeta
A very superior quality—40 inches wide.

Ivory	*Copen*	*Green*
Black	*Ciel*	*Gray*
Navy	*Mais*	*Helio*
Belgium	*Tan*	*Brown*
	Old Rose	

Actual Value $2.75 Yd.

Monday **1.68** Tuesday

Superior Quality
Crepe de Chine
For handsome dress wear—40 inch.

Ivory	*Gris*	*Reseda*
Black	*Amethyst*	*Emerald*
Ciel	*Tan*	*Cherry*
Alice	*Grey*	*Lead*
Old Rose	*Silver*	*Flesh*
Helio	*Pink*	*Myrtle*
Belgium	*Navy*	*Cardinal*
	Burgundy	

Actual Value $1.75 Yd.

Monday **1.45** Tuesday

Finest Grade
Georgette Crepe
Day and evening shades—40 inch.

Ivory	*Gold*	*Taupe*
Pink	*Electric*	*Navy*
Turquoise	*Olive*	*Brown*
Alice	*Myrtle*	*Helio*
Pearl	*Mulberry*	*Black*

Actual Value $2.00

Monday **1.70** Tuesday

Colored
Grosgrain Silk
Beautiful finish and quality—36 inch.

Ivory	*Turquoise*	*Seal*
Mais	*Silver*	*Copen*
Apricot	*Electric*	*Canard*
Ciel	*Gris*	*Beet Root*
Orchid	*Old Rose*	*Burgundy*
Paisley Green	*Myrtle*	

In Regular Stock, $3.00 Yd.

Monday **2.25** Tuesday

Arnold. Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Commencing Monday and Continuing Wednesday Till 5 P. M.

OUR ANNUAL AUGUST SALE

Fall House Furnishings, Carpets and Rugs

The New Fall Carpetings and Rugs

Our stock of Artistic Floor Coverings consist of all reliable grades of Carpet and Rugs, Bigelow, Alex. Smith Sons and Imported, adaptable to every class of Furnishing. We are also featuring this season

Plain Color Carpets in 150 Shades

In the highest grade of Imported and American weaves—Wilton, Axminster and Velvet, in widths, 27 inches to 15 feet inclusive at 2.85 to 75.00 yard.

An Entirely New Lot of
100 Wilton Rugs
A special assortment of Best English and Bigelow, Hartford Saxony and Wilton Rugs in an excellent selection of fall patterns and colorings, at the following greatly reduced prices:

10 to 25% under Regular Value

7.6x 4.6	20.00 to 25.00	10.6x 6.9	42.50 to 52.00
9.0x 6.0	27.00 to 40.00	10.6x 8.3	37.50 to 65.25
9.0x 6.9	32.50 to 45.00	12.0x 9.0	57.50 to 75.00
13.6x10.6	62.50 to 90.00		

A Very Exceptional Lot of
450 "Made Up" Rugs
Just received from our own workroom for Fall Furnishings and made of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Axminster and Wilton Velvet Carpeting, in plain and figured effects, suitable for Town and Country Homes.

1/3 less than Regular Prices

The approximate sizes and prices are as follows:

5.4x 4.6	7.00 to 10.00	10.6x 6.9	15.00 to 23.50
7.3x 4.6	8.00 to 13.50	10.9x 9.0	20.00 to 25.00
8.0x 6.9	12.50 to 17.00	12.0x 9.0	25.00 to 32.50
9.0x 6.9	13.50 to 20.00	13.3x 9.0	30.00 to 37.50
13.2x11.3	32.50 to 40.00		

Stock Reduction Sale
Fine Prairie Grass Rugs
Prairie Grass Rugs of fine quality in Novel and Artistic Designs, in browns, greens, blues, to close out at the following prices:

10 to 20% less than Regular

Size 4.6x 7.6	1.80	Size 9x12	6.75
Size 6 x 9	3.85	Size 9x15	9.25
Size 8 x10	5.75	Size 12x15	12.75
Runners		**Runners**	
Size 2.3x 9	1.80	Size 3x 9	2.25
Size 2.3x12	2.25	Size 3x12	2.85
Size 2.3x15	2.70	Size 3x15	3.60

A Closing Out Sale
Japanese Porch and Bungalow Rugs
Japanese Porch and Bungalow Matting Rugs, oval, round and rectangular shapes, in a choice range of colorings, at the following reduced prices:

20% less than Regular

Size 18x36	1.00	Size 4.6x 4.6	3.25
Size 27x54	2.35	Size 8 x10	17.50
Size 3 x 6	4.00	Size 9 x12	24.00
Size 4.6x 7.6	8.00	Size 6 x 6	6.00
Size 6.0x 9.0	12.00	Size 8 x 8	11.75
Size 6.0x12.0	16.00		

100 Doz. Bath Towels

100 dozen bath towels, all of superior grade, soft and absorbent.

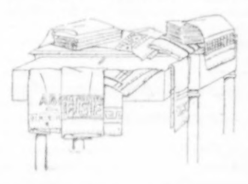
Regular Retail Value to $3.75

Monday **2.85 doz.** Tuesday

Other Better Grades
4.00, 4.75, 5.50 6.75 dozen

Special 10% Discount
Table Linens
TABLE CLOTHS,
$3.25 to 125.00
TABLE NAPKINS,
$5.00 to 42.00 doz
10% Discount from Regular Prices

100 Doz. Huck Towels



100 dozen huck towels of extra good quality, presenting an exceptional opportunity.

Regular Retail Value to $3.50

Monday **2.75 doz.** Tuesday

Other Better Grades
3.50, 4.00, 5.50 6.00 dozen

Extraordinary Event in Our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Advance Fall Sale of
Lace and Net
Curtains and Curtain Fabrics
Suitable for Town and Country Homes at 25% below present value.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS of superior quality and attractive designs. Specially priced 6.25 to 20.00 pair

LACET LACE CURTAINS, ecru color, in pretty designs; some with insertion and edge; others with edge only. Specially priced 3.90 to 10.25 pair

FANCY CURTAIN NETS of fine quality and beautiful designs in white or ecru. Specially priced, yard, .45 to 1.25

Advance Fall Sale of
100 Pairs
Reversible Velour Portieres
7 ft. 6 in. long and 48 inches wide—open front edges.

PLAIN VELOUR PORTIERES in the new Fall shades of Brown and Blue, Brown and Rose, Brown and Red, Red and Green, Green and Brown Green and Green, Vert and Mulberry, Rose and Blue.

STRIPED VELOUR PORTIERES in self colorings of Vert and Mulberry, Tan and Blue, Brown and Tan, Green and Brown.

Monday **19.75** Tuesday

Today's Actual Value 25.00 Pair

STILL SHOW RESULT OF LOAN PAYMENTS

Liquidation of Advances by Reserve Banks Again Reflected in Weekly Statement.

$60,000,000 TO FRANCE

Disbursed by New York Bank, Which Received $50,000,000 of Amount from Other Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Processes already in operation in connection with the liquidation of advances by Federal Reserve Banks made to assist in the absorption of the Liberty Loan are again reflected in the weekly statement of the condition of Federal Reserve Banks made public today.

The week's operations show a decline in collateral notes discounted by about one-third. Collateral notes secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or interim certificates for Liberty Loan bonds declined from $25,300,000 to $12,700,000, the remainder of the total decline in this class of holdings being furnished by member bank collateral notes secured by commercial paper.

Figures obtained by the Treasury Department show that nearly three-quarters of the Liberty Loan already has been paid in full, leaving little more than one-quarter still in process of settlement—a fact which accounts for the continuous falling off of collateral note operations.

Reserve deposits of member banks show a decline of $30,000,000, while Government deposits fell off $41,600,000. At the same time total gold reserves show a decline of about $18,000,000.

During the week there were transferred from other Federal Reserve Banks to the New York bank $50,000,000 for credit to the account of the Treasurer of the United States, while $30,000,000 were disbursed by the latter to the French Government—a transaction which accounts for changes in the reserve and Government deposit accounts already referred to. The decline in gold holdings was distributed among the banks as follows: Boston, $6,000,000; New York, $17,000,000; Cleveland, $12,500,000; Chicago, $9,000,000; St. Louis, $1,600,000; Dallas, $1,500,000. Banks showing increases were: Philadelphia, $5,500,000; Richmond, $17,500,000; Atlanta, $1,000,000; Minneapolis, $5,000,000; Kansas City, $4,500,000, and San Francisco, $1,500,000.

The New York bank shows a falling off of $38,500,000 in members' reserve deposits, while other banks show minor increases or reductions.

Bills discounted and bought show a decline of $25,500,000. New York, with $18,500,000, and Boston, with $4,500,000, show the greatest liquidations under this head, other banks reporting only minor changes.

Acceptances on hand declined $2,700,000. Other earning assets show but slight changes. The total of earning assets shown is $412,000,000, a reduction of $24,000,000 for the week. Total earning assets are now at the same level as on July 13, and constituted 712 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 756 per cent. on July 20 and 714 per cent. on July 13. Of the total, 32.6 per cent. is represented by discounts, 47.4 per cent. by acceptances, 18.7 per cent. by United States securities and .3 per cent. by warrants. The decline in discounts, which were 37 per cent. of earning assets on July 20, occurs simultaneously with an easing of call money rates.

In connection with reductions of Government deposits amounting to $41,600,000 already noted, it should be observed that of the $30,000,000 disbursed in behalf of the French Government $40,000,000 were deposited in member banks, while $20,000,000 went outside the system.

Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks are reported as $584,500,000, or about $500,000 more than last week. This total is secured by the deposit with the Federal Reserve agents of $434,200,000 of gold and $170,700,000 of paper, an increase in the gold protection of about $10,000,000 for the week. The banks report an outstanding circulation of $534,000,000, or a decrease of about $200,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on July 27 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$400,764,000	$488,119,000	$259,931,000
Gold settlement fund	405,738,000	408,821,000	102,911,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	.....
Total gold held by banks	$919,003,000	$944,440,000	$362,842,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	434,193,000	423,839,000	162,776,000
Gold redemption fund	9,087,000	11,691,000	1,918,000
Total gold reserve	$1,362,263,000	$1,380,020,000	$527,536,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	51,789,000	50,301,000	16,589,000
Total reserve	$1,414,052,000	$1,430,321,000	$544,125,000
Bills discounted—members	138,459,000	161,386,000	27,594,000
Bills bought in open market	195,097,000	197,725,000	83,454,000
Total bills on hand	$333,556,000	$359,111,000	$111,048,000
U. S. long-term securities	41,135,000	42,265,000	48,656,000
U. S. short-term securities	35,818,000	33,053,000	7,925,000
Municipal warrants	1,469,000	2,186,000	27,220,000
Total earning assets	$411,978,000	$436,612,000	$194,849,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	11,106,000	4,113,000	12,020,000
Uncollected items	204,736,000	$242,967,000	.....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$193,950,000	$247,080,000	.....
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	450,000
All other resources	1,057,000	1,611,000	5,514,000
Total resources	$2,021,237,000	$2,116,124,000	$757,558,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,825,000	$57,278,000	$55,208,000
Government deposits	143,032,000	184,631,000	56,342,000
Due to members—res. account	1,135,456,000	1,164,905,000	.....
Due to non-member banks, clearing account	8,547,000	4,767,000	.....
Collection items	137,815,000	165,284,000	.....
Total gross deposits	$1,424,850,000	$1,519,677,000	$547,808,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	534,015,000	534,236,000	152,890,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	2,459,000	2,305,000	1,682,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,088,000	2,192,000	262,000
Total liabilities	$2,021,237,000	$2,116,124,000	$757,558,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	74.6%	74.2%	67.8%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	78.8%	78.1%	70.9%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	83.0%	81.8%	107.9%

	Bills and Acceptances.	Municipal Warrants.
Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days	$115,223,000	$321,000
Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days	44,799,000	51,000
Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days	94,431,000	1,028,000
Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days	72,893,000	20,000
Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days	5,210,000	49,000
Total	$333,556,000	$1,469,000

Bills discounted and bought	20,255,000
Due to members, reserve account	109,942,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$52,087,000
Total gold reserve	59,424,000
Total reserve	60,824,000
Bills discounted and bought	18,587,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,724,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$17,109,000
Total gold reserve	35,502,000
Total reserve	36,226,000
Bills discounted and bought	7,644,000
Due to members, reserve account	25,503,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$100,180,000
Total gold reserve	137,069,000
Total reserve	159,454,000
Bills discounted and bought	46,035,000
Due to members, reserve account	156,851,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,740,000
Total gold reserve	46,041,000
Total reserve	48,992,000
Bills discounted and bought	13,042,000
Due to members, reserve account	45,580,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$31,368,000
Total gold reserve	53,072,000
Total reserve	53,324,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,949,000
Due to members, reserve account	38,518,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY)

Total gold held by banks	$50,287,000
Total gold reserve	65,413,000
Total reserve	65,891,000
Bills discounted and bought	24,034,000
Due to members, reserve account	65,612,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$24,707,000
Total gold reserve	40,501,000
Total reserve	41,821,000
Bills discounted and bought	28,956,000
Due to members, reserve account	28,958,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$45,506,000
Total gold reserve	71,626,000
Total reserve	71,753,000
Bills discounted and bought	18,150,000
Due to members, reserve account	59,875,000

SWITCHMEN STRIKE ON 19 RAILROADS

Refuse to Accept Federal Mediation and Partly Tie Up Freight at Chicago.

UNIONS IN DISAGREEMENT

Brotherhood Action Is Not Approved by Other Organization—Washington Uneasy Over War Shipments.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Movement of freight to, through and from Chicago was handicapped today by the strike of switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and employed by nineteen railroads here. For a time after the men walked out the possibility of mediation hung in the balance, but later the strike leaders refused to accept the offices of G. W. W. Hanger of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

Contending that they sought only the establishment of reasonable rules regarding employment, promotion, and dismissal of switchmen, the strike leaders asserted that close to 6,000 men quit work. The railroad managers' conference committee placed the number of strikers at less than 2,500 and declared the cause of the strike to be insistence by the strikers on rules which in effect amounted to the establishment of a closed shop against switchmen who are not members of the brotherhood.

The situation was further complicated by the Switchmen's Union of America, also largely employed on the nineteen roads in the Chicago district. The members of this union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and not with the brotherhood, remained at work, with few exceptions.

In the eyes of some of those who watched the progress of the strike it was regarded as a fight between the two switchmen's organizations as well as a contest with the railroads.

Railroad officials declared late in the day that their switchyards were working with half the normal force, and asserted that such a record the first day of the strike demonstrated that the roads could resume normal conditions in a few days, regardless of a settlement of the strike.

Federal officials were advised of the strike, and the District Attorney said that if conditions warranted action would be taken. Railroad officials said that Government supplies and mail had not been delayed. Embargoes on perishable goods were established by the roads, though late in the day the Chicago Junction Railroad announced that its embargo did not apply to livestock hauled over its tracks to the Union Stock Yards by other roads.

There was no violence reported. Although police protection was furnished at all the switching yards and at terminals.

James Murdock, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, cautioned the men to remain away from the switch yards and to conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

All but three of the railroads running into Chicago are affected by the strike. The three exceptions are the Rock Island, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Chicago Great Western, these being known as "switchmen's union roads," having no agreements with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

S. E. Heberling of Buffalo, President of the Switchmen's Union of North America, doubtless will take a hand in the situation on behalf of his own organization.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner William L. Chambers of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was keeping in close touch with the situation in Chicago through Assistant Commissioner G. W. W. Hanger. Judge Chambers said he was unable to go to Chicago because of other engagements, and felt that Mr. Hanger was thoroughly capable of handling the controversy.

Government officials looked upon the strike with some uneasiness, in view of its probable effect in delaying important war shipments.

SAVE ORATOR FROM CROWD.

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BOMB BURSTS IN DOORWAY.

One Man Badly Burned Trying to Extinguish Fuse.

The thirty or more families occupying the five-story tenement house at 323 East Twenty-sixth Street were thrown into a panic shortly after 10 o'clock last night when a bomb exploded in the hands of Bernard J. Smith, a resident of the house, as he picked it up from behind the door leading to the cellar.

Smith and Louis Rocco, another tenant, were conversing in the hallway of the building when they detected the odor of burning cloth. They investigated, and Smith found the bomb hidden behind the door. He picked it up and was about to examine it when it exploded in his hand with a roar that was heard a block away. Immediately the tenement was in an uproar—men, women and children crowded the narrow stairs while a crowd of others ran from the house in the rear of the building.

Smith's cries attracted Dr. Evelyn Ingerman, attached to Bellevue Hospital, who was passing the building. With the aid of other tenants Smith was carried to Bellevue Hospital, a block away, where it was found he had been terribly burned about the face and hands, his left eye being nearly destroyed. Reserves were called from the East Twenty-second and East Thirty-fifth Street Police Stations and calmed the excited tenants, many of whom are Italians.

Detectives from the Second Branch Detective Bureau began an investigation at once to determine the origin of the bomb.

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WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has arranged for the expedition of "life and death" messages passing between the officers and enlisted men of the navy and their families. Telegrams of such a nature are to be dispatched to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington and will be forwarded by telegraph or cable immediately to the proper naval station or ship. Other messages will pursue a slower means of transmission.

Commander D. W. Todd, Director of Naval Communications, has sent the following letter to the Presidents of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies:

"Orders have been issued to all naval personnel serving in the fleet directing them to inform their families that life and death telegrams are to be forwarded addressed to ships, care of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C. For example:

John Smith,
U. S. S. Texas,
Care Bureau of Navigation,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

"Telegrams of less importance are to be forwarded from distant points with the same form of address, with the understanding that such telegrams will be forwarded by the Bureau of Navigation to the addressee by mail. The above orders have been issued to prevent land line messages from disclosing the location of ships of the navy.

"It is requested that proper steps be taken in your organization to notify senders of telegrams of this order of the Navy Department.

"Publicity is being given this matter in the press."

FIRE SCARE IN HOSPITAL.

Inmates of Fordham Ward Aroused from Sleep by Smoke.

The inmates of the maternity ward on the second floor of the Fordham Hospital were aroused at 10 o'clock last night by dense smoke which came up the staircase and poured into their room. Surgeons Callahan and Hunnelly, whose rooms were near the ward, were aroused by the screams of the women and rushed down to the first floor, from which the smoke was coming. They got a hose and played water on the blaze, but finding it was spreading, sent in an alarm and the fire was extinguished in about twenty-five minutes.

It was supposed that a male patient on the third floor had smoked a cigarette against orders and thrown it out of a window. The end fell on the awning on the first floor and set it afire. The damage was light.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Beginning August 1st, owing to advance in cost of wool we will charge $2.40 per pound instead of $2.00, as heretofore.

Comforts Committee, Navy League
509 Fifth Avenue

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

Arnold. Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Monday Till Tuesday at 5 P. M.

5,000 Yards
Fashionable Summer Silks

NO EXCHANGES — ¼ to more than ⅓ reductions — NO APPROVALS

Imported
Dress Taffeta
A very superior quality—40 inches wide.

Ivory	Copen	Green
Black	Ciel	Gray
Navy	Mais	Helio
Belgium	Tan	Brown
	Old Rose	

Actual Value $2.75 Yd.
Monday 1.68 Tuesday

Finest Grade
Georgette Crepe
Day and evening shades—40 inch.

Ivory	Gold	Taupe
Pink	Electric	Navy
Turquoise	Olive	Brown
Alice	Myrtle	Helio
Pearl	Mulberry	Black

Actual Value $2.00
Monday 1.70 Tuesday

Superior Quality
Crepe de Chine
For handsome dress wear—40 inch.

Ivory	Gris	Reseda
Black	Amethyst	Emerald
Ciel	Tan	Cherry
Alice	Grey	Lead
Old Rose	Silver	Flesh
Helio	Pink	Myrtle
Belgium	Navy	Cardinal
	Burgundy	

Actual Value $1.75 Yd.
Monday 1.45 Tuesday

Colored
Grosgrain Silk
Beautiful finish and quality—36 inch.

Ivory	Turquoise	Seal
Mais	Silver	Copen
Apricot	Electric	Canard
Ciel	Gris	Beet Root
Orchid	Old Rose	Burgundy
Paisley Green	Myrtle	

In Regular Stock, $3.00 Yd.
Monday 2.25 Tuesday

Arnold. Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Commencing Monday and Continuing Wednesday Till 5 P. M.

OUR ANNUAL AUGUST SALE
Fall House Furnishings, Carpets and Rugs

The New Fall Carpetings and Rugs

Our stock of Artistic Floor Coverings consists of all reliable grades of Carpet and Rugs, Bigelow, Alex. Smith Sons and Imported, adaptable to every class of Furnishing. We are also featuring this season

Plain Color Carpets in 150 Shades

In the highest grade of Imported and American weaves—Wilton, Axminster and Velvet, in widths, 27 inches to 15 feet inclusive, at 2.85 to 75.00 yard.

An Entirely New Lot of
100 Wilton Rugs
A special assortment of Best English and Bigelow, Hartford Saxony and Wilton Rugs in an excellent selection of fall patterns and colorings, at the following greatly reduced prices:
10 to 25% under Regular Value

7.6x 4.6	20.00 to 25.00	10.6x 6.9	42.50 to 52.00
9.0x 6.0	27.00 to 40.00	10.6x 8.3	37.50 to 65.25
9.0x 6.9	32.50 to 45.00	12.0x 9.0	57.50 to 75.00
13.6x10.6	62.50 to 90.00		

A Very Exceptional Lot of
450 "Made Up" Rugs
Just received from our own workroom for Fall Furnishings and made of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Axminster and Wilton Velvet Carpeting, in plain and figured effects, suitable for Town and Country Homes.
1/3 less than Regular Prices
The approximate sizes and prices are as follows:

5.4x 4.6	7.00 to 10.00	10.6x 6.9	15.00 to 23.50
7.3x 4.6	8.00 to 13.50	10.9x 9.0	20.00 to 25.00
8.0x 6.9	12.50 to 17.00	12.0x 9.0	25.00 to 32.50
9.0x 6.9	13.50 to 20.00	13.3x 9.0	30.00 to 37.50
13.2x11.3	32.50 to 40.00		

Stock Reduction Sale
Fine Prairie Grass Rugs
Prairie Grass Rugs of fine quality in Novel and Artistic Designs, in browns, greens, blues, to close out at the following prices:
10 to 20% less than Regular

Size 4.6x 7.6	1.80	Size 9x12	6.75
Size 6 x 9	3.85	Size 9x15	9.25
Size 8 x10	5.75	Size 12x15	12.75
Runners		Runners	
Size 2.3x 9	1.80	Size 3x 9	2.25
Size 2.3x12	2.25	Size 3x12	2.85
Size 2.3x15	2.70	Size 3x15	3.60

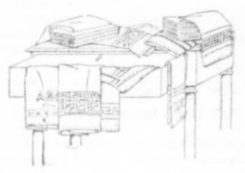
A Closing Out Sale
Japanese Porch and Bungalow Rugs
Japanese Porch and Bungalow Matting Rugs, oval, round and rectangular shapes, in a choice range of colorings, at the following reduced prices:
20% less than Regular

Size 18x36	1.00	Size 4.6x 4.6	3.25
Size 27x54	2.35	Size 8 x10	17.50
Size 3 x 6	4.00	Size 9 x12	24.00
Size 4.6x 7.6	8.00	Size 6 x 6	6.00
Size 6.0x 9.0	12.00	Size 8 x 8	11.75
Size 6.0x12.0	16.00		

100 Doz. Bath Towels

100 dozen bath towels, all of superior grade, soft and absorbent.
Regular Retail Value to $3.75
Monday 2.85 doz. Tuesday
Other Better Grades
4.00, 4.75, 5.50 6.75 dozen

Special 10% Discount
Table Linens
TABLE CLOTHS,
$3.25 to 125.00
TABLE NAPKINS,
$5.00 to 42.00 doz
10% Discount from Regular Prices

100 Doz. Huck Towels

100 dozen huck towels of extra good quality, presenting an exceptional opportunity.
Regular Retail Value to $3.50
Monday 2.75 doz. Tuesday
Other Better Grades
3.50, 4.00, 5.50 6.00 dozen

Extraordinary Event in Our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Advance Fall Sale of
Lace and Net
Curtains and Curtain Fabrics
Suitable for Town and Country Homes at 25% below present value.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS of superior quality and attractive designs. Specially priced 6.25 to 20.00 pair

LACET LACE CURTAINS, ecru color, in pretty designs; some with insertion and edge; others with edge only. Specially priced 3.90 to 10.25 pair

FANCY CURTAIN NETS of fine quality and beautiful designs in white or ecru. Specially priced, yard, .45 to 1.25

Advance Fall Sale of
100 Pairs
Reversible Velour Portieres
7 ft. 6 in. long and 48 inches wide—open front edges.
PLAIN VELOUR PORTIERES in the new Fall shades of Brown and Blue, Brown and Rose, Brown and Red, Red and Green, Green and Brown Green and Green, Vert and Mulberry, Rose and Blue.
STRIPED VELOUR PORTIERES in self colorings of Vert and Mulberry, Tan and Blue, Brown and Tan, Green and Brown.
Monday 19.75 Tuesday
Today's Actual Value 25.00 Pair

SCULL WILL TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY

Deputy Commissioner to Tell Tomorrow of Police Failure in the Ruth Cruger Case.

WHITE SLAVERY DROPPED

No Evidence Found to Support Grace La Rue's Talk—Motor Cycle Graft to be Taken Up.

Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull will be called on Monday before the Extraordinary Grand Jury investigating the police failure in the Cruger case. The Grand Jury decided to hear Mr. Scull after he had written a letter offering his testimony. All witnesses before the Grand Jury are required to waive immunity.

Mr. Scull will be questioned at length about the manner in which the detective force of the Police Department is managed from Police Headquarters. The two most important topics on which light will be sought from him are why he and the detectives working under him were less impressed by the mass of evidence against Cocchi than by the unsupported theory that Ruth Cruger had eloped, and why he failed to discover the extreme negligence of detectives and subordinate police officials, as displayed in the superficial searches of the basement in which the girl was buried.

Detective Frank McGee, one of the first men assigned to investigate the case, has said that he was never questioned by Deputy Commissioner Scull, who was supposed to be in active charge of the police investigation. Detective Lagarenne has said that he saw Commissioner Scull only once before the body was found, and that was on an occasion when a witness found by Lagarenne refused to talk except to a high police official. Inspector Cooper and Policeman Dillon, who are to be put upon the stand, will be questioned, among other things, regarding their dealings with Deputy Commissioner Scull in relation to the Cruger case.

Mr. Scull will have a chance before the Grand Jury to reply to charges that, while it was being announced at Police Headquarters that no stone was being left unturned in the search for the missing girl and the escaped murderer, the subordinates assigned to the case were practically unsupervised and the only interest displayed at Headquarters was in the perfunctory reading of reports, which were conspicuously lacking in definite information. Commissioner Scull will be asked to explain his statement to a friend of the Crugers that there were ninety-five chances that the missing girl had run away with a man and five chances that something else had happened to her.

No evidence will go before the Grand Jury regarding white slavery, which was to be taken up if it appeared to be in any way connected with the case. Not a particle of evidence of this kind has been uncovered. While it has been shown that Cocchi approached many women, there are no indications that he was interested in commercialized vice or that any of his friends were so interested. The white slave theory was brought into the case by the sensational story of Miss La Rue's flight to Italy, but it was dropped entirely by the District Attorney's office after the discovery that the thrilling part of her story resembled her favorite stage role.

The Grand Jury will probably complete the present phase of the investigation by Wednesday and will adjourn over the month of August. In September the grand Grand Jury or another body will take up the subject of motor cycle graft and continue an investigation of general conditions in the Police Department. Val O'Farrell has been engaged to work on the case before the September sessions of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Swann was at his office yesterday investigating the evidence regarding Charles Stein, indicted by the grand jury last week on which Wallstein was maintained by the office of Commissioner Wallstein for the purpose of entrapping city employes suspected of grafting. Frank Arnone, also in custody, is charged with grafting on evidence obtained at this flat, has asked District Attorney Swann for a Grand Jury inquiry into the methods by which evidence was obtained in the raid. Further cases by employes of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. The foreman and four members of the Grand Jury which indicted Strauss went to Judge Mulqueen as a delegation from the entire jury and complained to him that they believed unfair methods had been used in obtaining the evidence against the man. Judge Mulqueen said he would hear their statement in mind and call it to the attention of the court when Strauss was put on trial. District Attorney Swann's present investigation is directed largely to bringing out the record of an employe used by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein in obtaining evidence at this flat.

HEAT WAVE COMING EAST.

City's Warmest Days Are Predicted for This Week.

The warmest days of the Summer may be expected this week, according to information given out by the Weather Bureau last night in telling of the eastward movement of a heat wave that recorded in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Western States the highest temperatures ever known there. It will be fair today, but the reports say that the wave will probably reach New York and the Atlantic seaboard tomorrow and may continue for several days. Although the hottest days of the season are expected it is believed by the officials of the Weather Bureau that an absence of humidity will make the heat more bearable than that recorded on Friday, the hottest day of the Summer thus far.

In many cities in the Middle West record high temperatures were reported. Moorhead, Minn., and Pierre, S. D., had 110 degrees, Minneapolis, 106; Bismarck, 106; Chicago, 94; St. Louis, 92, and Denver, 90. However, the wave may be broken before reaching this city by a storm reported in the Atlantic off the Carolinas. The average temperature yesterday was 75 degrees, with 80 degrees the highest. It was predicted that similar conditions would prevail today, with moderate winds.

2 DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.

One Bather Tried Hoax at First and Later Really Sank.

Cramps caused the drowning of two bathers yesterday at Rockaway Beach. The first was that of Edward Pyrell, 19 years old, of 967 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. He suddenly shouted that he was going down, but when other bathers came to his assistance he said that he had been merely fooling. In a little while he again cried out, and, when no attention was paid to him, he sank.

Carlo Ceubetti, 18, of 228 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, went far out from the beach at Rockaway Park, before cramps seized him. His calls for help brought the life guards to his aid, but after an hour's work Dr. Krupp of Rockaway Beach Hospital pronounced him dead. Both bodies were taken to Trudden's Morgue.

To Readjust Soft Coal Rates.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—General readjustment by Sept. 15 next of rates on bituminous coal from mines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio to Lake Erie ports for transshipment by vessels was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

POLICE FIND MISSING GIRLS.

Arrest Contractor at Whose Bungalow They Were Staying.

Jacob Deckinger, a wealthy plumbing contractor, of 99 New York Avenue, Jamaica, was held in $2,500 bail in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday for examination next Thursday on a charge that he invited three girls to his Summer bungalow on the shore of Jamaica Bay, at South Jamaica, and entertained them there for a week. A brother of Deckinger is a brother-in-law of Magistrate Harry Miller of Jamaica, and Judge Miller's brother, Marcus Miller, proprietor of a Jamaica department store, is Deckinger's bondsman.

The girls are Irene Gordon, 17 years old, of Henry Street, Valley Stream, L. I.; Elsie Stroh, 19, of 38 Division Street, Jamaica, and Mabel Merritt, 17, of 28 Prospect Place, Lynbrook, L. I. They had been missing from their homes for a week, and general police alarms were sent out for Miss Stroh and Miss Gordon.

Detectives Trumpfeller and Murphy of Inspector Kelly's staff met Miss Stroh on the street early yesterday, and, knowing that she had been reported missing, questioned her. After hearing her story they accompanied her to the bungalow. She knocked on the door and presently Deckinger appeared. Trumpfeller seized him, while Murphy entered the house and found the other two girls. The three girls were charged with waywardness in the Jamaica Police Court, and Magistrate Kochendorfer held them until Thursday.

After his arrest Deckinger declared the girls came to him and said they had no place to go, and he let them use his bungalow for a week. He says he was there only Friday night and ordered them to leave, but finally took pity on them and let them remain.

CAMPAIGNED FOR CHARITY.

Jewish Federation in Boston Worked with an Army's Precision.

The successful results of the recent campaign in Boston for the Federated Jewish Charities there and the means by which they were obtained are described in an article by Herbert Ehrmann in the current issue of Jewish Charities. Boston was the first community to federate its Jewish charities, but for years the federation lagged in membership and income, according to Mr. Ehrmann's article. The people did not grasp the idea of federated charities and failed to give adequate support. On March 1, 1917, the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston had about 1,200 members and an annual income of less than $70,000. Then came the awakening. On May 1, 1917, the membership of the federation was more than 8,000, and the annual income was more than $250,000.

This result was achieved by organization and the determined effort of many persons working under competent leadership. Harry A. Ratshesky, President of the federation, took the first step in the way of improvement by appointing a committee to study the Jewish charity situation in Boston. This committee reported with facts and figures that furnished a practical basis for active work. Morris D. Waldman, executive manager of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, was then engaged as executive director of the federation.

The actual campaign for new members and more money, under the slogan "A United Israel for Charity" was next organized. The Organization Committee "combed the Jewish community in an endeavor to discover its ablest members and to learn their ability and experience. After this canvass the Organization Committee filled the major committees with persons best adapted to perform the specific work of their committees."

With Louis E. Kirstein as Chairman of the campaign, the work in the field was begun. With the precision and faithfulness of an army, the workers swept through the city, assisted by wide and intelligent publicity. The results were splendid, far beyond the goal set in the beginning of the campaign.

"The success of the campaign," says Mr. Ehrmann, "was the effect of organization. It is well known that the effect of the campaign was something bigger than money and members. Through the campaign the Jews of Boston have learned the meaning of unity and service. Two steps of tremendous importance in their future development."

ARREST WOMAN AS FORGER.

Lawyer's Secretary Charged with Stealing to Maintain Auto.

Miss Harriet Thirkield, a confidential secretary and bookkeeper employed by Charles A. Frueauff of the law firm of Frueauff, Robinson & Sloan, was arrested in the office of a private detective agency yesterday, charged with forging the name of her employer to checks, and taken to the Charles Street station. The specific charge against her is that she forged a check for $400 on July 2, but it is asserted that the total amount of the alleged embezzlements and forgeries will be about $3,000.

Miss Thirkield left the offices at 60 Wall Street about two weeks ago to take a vacation, and while she was away, it is alleged, she wrote a letter to Mr. Frueauff telling him that she had misappropriated some of the money placed in her care as confidential secretary. It was said that she had used the money in making automobile trips in a car bought about two years ago.

At the address given by Miss Thirkield when she was arrested, 403 Audubon Avenue, no one could be found yesterday who knew anything of the allegation that Miss Thirkield had misappropriated funds to run a motor car and that she was supporting aged parents. She told the police she was 35 years old, and had been employed as a confidential secretary for several years and had never been accused of failure to account correctly for all funds placed in her care.

SEEK MAN LOST A WEEK.

Relatives of Victim of Mental Trouble Offer Liberal Reward.

Relatives of a man who disappeared a week ago yesterday are seeking to find him through an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The missing man, whose initials are "J. S. W.," was last seen at noon on Saturday in Central Park near Seventy-fifth Street. His relatives are unwilling at present to let his name be known. The man had been under treatment for mental trouble for several months. The advertisement is as follows:

Liberal reward, and no questions asked, for information leading to the finding of a man of 45, looks younger, who disappeared suddenly from vicinity known as the Mall in Central Park on Saturday, July 21, about noon. Suffering from nervous depression, lapse of memory, and unwilling to talk. Height 5 feet 9 inches, about 145 pounds, dark complexion, black hair, partly bald. Wearing dark gray suit with tiny black stripe, label Miller's; sailor straw hat, Young's; dark gray four-in-hand tie, turn-down collar, label Sildewell; white shirt, black striped; black lace shoes, Hanan's; white socks. No funds in his possession. Should have letter in coat pocket; initials of name on envelope would be J. S. W. Communicate with Joseph A. Byrne, Attorney, 2 Rector Street.

Mr. Byrne, who inserted the advertisement for the family of the missing man, said that no one would have any object in getting the man out of the way and that it was believed that he wandered away and had been unable to return because of the unbalanced condition of his mind. Mr. Byrne said that no information of any kind had been received regarding the whereabouts of the man during the last week, although a confidential search has been made by the police.

Englishmen Inspect the Pennsylvania

Sir Francis Dent, General Manager of the Southeastern and Chatham Railway, who arrived in the United States last week to place contracts for the purchase and repair of locomotives for British railroads, has begun a three-day tour of inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a guest of Samuel Rea, its President. With Sir Francis are A. J. Hill, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Great Eastern Railway, and C. B. Bowencooke, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London and Northwestern Railway.

EMMA GOLDMAN OUT ON $25,000 BAIL

Anarchist's Attorney Finds Trouble in Getting Signature of Official to Cash Bond.

BERKMAN STILL IN TOMBS

If Released He Will Be Rearrested on Murder Charge Growing Out of Bomb Killings in San Francisco.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist agitator, who was brought back from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., where she was serving a two-year sentence for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the national military laws, was released in $25,000 bail yesterday pending the result of her appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Alexander Berkman is still in the Tombs and as yet bail has not been offered in his case. If released Berkman will be immediately rearrested on a California warrant charging him with murder in connection with the bomb murders in San Francisco last year.

Emma Goldman put up $25,000 in cash in order to obtain her liberty. The money was produced by H. Weinberger, a lawyer, who sometimes speaks at the Goldman-Berkman gatherings, and who is the attorney for all the anarchists convicted recently in New York. When the bail bond was handed to Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney, in charge of the anarchist cases, he refused to sign it.

"I will not sign any paper, the purpose of which is to set this woman free," he said, "and I will not be a party to her release from custody."

Mr. Weinberger became excited, and started to talk about what he termed the persecution of his clients. Then he hurried into the office of Edwin M. Stanton, Assistant United States District Attorney, and asked him if he would sign the bail bond.

"Before I do I will have to have forty-eight hours to find out who is putting up the cash," said Mr. Stanton.

The lawyer then sought United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey and made a protest against Mr. Content's tactics. The result of his appeal to the District Attorney was not made public, but there is good reason for stating that nothing will happen to Mr. Content as a result of the protest.

Finally John C. Knox, another Assistant District Attorney, agreed to sign the bond, and Miss Goldman left for the home of a relative on Long Island.

After her release Miss Goldman commented on the murder indictment returned against Berkman in San Francisco. She claimed that Berkman was the victim of a "frame up," and said that the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco had inspired the indictment. She said that radicals in all parts of the country would join the fight to prevent the extradition of Berkman to California.

Asked as to conditions in the Jefferson City prison, Miss Goldman said:

"Personally, I have no complaints whatever except that my cell was dark and without air, which, however, must not be ascribed to any intention on the part of the prison authorities to ill-treat me. It is simply that a row of cells face a solid wall and should really be abolished, as they are utterly unfitted for human habitation. Conditions in Jefferson City prison, however, as all the world knows, is something beyond the goal set in the beginning of the campaign.

"The success of the campaign," says Mr. Ehrmann, "was the effect of organization. It is well known that the effect of the campaign was something bigger than money and members. Through the campaign the Jews of Boston have learned the meaning of unity and service. Two steps of tremendous importance in their future development."

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NEW ANIMALS FROM CHINA.

Natural History Museum Soon to Receive Rare Collection.

What is believed the largest collection of rare animals ever gathered in China, including gorals and serows, will shortly arrive at the American Museum of Natural History. The information was received by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, in a report from Roy C. Andrews, in charge of the Asiatic zoological expedition of the Museum.

Most of the work of the expedition was done in remote regions of Yunnan, and Mr. Andrews's party were the first white men to explore this territory. Accompanying Mr. Andrews is his wife, who is the official photographer of the party.

The goral is a strange animal, resembling both the goat and the antelope, and the serow is much the same type. Since the party has been in Yunnan it has ridden 2,000 miles on horseback, and has made camps in 107 different localities varying from 1,700 to 15,000 feet above sea level. In his report, dated May 23, 1917, Mr. Andrews says:

"The active field work of the expedition ceases tomorrow, exactly one year since it began by our first trip up the Min River from Foochow, a trip which was interrupted rather seriously by the revolution. We have as results the following: Two thousand one hundred mammals, 800 birds, 200 reptiles, 75 skeletons of mammals, 8,000 feet of motion-picture film, 150 natural color photographs, and 300 black and white negatives. Our attention to the subject of mammals has, I believe, yielded the largest collection ever taken out of China by a single expedition.

"Our latest mammals include seven gorals from the Thibetan region and four serows, all complete, with accessory material for group mounting. On the Burma frontier we collected twenty-five gorals, a perfectly splendid series, all from one mountain and of ages from just born to very old males and females."

Mr. Andrews is expected to arrive the latter part of September.

Home Defense League Outing.

The Home Defense League of the Seventy-fourth Precinct, which includes Kingsbridge, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil, had an outing yesterday on City Island. About 300 members and their friends went along. After swimming races, in which practically the entire league took part, dinner was served at Tauer's Inn. The Home Defense League includes three units, Captain Loomis being in charge of the Kingsbridge unit; Captain Uppergrove, of the Riverdale unit, and Captain Rylander, of the Spuyten Duyvil unit.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF SPORTS

VARUNA AGAIN LEADS LARCHMONT YACHTS

Defeats Grey Dawn by One Minute in 22-Mile Run Over the Sound Course.

NIMBUS FINISHES THIRD

Philadelphia Yacht Leads in Reach and Run, but Is Overtaken on Beat Home.

Four of the new "O" class yachts of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which but for the war would be furnishing about the best yacht racing New York waters have had in a decade, were out for the second of their informal races over the Larchmont twenty-two-mile course yesterday afternoon. It is probably a fact that no more evenly matched yachts than these Gardner designed craft have met than in this newest class of one-design yachts, which are certaining a perfect furore of enthusiasm among yachtsmen who get out to see these most graceful of sailing craft skim over the waters of the Sound. They are swift in all points of sailing, as the races of yesterday and a week ago have proven conclusively, when sailed in light winds. How good they will be when it comes to sailing in a good half blow has yet to be shown, but their supporters all agree that there is every indication that they will prove to be both dry and stiff when put to the test.

So certain is Morton F. Plant, that veteran yachtsman and swift sailing enthusiast, that these boats are to be the racing craft of the immediate future that he bought the fourth yacht of the design, which was slipped into the water on Friday without waiting for a test of her ability, and at what was generally reported to be an advance of $1,200 above the cost at which she was to have been delivered to the original members of the club syndicate who ordered her.

In yesterday's brush over the long triangular course which took the yachts from off Larchmont harbor up the Sound to a mark off Greenwich harbor and then across the Sound to the mark between Mott's and Prospect Point and thence back to the starting line, the yachts had an success to reach, a run, and a beat. The distance was about twenty-two miles.

Butler Whiting again sailed Commodore James B. Ford's Varuna with her towering spinnaker of mast and a sunflower sail kept in place by two spreaders instead of a gaff. The veteran owner was out to enjoy the sport, and the progress of the race, as about the most exciting experience in a very long most exciting experience in a very long career as an enthusiastic yachtsman. He saw long before the first leg was finished that there was going to be as lively a battle as he could wish for, as Varuna, sailed by her owner, P. R. Johnson of Philadelphia, had beaten his own boat to the mark, while Nimbus, who was at the line first, came about the close to Varuna as they came about the mark.

Under a cloud of spinnakers the quartette made the run across the Sound toward Matthiessen's Island as perfect a race as the artist could wish for, as perfect a race as the most enthusiastic yachtsman could dream of. There was no advantage to any one in that run, for it was all at the mark and together that it was perfectly evident that the victory in the beat-home would be to the man who made the mistake in making or tacking. Before the beat was half way across the Sound it was apparent that Georgia would be the last boat home, but it was the toss of a coin which would be the leader Varuna, Grey Dawn and Nimbus were all so adroitly handled that it was literally anybody's race and from the boats on the Sound watching yesterday's contest it was utterly impossible to say which of the four would be the best placed at the most certain of winning.

One thing was certain, that the Marconi rig was proving to be all that was claimed for it as a sail to be used by a yacht in windward work in light wind. The Varuna was certainly losing nothing if she was not gaining. In the last tack for the mark she and Grey Dawn seemed to have a bit the best of Nimbus because of the ease with which she was handled in the then freshening wind which carried them to the committee boat at the entrance to Larchmont Harbor.

It seemed as if Varuna actually leaped through the water on that last tack, and there was a noisy welcome to her from the whistles and sirens of the steamers in the harbor when she slipped over the line just a minute ahead of Grey Dawn, with Nimbus, which had finished second in the trial of a week ago, just thirty seconds in the wake of the Philadelphia yacht.

It is understood that the yachts will be out again next Saturday, and that by that time M. F. Plant's new yacht will be in with them to try conclusions. What rig she will carry is not definitely known, but there are reports that Mr. Plant will have both a boom and gaff and a Marconi rig for her, and will give them both a tryout in the shaking down and tuning up trials she will have this week in order to try and get her ready for the race of next Saturday. It may take more than a week to determine which rig shall be used or Mr. Plant may try both kinds, that which is ready first in the early race with a trial for the other in a later contest.

FARRELL WINS MILE WALK.

J. J. Farrell of the Bronx Church House yesterday showed impressive form in winning the open one-mile walk at the annual Summer games of the Bronx Church House, held at Macomb's Dam Park. Farrell started with a handicap of thirty yards and finished his journey in 7:37 3-5.

The only other open A. A. U. event on the program was a one-mile novice international run, which was won by J. Tiedermann, Bronx Church House, in 5:01 1-5.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW.

Championship Day Brings Out a Record Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—Championship day at the Long Branch horse show brought out a record crowd. Eighteen classes were judged. Championship honors were pretty evenly divided. Walter H. Hanley of Providence, R. I., the biggest winner in the show, with ten blues, won both saddle classes for horses 15.2 hands and over—the first with Driftwood Blaze and the second with Twilight. In the class won by Driftwood Blaze, Mr. Ramsdell's Princess got the reserve, while the contest between Twilight and Mr. Atkinson's Sparkling Mozelle proved very interesting.

In the champion hunter class, J. C. Cooley's Red Devil won from S. S. Norton's Confidence. In the single horses championship Miss Isabelle Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and A. W. Atkinson of Merchantville divided honors. Miss Wanamaker won the class for horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, with Eve, from Charles J. Barrie's Topper, while in the class for horses exceeding 15.2 hands Mr. Atkinson won with Marcel from Buttonwood Farm's Buttonwood Lass.

In the championship for pairs Mr. Atkinson and Miss Wanamaker carried off the honors, the latter winning the class for pairs not exceeding 15.2 hands with Eve and Suave, without a contest. Mr. Atkinson won the closing class for horses exceeding 15 hands with Buzuo-master and Marcel, the Buttonwood pair, Buttonwood Lass and Buttonwood Maid, getting the reserve.

Miss Fussy Thompson of Brookdale Farm won the children's pony class with Glorious Me, Master James Hauck's George V. getting second place.

In the heavy saddle class Mr. Atkinson scored his first win of the day with Sandy McDonald, defeating the Hanley entry, Driftwood Blaze. Mr. Atkinson scored his second blue in the Peter Hauck prize for horses shown to traps with Ideal Mathias, Major Howard Borden's Jet getting the reserve.

Miss Marion Stanwell and Herbert Healey finished first and second in the children's pony saddle class, with Llewelwyn Jess and Kingston Alex. Greenmell of White Plains scored a couple of blues in the pony in harness pairs with Nimbus and Beaubrocade and the second with the same pair in the tandems, this time Miss Hallie Kingsbaryn and Master James Jackson and second place with Senator Jackson and George V. The special class went to Buttonwood Farm's Buttonwood Maid, the Hanley entry, Cousin Willie, getting second place.

TROPHY FOR NET STARS.

Julian S. Myrick Puts Up Cup for Match Between Women Experts.

In view of the unusual interest aroused by the series of matches between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman's champion, and Miss Mary K. Browne of California, former champion, Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, has offered a prize for the winner.

This will be the only trophy to be awarded in tennis competition this season. Conforming to the regulations announced by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, clubs have refrained from giving prizes in sanctioned tournaments, and none will be awarded in the national singles patriotic tournament, which begins at Forest Hills, Aug. 20.

"Interest in competition between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt is not confined to any one section of the country," said Mr. Myrick in describing the conditions of play for the trophy. "Everyone who is familiar with tennis knows that these players are so closely matched that a contest between them is worth going miles to see. Their playing at Westfield this week, when Miss Bjurstedt won, 6—2, 6—8, 8—6, was a wonderful demonstration of skill and grace on the court, and it seems as though the event should be some suitable recognition of this fact.

"The trophy will be awarded on a point basis. Each set will count one point for the winner, and each match two points. Only the results of matches scheduled for the benefit of the tennis ambulance fund will be counted, beginning with the one at the Longwood Field Club yesterday and ending with the matches to be played during the national patriotic singles tournament at the West Side Club."

Miss Molla Bjurstedt will play Miss Mary Browne in a special match at the Knickerbocker Tennis Club Wednesday night. Others who will compete in the ambulance fund events are William M. Johnston, Frederick B. Alexander, Karl H. Behr, and S. Howard Voshell. The Knickerbocker Tennis Club courts are lighted with the most up-to-date system of overhead illumination and offer facilities for tennis as at great excellence as if the tournament was played in the streaming sunlight.

This date conflicts with the start of the Seabright round robin doubles tournament in which Johnston, Alexander, and Behr are to take part. Also Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Browne are to play at Seabright. These players will not go to Seabright until the next day, although some matches in this event will doubtless be played on Aug. 3.

Another conflict appears between Seabright and Southampton. The latter tournament is to start on the same day that Seabright closes. As this is a Saturday, it is probable that the major portion of the first day events at Southampton will be held over until Monday, so that the conflict will be in name rather than in fact.

The New Hampshire State and White Mountain tennis champions have been changed this year to patriotic events. The tournament will begin Tuesday, and will consist of men's singles and doubles. Among those on the Tournament Committee are King Smith and W. B. Cragin, Jr.

HALLEY WINS HAND GRENADE CONTEST

Soldier Athletes Compete in New Event at Travers Island.

Sergeant J. T. Halley, Twenty-first Company, Fort Slocum, yesterday won the honors in the hand grenade throwing contest, which was the feature event of the military athletic meet held by the New York A. C. at Travers Island. Sergeant Halley's total score at the end of the competition was 6. A large crowd applauded the soldier's efforts.

It is the first time in the memory of the longest devotee of track and field athletics that such a competition has ever been staged. Under the conditions a participant was credited with 6 points if he made a bull's-eye or hit the centre of the trench, 4 points if he threw his grenade within a damaging distance of the centre, and 2 points if his efforts landed on either side. Sergeant Halley scored a bull's-eye with his effort, and beat out Private Witherite, Twenty-second Infantry, Fort Jay, who had 4 points and was second. Private William Baker, a company mate of Sergeant Halley, was third with 2 points.

Twenty soldiers competed in this event and aroused the constant enthusiasm of the crowd. The grenades consisted of tin cans filled with dirt, sand, and other substances until they weighed two and a quarter pounds, and the soldiers made their throws over a canvas obstruction twelve feet in height, so that their objective point was blind and was as near true to trench conditions as it was possible to make them.

This, however, was only one of a series of interesting events on track and field, swimming and rowing competitions in which the soldiers either participated or looked on interested. The athletic sports were confined exclusively to soldiers, and were representatives of the Fourth Company, Fort Slocum, made the best of the opportunity to romp away with the honors of the meet, with a point score of 39. Fort Slocum's Twenty-fifth Company was second, two points behind, and the Twenty-first Company, Fort Slocum, was third with 17. Fort Jay representatives finished fourth with 10 points and the Second Company, Governor's Island, was fifth with 3.

In the swimming competitions the winners of the various events were: 110-yard handicap swim—Stephen A. Ruddy, unattached; 35-yard swim, novice, for enlisted men—Jack Graham, Jr., Sixth Company, Fort Slocum; fancy diving—R. W. Galbraith, 92.4 points; 440-yard swim—L. J. (Bud) Goodwin, New York A. C.

The rowing events resulted as follows: Centipede race, open—won by Nassau Boat Club. Junior eight-oared shell race, open—won by Atlanta Boat Club. Fair oared gig, open—won by crew of Wild and Cattus, Leonard coxswain.

BROOKLYN CRICKETERS TIED

Rivals in Third Drawn Contest of Season at Prospect Park.

A draw, the third this season between the rival Brooklyn teams, resulted from the encounter between the champion Brooklyn Cricket Club and the Manhattan C. C. eleven in the Metropolitan District Cricket League match at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds.

When stumps were drawn Brooklyn was leading by 42 runs, but the Manhattans, with 85 against 128, still had four good wickets in hand. Honors, therefore, were quite even.

Batting in great form, the cricket players of the Bensonhurst Field Club proved too much for the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in the Consolation championship match contested on the grounds of the latter at Livingston yesterday afternoon.

The best cricket batting of the day was effected in the game between the Colonials and Windwards at the Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday, the result being a draw, although greatly in favor of the Colonials, who scored 179 for eight wickets, against 47 for eight wickets tallied by the Windwards.

A. Taitt's fine score of 63 runs was the outstanding feature of the drawn cricket game between the United eleven and the Gleaners at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday. The United total reached 151, of which G. Hinds contributed 37, and T. Smith and S. Knight 35 each. The Gleaners had tallied only 36 for the loss of six wickets when time was called, and the game declared drawn.

ROWING RULES RELAXED.

National Association Takes Action to Encourage Local Regattas.

Representatives of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held their annual convention at the New York Athletic Club last evening, elected officers for the coming year, and discussed the future of amateur rowing in the United States. Owing to the number of watermen who have enlisted in some branch of the Government fighting forces, it was decided to make no effort to hold championships of any kind during the season of 1917, but to be prepared to restore the sport at the earliest opportunity. There will be local regattas held by the various clubs throughout the country, but the rules governing the sanctioning of these meets will be relaxed for the period of the war.

Owing to the difficulty which many clubs have already experienced in making up eights because of the depletion of active oarsmen it was decided to waive the rules governing junior, intermediate, and senior classifications until such time as rowing should be restored to its former basis. Clubs will be permitted to have their members contest in mixed crews without such contesting having any effect on the classifications of the individuals concerned.

The association will continue to encourage schoolboy rowing by every means in its power in the expectation of a national revival of athletics similar to that which transpired after the close of the civil war.

Rowing clubs in Philadelphia will hold informal regattas throughout the Summer and will turn over all receipts from admission fees to the war hospital funds.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was to have been held in Lynn, Mass., on Friday and Saturday of last week, but was canceled owing to the war. The meeting last night was transferred from Lynn to New York after the cancelation of the regatta. It is usually held immediately after the completion of the events.

PLAN FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

Purse of $2,500 Up for Event to be Run at Charter Oak Park.

In a $2,500 free-for-all trot to be held at the Grand Circuit meeting at Hartford, the Connecticut Fair Association, which now owns Charter Oak Park, will revive memories of the days when the famous old course made its fame in 1874. At that time Goldsmith Maid, the American Girl, and the white-footed gelding Judge Fullerton were in their prime.

In those days Goldsmith Maid regularly made a trip down the line meeting all comers, and few were fortunate enough to lower the colors of the flying daughter of Alexander's Abdallah. For eleven years this little wire-haired mare was the idol of the light harness racing world and during that time she took the word on nearly all of the leading tracks in the United States, her last appearance being at Goshen, N. Y., on Sept. 27, 1877, when she made a performance record which then stood to her credit.

The Charter Oak Purse this year is also for $2,500, and like the first-named is a late closing event. It is for the 2:12 trotters and is sure to prove a great contest as the stars that have of late years been making a sweep of early closing events in the Grand Circuit will, if they take the word at Hartford, be required to start in the fast classes where they belong and leave the contest for horses that are eligible only by performance, which is their only way to insure a good race under a time handicap. That the Connecticut Fair Association has faith in it is evidenced by the fact that it is offering $18,400 for its thirteen harness events, six of which will be contested over the half-mile track and seven over the mile track.

GOLF FOR NAVY LEAGUE.

Miss Rosenthal and Chick Evans Win Foursome.

CHICAGO, July 28.—In an elaborate social golf foursome at the Onwentsia Club today for the benefit of the Navy League Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, former Western champion, and Chick Evans, marronat amateur and open champion, defeated Miss Alexa Stirling of Atlanta, woman national champion, and Robert Gardner of Chicago, twice national amateur champion, by 5 points, scoring both the low ball and the low total for the eighteen-hole four-ball match.

Miss Stirling and Gardner were ahead at the end of the first half, but Evans and Miss Rosenthal forged ahead on the second nine and won. An enormous gallery followed the players under a blistering sun.

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

H. B. Finn Wins Championship of the Ridgewood Country Club.

H. B. Finn yesterday won the club championship of the Ridgewood Country Club when he defeated H. L. Pfeiffer in the final competition for the title by 5 up and 4 to play, over thirty-six holes. A field of forty golfers took part in the club handicap competition in Classes A and B. The first named field was led home by F. J. Humphreys, who had a card of 81, 16—65, and the honors of the Class B division went to R. D. Barnum, with 94, 20—74.

The qualifying round of a four-ball best ball competition, which will be decided at match play in the future, was held yesterday at medal play over the links of the Siwanoy Country Club, seven communions qualifying in actual competition, while the eighth was favored with a bye. The best score was turned in by A. Hedley and R. B. Hunt, who finished the course with 85, 13—72. Other scores were J. Straham and L. A. Davis, 92, 19—73; O. E. Carlson and C. R. Hollander, 79, 5—74; E. Buckner and T. C. Gales, 85, 11—74; J. A. Wilson and J. F. Wood, 90, 13—77; A. B. Thomas and A. M. Tibbens, 97, 19—78; W. E. Cannady and R. A. Young, 102, 24—78.

Fourteen golfers took part in an eighteen-hole handicap sweepstakes play on the links of the North Jersey County Club yesterday, but of this number but two turned in cards. The better was that turned in by H. W. Mason, which showed 86, 9—77. Dudley Pritchard's card showed 94, 15—79. In the July Cup final play, which is at 9 strokes, handicapped final play, which is at 9 strokes, defeated A. F. Ellis, 15 strokes, by 6 up and 4 to play. In class B, J. E. O'Leary, handicapped with 22 strokes, defeated A. Quackenbush, 20 strokes, by 5 up and 4 to play.

W. H. Browning carried off the principal honors of a special eighteen-hole handicap play on the links of the Apawamis Club yesterday with a card of 100, 28—72, which was one stroke better in net than the card turned in by A. B. Ally, who had 95, 22—73. In the regular eighteen-holes handicap play A. Allon took the premier honors with a card of 95, 18—77, and P. A. Bent, with a card of 94, 16—78, was second. The golf ball sweepstakes resulted in a tie for first honors between A. Sloan and M. Squire with 89, 7—82.

The final play in Class A of the July tournament at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday resulted in a victory for T. H. Reimer over J. Wallen, by 3 up and 2 to play, while in Class B, H. C. Harrison defeated R. W. Scott by 8 up and 7 to play. A women's putting competition took place, won by Mrs. L. Tuke, with Miss Dorothy Allen the runner up. Ralph Starrett tied for premier honors in the sweepstakes play with R. H. Gregory, both having net scores of 78. Starrett's card showed 86, 10—76, and Gregory's showed 87, 11—76. F. C. Hall turned in a card of 90, 11—79 and was tied with A. R. Topper, who had 94, 15—79. R. B. Neff's card was 87, 7—80.

Ten golfers competed in the handicap sweepstakes play at the Upper Montclair Country Club's course yesterday, over but half of the field turned in their full cards. The best of the five was returned by J. L. Clark, who had 89, 17—72; A. E. Betteridge's card was 83, 8—75, and others were: F. S. Berry, 92, 14—78; A. Watts, 84, 3—76, and E. H. Eaton, 99, 15—84.

O. L. Lewis, handicapped at 10 strokes, yesterday won the honors of the handicap against par play on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, finishing one down on par.

A card of 159, 10—149 gave the combination of T. R. Brown and W. W. Lyon the principal honors of the four-ball match at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. In the Class A final for the July Cup, A. W. Haigh was the victor, 4 up and 3 to play, while A. Childress won in the Class B section by 2 up and 1 to play. The principal honors of the sweepstakes play in Class A went to T. R. Brown with 78—9—69, with H. D. Hawks, 79, 8—71, second. In Class B, W. S. Burrows's card of 88, 20—68 got for him premier honors of this division.

W. R. Townsend was a double winner on the links of the Hydewood Golf Club yesterday, annexing victories in the President's Cup competition with a net score of 70 and in the sweepstakes event, the point winners for the President's Cup were W. R. Townsend, 100, 30—70; R. M. Smith, 100, 24—76, and W. P

MAJOR E. S. GREBLE WEDS MISS COLGATE

Field Artillery Officer Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate.

ARMY MEN ARE USHERS

Bridal Pair Walks Under Crossed Swords as Ceremony Ends in Rutgers Church.

The wedding of Major Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., Second Field Artillery of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., son of General Greble, U. S. A., and Miss Florance Hall Colgate, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, was solemnized at 7:30 last evening in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street. The chancel was filled with tree palms and pink and white Japanese lilies and two clergymen officiated, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell of the church and the Rev. Henry H. Bradford Washburn of Cambridge, Mass., an uncle of the bride.

Miss Colgate, who walked with her father, wore a long-skirted white satin frock, with a mediaeval cuirass corsage coming to the hips, embroidered in bands with crystal and pearls, and the square neck was outlined with the embroidery, which also decorated the skirt. The flowing chiffon sleeves were weighted with pearl tassels, and also fell in long, straight lines, and old family lace was arranged as an emplecement in the gown. The narrow satin train was cut out at the top and embroidered in pearls, and sprays of orange blossoms were caught here and there on train and gown and held her tulle veil, with a short veil over the face, in place of flat cap effect. She also wore a string of pearls and a jeweled brooch and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Grace Hall Colgate, a younger sister, whose engagement to Lieutenant D. S. Rumbough, now with General Pershing in France, has just been announced, was her sister's maid of honor. In yellow satin brocade and yellow net gown, carrying yellow orchids. Another sister, Mrs. Stanley M. Rumbough, and Miss Mildred Greble, a sister of the bridegroom, and the Misses Mabel Hall Colgate, Muriel and Margaret Colgate of Orange, and Katharine Hall, all cousins of the bride, were also attendants, in pale blue, pale and dark pink embroidered broadcloth over broaded lavender and apricot-colored satin gowns of simple lines and without save flowing draperies of net matching the frocks. All carried large bouquets of pink roses and blue larkspur, and all wore the pearl and sapphire pin given by Miss Elizabeth Colgate Hough, the bride's niece, in white frock and carrying roses and delphinium, was the flower girl, and Masters Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr., her brother, and Henry Greble Bradford, Jr., and Sherwood Larned Washburn were pages, in white suits.

Major Greble, who is a West Point graduate, class of 1900, was in khaki, and so were the ushers, all of whom were officers. His best man was his brother-in-law, Dr. William Estes, Jr. The ushers were Captain George E. Stewart of Major Greble's regiment; Major Stanley M. Rumbough of the Princeton Camp, Captain Thomas W. Hollyday, Captain Everett S. Hughes, Major Arthur H. Carter, and Lieutenant Frederick F. Hansen. At the conclusion of the service there was the sound of a bugle, and then a clashing of swords as the eight ushers crossed their weapons, and the bride and bridegroom passed out under the steel archway.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, 306 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. A28025 and A16624, each for 20 shares, in the name of Mary E. Harder; it is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued. Mrs. Isabel Harder Gebhard, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOST—June 7, certificate of deposit No. A22768, dated Oct. 20, 1914, issued by N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company; investment expert; reward. Return to 418 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Small velvet handbag, 5th Av. stage, 57th St. and 6th Av., Thursday, July 26, about noon. Reward. Return L. M. Bertus, 350 West 71st. Reward.

LOST—On Friday last, between Wanamaker's and the Biltmore, gold brooch with small pearls and diamonds; reward. D. Davis, 55 John St., Commercial Union.

LOST—On July 27, in or below Equitable Building or on Sandy Hook boat, charm from watch fob reward. Charles A. Boston, 24 Broad St.

LOST—Jewel Chi Phi fraternity pin, between the Biltmore and Altman's. Return to Dr. J. P. Hanks, 129 West 42d St.

LOST—A bunch of keys; Broadway subway or vicinity Wall St. and Exchange Place. Return to Union Bank of Canada, 49 Wall St.

LOST—Gold watch, Travanne's make, gold face, initials E. A. M. in blue enamel; lost Friday evening; reward. K 183 Times.

LOST—Heart-shaped pearl brooch, between 8th and 105th; reward. Monahan, St. Nicholas 2750.

LOST—Turquoise and pearl brooch, vicinity Pennsylvania station or Flushing train; reward. S. M. Hawkins, 25 Pine St.

LOST—On Monday, July 23, on West 74th St., a platinum and diamond bow pin; reward if returned. Phone 7981 Columbus.

LOST—$50 reward for Princess diamond ring; lost or Nyack road in automobile. 1774 Sixty-fifth St., Brooklyn; has 10 Beek 596.

LOST—Red Cross pin, at Manhattan Transfer, Thursday morning. Return R. L. S., 376 Central Av., Jersey City.

LOST—Sunday night, 100th St., Broadway or Broadway car, jeweled stick pin. Dr. M. P. Brewster, 130 Claremont Av.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire bar pin, last Sunday. Finder please telephone Kenmore 5498 and receive reward.

LOST—A. V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Kilton, Tufts, '12," on back. Return to 449 East 26th.

LOST—Two teeth, gold setting; reward, near 28th St. and 5th Ave. Room 604, 1 West 34th St.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCARFPIN TAKEN FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB YESTERDAY. OF VALUE TO OWNER FOR PERSONAL REASONS. COMMUNICATE WITH OR RETURN TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 547 W. 27th ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe,

New York, on Round Island Lake. Under New Management. NOW OPEN. Golf, tennis, boating, dancing, bathing, fishing. John Metsoldrick, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

NEW JERSEY.

"Bergholme" Mountain air; canoeing; flag table; homelike; milk; rest. Denville, N. J.

GARDEN OF DELIGHT OPENS.

$2,000 Raised at Woodmanse for Fatherless Children of France.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—More than $2,000 was raised today at the opening of the Garden of Delight at Woodmanse, the country estate of Mrs. Edward W. Packard, for the Fatherless Children of France. There was an entertainment in the afternoon and again in the evening. Singing, dancing, and an exhibition of sculpture made up the program.

The picturesque gardens in the rear of the Packard home will be open every day from 3 P. M. until 11 P. M., and a new program will be planned for each week.

Miss Mary Seybel a Bride.

Miss Mary Seybel, daughter of Frederick W. Seybel of 319 West Eighty-second Street, and Harold Sinclair, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sinclair of South Orange, N. J., were married at noon yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, as Rev. G. C. Houghton officiating. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Holland House.

The bride was attended by Miss Olga Humphreys, and Wallace M. Sinclair acted as best man.

The couple will make their home in Philadelphia.

J. I. Girardi Weds Miss Morrison.

Joseph I. Girardi and Miss Madeleine Morrison, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Frazier of Washington Avenue, New Rochelle, were married yesterday morning in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Mgr. Lavelle. The bride, in an embroidered organdie frock and large lavender hat, carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Mrs. Russell A. Turner, a cousin of the bride, was her matron of honor in a white net frock topped by a peach-colored hat and carrying Ophelia roses. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast for thirty guests at the Astor.

Knox-Wilson Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Mary Constance Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lambert Wilson of Bronxville, to Henry E. Knox, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Knox of Richmond, Va., is to be celebrated tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, in Christ Church, Bronxville. After a brief honeymoon Mr. Knox will go into active service at Newport as a member of the Naval Reserve.

A Son in St. Clair Lewis's Home.

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Lewis of Spuyten Duyvil, this city. Mr. Lewis is a well known novelist and Mrs. Lewis was formerly Miss Grace Livingston Hegger, also of New York.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Miss Adelaide S. Hawley, daughter of the late Arthur Hawley, and Vora Bogardus Hawley of this city, to Walter H. Funke of Flushing, L. I., has been announced. Mr. Funke is now in active service in the Naval Reserve.

At a card party given yesterday at her home Miss Helen Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Austin of West Orange, announced her engagement to Sergeant Alfred E. Lendlbauer of the same place, now attached to the Eighth Field Artillery Headquarters at Sea Girt. Lendlbauer served last Summer with the Essex Troop at the Mexican border.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip John Langler of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Marie Langler, to Henry James Brady, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brady of Brooklyn. Miss Langler is a graduate of the Visitation Academy.

Two engagements have been announced at White Plains. Miss Hilda Howe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. L. Howe, is engaged to C. R. Henderson, Miss Evelyn Husted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Husted, has just announced her engagement to George Dickie of the Coast Defense, a son of Mrs. Jane Ann Dickie.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Sheldon of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Macgregor Sheldon, to Charles Fleischmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fleischmann of New York and Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Sheldon is a graduate of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and has just completed a course at the Brooklyn Hospital for Red Cross nursing. Mr. Fleischmann, who studied at Yale, is with the Hydro-aeroplane Corps at Bay Shore, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lieberman of 601 West 157th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Lieberman, to Dorsey J. Miller of this city. Miss Lieberman is a student at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morton of St. Paul, Minn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine M. Morton, to Jacob Westervelt Voorhees of Hackensack, N. J. Miss Morton, who has ridden several years at the horse show, is a granddaughter of the late Oliver Perry Morton, Indiana's war Governor, and of James Egbert Thompson, founder of the First National Bank of Corsicana, Texas, on the maternal side. Mr. Voorhees has a large real estate business at Middleville, N. J. The wedding is to take place late in August, at the home of Mrs. Chalmers Holbrook, Miss Morton's sister, at Cheshire, Conn.

Entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street are to give a dinner on Tuesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Butler Whiting, whose son is Lieut. Commander Kenneth Whiting, now in command of the American submarines in France.

Mrs. James Henry Lancashire of this city is to open her house at Manchester, Mass., on Wednesday for a reading by Mrs. Waldo Richards for the benefit of the nursing fund of the Massachusetts Hospital Service. Dr. and Mrs. Lancashire have recently purchased the James MacLean house at 7 East Seventy-fifth Street for their city home.

For the benefit of the Red Cross, a concert and garden fete is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Ahnelt at Ahnelt Hall, Deal, N. J., on Saturday evening, Aug. 11. Mrs. Martin Beck, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. Herbert Strauss and Mrs. H. T. Parsons are among the patronesses.

Mrs. S. M. Collis Dead in France.

Mrs. Septima M. Collis, widow of Major Gen. C. H. T. Collis, who was Commissioner of Public Works here during Mayor Strong's Administration, is dead at Aix les Bains, France, according to cable messages received here yesterday. Mrs. Collis had lived abroad since the death of her husband in May, 1902. She was well known socially in this city and Philadelphia, and was a member of many prominent women's clubs, notably the Sorosis and the Eclectic. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Collis was the author of two books, "Women's Work in Record" and "A Woman's Trip to Alaska." She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, and two sons, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, Camp Quartermaster in charge of Camp Whitman, N. Y., and Charles Collis of this city.

Ex-Mayor Wooley of Long Branch.

Ex-Mayor Thomas R. Wooley of Long Branch, one of the pioneer lumber merchants of the New Jersey coast and President of the Long Branch Trust Company, died suddenly at Long Branch yesterday in his seventy-seventh year. At the age of 21 he was Deputy Sheriff of Monmouth County under his father, Mr. Wooley was Mayor of Long Branch for seven years.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBERAL REWARD, no questions asked, for information leading to the finding of a man of 40 years—John Lowry, younger—who disappeared suddenly from vicinity known as the Mall, in Central Park, on Saturday, July 21, about noon. Suffering from amnesia and aversion to talk. Height 5 feet 9 inches, about 145 pounds, dark complexion, black hair—partly bald. Wearing dark-gray suit, white shirt, black striped-label collar, dark straw hat, Young's; dark-gray four-in-hand tie, turn-down collar, black Slidewell white shirt, black strip; black lace shoes. Initials of name on envelope would be safe. Communicate with Joseph A. Byrne, Attorney, 2 Rector St., N. Y. City.

LOST—Sunday night, July 22, between 4th and 5th Aves. and 42d and 43d Sts., a platinum bar pin, with diamonds and sapphires; reward. Return to Union Bank of Canada, 49 Wall St.

LOST—Gold watch, Travanne's make, gold face, initials E. A. M. in blue enamel; lost Friday evening; reward. K 183 Times.

LOST—Heart-shaped pearl brooch, between 8th and 105th; reward. Monahan, St. Nicholas 2750.

LOST—Turquoise and pearl brooch, vicinity Pennsylvania station or Flushing train; reward. S. M. Hawkins, 25 Pine St.

LOST—On Monday, July 23, on West 74th St., a platinum and diamond bow pin; reward if returned. Phone 7981 Columbus.

LOST—$50 reward for Princess diamond ring; lost or Nyack road in automobile. 1774 Sixty-fifth St., Brooklyn; has 10 Beek 596.

LOST—Red Cross pin, at Manhattan Transfer, Thursday morning. Return R. L. S., 376 Central Av., Jersey City.

LOST—Sunday night, 100th St., Broadway or Broadway car, jeweled stick pin. Dr. M. P. Brewster, 130 Claremont Av.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire bar pin, last Sunday. Finder please telephone Kenmore 5498 and receive reward.

LOST—A. V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Kilton, Tufts, '12," on back. Return to 449 East 26th.

LOST—Two teeth, gold setting; reward, near 28th St. and 5th Ave. Room 604, 1 West 34th St.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCARFPIN TAKEN FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB YESTERDAY. OF VALUE TO OWNER FOR PERSONAL REASONS. COMMUNICATE WITH OR RETURN TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 547 W. 27th ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N. Y. City.

ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE DIES AT 90 YEARS

Founder of the Naval War College Dies at His Home in Newport.

VETERAN OF TWO WARS

Once Commander of North Atlantic Squadron Developed the Naval Training System.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, founder of the Naval War College here and one of the leading advocates of the naval training system for apprentice seamen, died at his home here today, aged 90 years. Admiral Luce retired from active service in March, 1889, and was the oldest officer on the retired list of the navy.

Admiral Luce is survived by his wife, who was Miss Eliza Henley, daughter of the late Commander John D. Henley of Virginia; two daughters, Mrs. Caroline Macomb, wife of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U. S. A., retired; Mrs. Charlotte Noyes, wife of Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, U. S. N., and one son, John D. H. Luce, of Boston.

The funeral services will be held with naval honors in Trinity Church on Tuesday. Interment will be in St. Mary's churchyard, Portsmouth.

Rear Admiral Stephen Bleecker Luce was the founder of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and its first President. He spent forty-eight years in active naval service, of which thirty-three years were at sea. He fought in the Mexican and the civil wars. Beginning his career as an apprenticeship on a wooden man-o'-war of seventy-four guns, he lived to command a squadron of floating fortresses of steel.

The Rear Admiral was born in Albany on March 25, 1827, and he was appointed a Midshipman on Oct. 19, 1841. In 1845 he was assigned to the Congress, and later was sent to the Columbus, on which he circumnavigated the earth. He was commissioned a Midshipman Aug. 10, 1847, and promoted to Master on Sept. 15, 1855, and to Lieutenant Commander in 1862. Four years later he was made Commander, and in 1872 he was commissioned Captain. He became a Commodore in 1881, and a Rear Admiral in 1885.

At the outbreak of the civil war Luce was Lieutenant on the Wabash, changing to five different vessels before peace was declared. He commanded the monitor Nantucket and the double-ender Sonoma, the Canandalgua, and Pontiac. At the age of 54 he was promoted to Commodore and put on the retired list of the North Atlantic Squadron. Four years later he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral.

As commander of the North Atlantic Squadron Rear Admiral Luce received from the Government of Haiti the surrender of the steamer Haytian Republic. He rendered his last distinguished service at the age of 65, when he went to Madrid as the representative of the United States at the Commissioner General of the Columbian celebration in 1892 in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

In 1889 he was retired from active service, but continued on the staff of the Naval War College until 1910.

PROF. ALBERT F. GANZ DEAD.

Member of Faculty of Stevens Institute Was a Widely Known Engineer

Albert F. Ganz, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology and a widely known consulting engineer, died yesterday at his home in Hoboken. Professor Ganz was born in Elberfeld, Germany, April 25, 1872, and came to this country with his parents in 1881. He entered Stevens as a member of the sophomore class in 1892 and was graduated in 1895. He was appointed instructor after his graduation, and in 1902 was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering and head of the electrical department.

Professor Ganz made many notable scientific and commercial tests and investigations. He contributed many scientific papers to technical societies and journals. Professor Ganz was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Electrochemical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and the American Gas Institute.

He was also a member of the Hoboken Board of Trade, the German Liederkranz Society in this city, and the Tau Beta Pi Fraternity.

Dr. Hughes, Father of Two Bishops.

PASADENA, Cal., July 28.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Bayless Hughes, father of Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Boston and Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes of Portland, Ore., and himself a minister of the Methodist Church for sixty years, died here today in his eighty-second year. Dr. Hughes, born in West Virginia Jan. 20, 1836, entered the ministry as a member of the West Virginia Conference in 1857, remaining in it until 1884, when he removed to the Iowa Conference, to which he belonged when he retired in 1907.

Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell.

Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell, who practiced medicine for more than twenty-five years in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, wife of Lawrence Barnum, banker, of 120 Broadway, at 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his fifty-second year. Dr. Haskell was a graduate of Cornell University and the New York University Medical College in 1882. He is survived by his wife. Dr. Haskell was a member of the New York State Medical Association, also of the Royal Arcanum.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES GARTY, 56 years old, for many years an inspector in the Department of Street Cleaning, is dead at his home, 1,362 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. OCTAVIA P. CHASE, active in the work of the League of Unitarian Women and a member of Unity Church, and the wife of Alonzo Chase, a retired merchant, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 771 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Cape Cod, Mass., and came of old New England ancestry.

WILLIAM M. WHITENACK, a retired carpenter and builder of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for sixty years, died at the Du Bois Swedish Hospital, in his eighty-seventh year.

MICHAEL WEBER, a civil war veteran and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Friday at private home, 620 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

Mrs. ANNIE SULLIVAN FOLLARD, wife of Benjamin A. Follard, a marketman in Fulton Market, died on Friday at her home, 1,471 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRANK MASHER, in the painting and decorating business in Sheepshead Bay, died on Friday at the Mashek Hotel, Sheepshead Bay, owned by his wife. He was 58 years old.

JAMES H. KELLY, a retired Police Lieutenant and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died on Thursday. He was made a Sergeant by Police Commissioner Hayden in 1891, and was promoted in 1906, after being on the police force for thirty-six years.

JOHN SCHAPPERT, formerly a professional baseball player, and well known to Manhattan and Rockaway Beach, died at his home there on Friday.

Sister MARY MARGUERITE of the Nursing Sisters of the Poor died in the Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, on Thursday. She was 33 years old and was born Margaret O'Mara.

Miss LAURA GARDINER, daughter of the late Colonel Gardiner, of Garden of Jersey City, died yesterday at her home at South Sterling, N. J., in her fifty-third year.

DEMMINGS HOADLEY, for 50 years with the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J. He was 64 years old.

JACK J. HORWITZ, actor, died on Thursday at the Long Island Home, Amityville, L. I.

Mrs. LOUISE COLE, widow of Howard Cole, owner of extensive timber properties, with an office at 1 Wall Street, died on Friday after her home in Madison, N. J., in her fortieth year.

Dr. ROBERT BLAKE, a pioneer electrical inventor, died yesterday at his home in Cornish in his eightieth year.

MARRIES AN EGYPTIAN.

Mrs. Allison Douglas Weds Erian Boutros of Cairo.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mrs. Allison Douglas, widow of Benjamin Dun Douglas, and Erian Boutros of Cairo, Egypt, which was celebrated last Thursday at Warrenton, Va. The bride is a daughter of the late R. H. Douglass Williams of Baltimore, Md., and is a relative of Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Dunstable, Bayville, L. I. She has visited here frequently.

Mr. Boutros is an Egyptian, and he and his bride will remain in this country for an indefinite period, on account of the war, although they expect to reside in Egypt.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Alexander Carrington, the bride's mother; Miss Evelyn Douglas, Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce, and Mrs. Charles Fayn. R. H. Douglass Williams gave his sister in marriage.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BASHLOW.—July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bashlow, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace, a daughter.

HORN.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Horn, (nee Jeanette Kaplan,) of 600 West 186th St., announce the birth of a son, at home July 22, 1917.

MOSKIN.—July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Moskin of 600 West 161st St., a son.

SPERBER.—Born (to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sperber, on July 17, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—GREEN.—Rose Green to Albert Abrahams.

BELL—SCHOLERMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Scholermann of New York City announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline Henrietta, to Mr. Arthur Bell of Pleasantville, N. Y.

CULBERT—TOWL.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Ackley Towl of Hartsdale, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam Edith, to Second Lieutenant Kenneth Pickens Culbert, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Culbert of East Orange, N. J. Miss Towl is a senior at Wellesley College, and Lieutenant Culbert graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1917. He was a member of D. K. E. Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding, Stylus, Memorial, Signet and Phoenix Clubs.

DEMAREST—WRIGHT.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Thomas W. Wright of New York City announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy Bells Wright, to Clifford Demarest, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Demarest of Forest Hill, N. J.

FELDMAN—BERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Berger announce the engagement of their daughter Evelyn to Louis Feldman.

GLUCK—KOENIG.—Mrs. L. Koenig of Lawtown, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Lilly Hattie, to Mr. Harry A. Gluck of New York City.

LINDER—RASENBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rasenberger of 454 Hancock St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsa Dorothy, to Mr. Robert Linder of Brooklyn and Northport.

MILLER—LIBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Liberman, 601 West 110th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Dorsey J. Miller.

Married.

BEMAK—KUEBL.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Kuebl of 66 East 94th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Josephine, to Mr. L. J. Bemak, July 24, 1917.

BOUTROS—ERIAN.—On Thursday, July 26, at Warrenton, Va., Allison Douglas, widow of Benjamin Dun Douglass Williams, daughter of Mrs. Douglass Williams of Baltimore, to Mr. Erian Boutros of Cairo, Egypt.

GARCY—EMMERICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Emmerich announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Ben Garcy, on July 25, by the Rev. Dr. M. Harris.

OTIS—WHEELER.—On Saturday, July 28, at Troy, N. Y., Marcelle E. Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Wheeler, to W. Fullerton Otis of Newburg, N. Y.

Died.

BOGGS.—Mary E., after a few days' illness, at her home, 228 South Maple Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Services Sunday, 4 o'clock. Interment private.

BUNTING.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, July 28, 1917, Mary Harvey Bunting. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 227 Broad St., Newark, on Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Fairmount Cemetery at convenience of family.

CHEGWIDDEN.—On Feb. 11, 1917, in Oriente, Cuba, Frances Mary, widow of Alexander. Temporary interment in Cuba.

COLE.—Louise Coleman, wife of Howard Cole, July 27, at Washington, N. J., after a prolonged illness. Chicago (Ill.) and St. Louis papers please copy.

COLLIS.—Mrs. Septima M. ——— at Aix-les-Bains, France, on July 26, 1917. Widow of the late Major Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and mother of Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, and Mr. Charles Collis of New York. Notice of Charles Collis hereafter.

COUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on July 26, at her home, 137 West 127th St., Annie M., niece of the Misses Bridget and Mary Coughlin and sister of Catharine Coughlin. Requiem mass at St. Aloysius's church, 132d St. and 7th Av., on July 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

CUTLER.—At Roosevelt Hospital on July 28, 1917, Mary B., Hinchman, wife of Willard W. Cutler. Funeral at her late residence, No. 2 Cutler St., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 31, at 3:45 P. M.

DEANE.—George De Wolf. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Building, Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

DEMAREST.—At Lakeview, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary, daughter of the late Corniliae M. Demarest. Services at the late residence of Peter Horne, 375 Knickerbocker Av., Lakeview, N. J., Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment at Nanuet, N. Y., Monday, 11 A. M.

ELSTON.—George A., Friday, July 27, at his home, 160 West 106th St. Interment at Jersey City. Formerly of Port Jervis, N. Y. Funeral services at his late home Sunday, 3 o'clock. Interment Monday at Port Jervis.

FARREN.—Adelaide (nee Murphy,) at her residence, 275 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRY.—At her residence, 280 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary Knowles, beloved wife of Edward S. Ferry and only daughter of the late Robert Joseph Knowles and Hattie Knowles. Funeral services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

FLEMING.—William J., C. E., S. M. E. 83d Infantry, U. S. A., died at Panama July 19. Requiem mass All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves., Brooklyn, Monday, 9 A. M. Please omit flowers.

FRIDMAN.—Benjamin B., of 120 West 113th St., beloved son of Salomon and Deborah Fridman, suddenly, in Rifton, N. Y. Funeral at 2 o'clock from Rothschild's Funeral Parlors, 208 Lenox Av., Sunday, July 29, 1917.

FROMAN.—Zerlina, on Friday, July 27, beloved wife of the late Nathan Froman, and beloved mother of Florence Lewitus, Gertrude Adler, Hannah Rubens, Rose Adler, Leo G. and Joseph F. Froman, at her late residence, 246 60th St., Brooklyn. Services at 2 P. M., Sunday, July 29, 1917. Interment at Union Field, Daniel Webster Lodge.

GANZ.—On July 27, 1917, Albert F., beloved husband of Antonia C. Ganz (nee Sturenberg) in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 614 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, at 8 P. M. Interment at Elberfeld, Germany, at 2 P. M. Monday, July 30.

GARTY.—James, suddenly, on Friday, July 27. Funeral from his late residence, 1,362 54th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Monday morning, July 30, at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn mass of requiem, St. Francis de Chantal Church, 57th St. and 18th Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

GILES.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, William Thomas Giles, aged 82 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 2,110 Ditmas Av., Flatbush, on Monday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

HARDEN.—Elizabeth Dongan, wife of Robert Stewart Harden, on July 27. Services at late residence, Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Tarrytown. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HASKELL.—Harry Wallace, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, 345 West 88th St., on July 28, 1917. Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell, beloved husband of Mary and son of the late Sarah and William Haskell, in the 52d year of his life. Funeral private.

HELMS.—Thursday, July 26, Adaline H., beloved wife of Levi Helms. Funeral services at her late residence, 385 Fort Washington Av., 2 P. M., Sunday, July 29, 1917.

HINDLEY.—At Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Saturday, July 28, 1917, John Hepry, beloved husband of Ada Hindley, in his 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—Mary Beirne Harrison Jones, at West Point, N. Y., July 28, wife of Lieutenant Justus W. Jones, U. S. A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Harmon, 420 Riverside Drive.

KENNEDY.—Phelps. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Died.

KNAPP.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, after a brief illness, Augusta Knapp, aged 57. Funeral from his late residence, 26 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, July 30, at 4 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1:06 P. M. Interment private.

KUHL.—Israel L., in his 64th year, at his residence, 381 Pacific Av., Jersey City. Funeral services Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at Washington Cemetery.

McDOWELL.—On July 28, 1917, Miss Annie McDowell. Funeral services at her late residence, 464 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 2:30. Interment Greenwood.

McGRATH.—Timothy, suddenly, on July 27, husband of the late Annie McGrath and brother of Patrick McGrath, retired member of N. Y. F. D. Funeral from his late residence, 1,950 Washington Av., on Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

MARTIN.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, Robert C. Martin, aged 73 years, at his residence, 2,414 Creston Av., Bronx. Services at Calvary M. E. Church, 169th St. and Cauldwell Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

NICHOLS.—Dr. James A., at his residence, 127 West 10th St., Saturday, July 28, 1917, in his fifty-eighth year. Interment at convenience of family.

OAKES.—Lucy, wife of Thomas Oakes. Service at her late residence, 419 East 179th St., Sunday, July 29, 4 P. M. Eastern Star and Shepherds please accept.

RIDGEWAY.—Elizabeth, wife of Edwin W. Ridgeway, July 27, 1917, 1,043 of Lewis Ridgeway. Interment at Syracuse, N. Y., Sunday. Kindly omit flowers.

SAWYER.—At Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, on July 27, 1917, Arthur Wilkinson Sawyer of Boston, beloved husband of Carrie A. Lodge Sawyer. Funeral services at Forest Hills Chapel, Roslin, Mass., at 4 P. M. Sunday, July 29, 1917.

SAWYER.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, July 27, after a short illness, Arthur Wilkinson Sawyer of Boston, Mass. He was a son of the late Joseph Sawyer of Boston, and had for years been prominently identified with charitable organizations in that city and was a former President of the Boston Y. M. C. A. He is survived by his widow, Carrie A. Lodge Sawyer, and three children, Gordon Lodge Sawyer of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. James N. Hill of New York, and Mrs. Allison of Burlingame, California.

SCOTT.—Suddenly on Friday, July 27, Emma J. Scott, widow of the late William Scott, in her 63d year. Funeral services at 425 West End Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

SEEHECK.—On July 28, at the rectory, Rev. Edward C. Seebeck, pastor of Mary Immaculate Church, Bellport, L. I., son of Richard and Mary Seebeck. Solemn requiem on Monday, July 30, at 10 A. M. Funeral from the church, Brooklyn, on his sisters, 228 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem at St. Augustine's Church. The clergy, relatives, friends and friends invited. Many papers please copy.

SMITH.—Ellen, on July 28, 1917, beloved mother of Pauline Thomas, William Jr. and George A. Smith, parents-in-law, at late residence, 420 Manhattan Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Cecilia's Church. Interment private.

STEEL.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, Susan A. Steel, (nee Kelsey,) beloved wife of George H. Steel, mother of Mrs. Andrew Steel, Florence Steel O'Shaughnessy and Ethel Steel Anderson, and sister of Priscilla E. Howe. Funeral services to be held at her late residence, 2 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

TALMAGE.—At Brentwood Sanatorium, July 26, Dr. Thomas Goyn, son of the late Colonel David Talmage and Sarah J. Talmage. Funeral Sunday, 3 P. M., at Presbyterian Church, Oyster Bay, L. I.

TUTHILL.—At Montclair, N. J., on July 27, 1917, Sarah C., widow of Benjamin S. Tuthill. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 57 Upper Mountain Av., Sunday, July 29, at 5

MAJOR E. S. GREBLE WEDS MISS COLGATE

Field Artillery Officer Marries Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate.

ARMY MEN ARE USHERS

Bridal Pair Walks Under Crossed Swords as Ceremony Ends in Rutgers Church.

The wedding of Major Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., Second Field Artillery of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., son of General Greble, U. S. A., and Miss Florance Hall Colgate, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, was solemnized at 7:30 last evening in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church Broadway and Seventy-third Street. The chancel was filled with tree palms and pink and white Japanese lilies and two clergymen officiated, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell of the church and the Rev. Henry H. Bradford Washburn of Cambridge, Mass., an uncle of the bride.

Miss Colgate, who walked with her father, wore a long-skirted white satin frock, with a mediaeval cuirass corsage coming to the hips, embroidered in bands with crystal and pearls, and the square neck was outlined with the embroidery, which also decorated the skirt. The flowing chiffon sleeves were weighted with pearl tassels, and also fell in long, straight lines, and old family lace was arranged as an end enhancement in the garment. The narrow satin train was cut out at the top and embroidered in pearls, and sprays of orange blossoms were caught here and there on tram and gown and held her tulle veil, with a short tucked cover to the face, in place in a hat cap effect. She also wore a string of pearls and a jeweled brooch and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Grace Hall Colgate, a younger sister, whose engagement to Lieutenant Pershing Rumbough, now with General Pershing in France, has just been announced, was her sister's maid of honor, in yellow satin brocade and yellow net and carrying yellow orchids. Another sister, Mrs. Mildred Greble, a sister of the bridegroom, and the Misses Mabel Hall Colgate, Muriel and Margaret Colgate of Orange, and Katharine Hall, all cousins of the bride, also in attendance in pale blue, pale and dark pink, lavender and apricot-colored brocaded satin gowns on simple lines and without sleeves, save flowing draperies of net matching the brocade, and carried large bouquets of pink roses and blue larkspur, and all wore the bride's gift, jeweled bar pins. Little Miss Elizabeth Colgate Rumbough, the bride's niece, in a white frock and carrying a basket of Killarney roses, was flower girl, and delphinium. Master Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr., her brother, and Henry Washburn Bradford, Jr., and Sherwood Larned Washburn were pages, in white suits.

Major Greble, who is at West Point in khaki, graduated, class of 1909, was in khaki, and so were the ushers, all of whom were army officers. His best man was his brother-in-law, Dr. William Estes Stewart of Philadelphia. Captain George S. Jr. The ushers were Captain Thomas W. Major Greble's regiment; Major Stanley M. Rumbough of the Princeton Camp; Captain Thomas W. Hollyday, Captain Everett S. Hughes, Major Arthur H. Carter, and Lieutenant Frederick F. P. Hanarty. At the conclusion of the service there was the sound of a bugle, and then a clashing of swords as the eight ushers crossed their weapons, and the bride and bridegroom passed out under the archway.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, 506 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. A38056 and A46694, each for 20 shares, in the name "Miss Isabel R. Harder." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued to Mrs. Isabel Harder Gebhard, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOST—June 7, certificate of deposit No. A27768, issued by Mutual, 1914. Issued by N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.; payment stopped; reward. Return to 418 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Small velvet handbag, 5th Av. stage, 57th St. and 6th Av., Thursday, July 26, about noon. Return I. M. Reitus, 250 West 73d. Reward.

LOST—On Friday last, between Wanamaker's and Pennsylvania, gold brooch with small pearls and diamonds; reward. D. Davis, 55 John St., Commercial Union.

LOST—On July 27, in or below Equitable Building or on Sandy Hook boat, charm from watch fob reward. Charles A. Boston, 24 Broad St.

LOST—Jewel Chi Phi fraternity pin, between the Biltmore and Altman's; reward. Return to Dr. J. P. Hanks, 120 West 42d St.

LOST—A bunch of keys; Broadway subway or vicinity Wall St. and Exchange Place. Return to Union Bank of Canada, 49 Wall St.

LOST—Gold watch, Travanne's make, gold face, initials E. A. M. in blue enamel; lost Friday evening; reward. K 182 Times.

LOST—Heart-shaped pearl brooch, between 84th-185th; reward. Monahan, St. Nicholas 2750.

LOST—Turquoise and pearl brooch, vicinity of Pennsylvania or Flushing train; reward. E. M. Hawkins, 25 Pine St.

LOST—On Monday, July 23, on West 74th St., a platinum and diamond bow pin; reward if returned. Phone 7981 Columbus.

LOST—$50 reward for Princess diamond ring; lost on Nyack road in automobile. 1711 Sheepshead Bay Rd., Brooklyn; Bath Beach 596.

LOST—Red Cross pin, at Manhattan Transfer, Thursday morning. Return R. L. S., 876 Central Av., Jersey City.

LOST—Sunday night, 100th St., Broadway or Broadway car, jeweled star pin. Dr. M. P. Brewster, 130 Claremont Av.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire bar pin, last Sunday. Finder please telephone Kenmore 5498 and receive reward.

LOST—A. V. U. Fraternity pin, "W. V. Kihlen, Tufts, '12," on back. Return to 449 East 26th.

LOST—Two teeth, gold setting; reward; near 28th St. and 5th Ave. Room 804, 1 West 34th St.

$200 REWARD—POSITIVELY NO QUESTIONS ASKED—WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND STUD LOST FROM WASHROOM OF LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB TUESDAY, JULY 17; OF VALUE TO OWNER ONLY. PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH OR RETURN TO OFFICE OF THE K-G WELDING & CUTTING CO., 526 W. 34TH ST., WHERE REWARD WILL BE PAID.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of pearl ring, lost Friday, July 13, at Rosedale or Dreiser & Co., Inc., 580 5th Av., N. Y. City.

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe,

New York, on Round Island Lake. Under New Management. NOW OPEN. Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. John Mehlenbrink, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

NEW JERSEY.

"Bergholme" Denville, N. J. Mountain air; canoeing; fine table; hemelike; milk; rest.

GARDEN OF DELIGHT OPENS.

$2,000 Raised at Woodmanse for Fatherless Children of France.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—More than $2,000 was raised today at the opening of the Garden of Delight at Woodmanse, the country estate of Mrs. Edward W. Packard, for the Fatherless Children of France. There was an entertainment in the afternoon and again in the evening. Singing, dancing, and an exhibition of sculpture made up the program.

The picturesque gardens in the rear of the Packard home will be open every day from 2 P. M. until 11 P. M., and a new program will be planned for each week.

Miss Mary Seybel a Bride.

Miss Mary Seybel, daughter of Frederick W. Seybel of 319 West Eighty-second Street, and Harold Sinclair, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sinclair of South Orange, N. J., were married at noon yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. G. C. Houghton officiating. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast at the Holland House.

The bride was attended by Miss Olga Humphreys, and Wallace M. Sinclair acted as best man.

The couple will make their home in Philadelphia.

J. I. Girardi Weds Miss Morrison.

Joseph I. Girardi and Miss Madeleine Morrison, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Frazier of Washington Avenue, New Rochelle, were married yesterday morning in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Mgr. Lavelle. The bride, in an embroidered organdie frock and large lavender hat, carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Mrs. Russell A. Turner, a cousin of the bride, was her matron of honor in a white net frock topped by a peach-colored hat and carrying Ophelia roses. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast for thirty guests at the Astor.

Knox-Wilson Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Mary Constance Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lambert Wilson of Bronxville, to Henry E. Knox, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Knox of Richmond, Va., is to be celebrated tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in Christ Church, Bronxville. After a brief honeymoon Mr. Knox will go into active service at Newport as a member of the Naval Reserve.

A Son in St. Clair Lewis's Home.

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Lewis of Spuyten Duyvil, this city. Mr. Lewis is a well known novelist and Mrs. Lewis was formerly Miss Grace Livingston Hegger, also of New York.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Miss Adelaide S. Hawley, daughter of the late Arthur Smith and Cora Bogardus Hawley of this city, to Walter H. Funke of Flushing, L. I., has been announced. Mr. Funke is in active service in the Naval Reserve.

At a card party given yesterday at her home, Miss Helen Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Austin of West Orange, announced her engagement to Sergeant Alfred L. Leadbeater of the Canadian Staff, now attached to the Eighth Divisional Headquarters at Sea Girt. Mr. Leadbeater served last Summer with the Essex Troop at the Mexican border.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip John Langler of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Marie Langler, to Henry James Brady, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brady of Brooklyn. Miss Langler is a graduate of the Visitation Academy.

Two engagements have been announced at White Plains. Miss Hilda Bowne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. L. Howe, is engaged to C. R. Henderson of the Seventh New York Infantry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Henderson. Miss Evelyn Husted, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Husted, has just announced her engagement to George Dickie of the Coast Defense, a son of Mrs. Jane Ann Dickie.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Sheldon of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence MacGregor Sheldon, to Charles Fleischmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Fleischmann of New York and Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Sheldon is a graduate of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and has just completed a course at the Brooklyn Hospital for Red Cross nursing. Mr. Fleischmann, who studied at Yale, is in the Naval Reserve Hydro-aeroplane Corps at Bay Shore, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lieberman of 601 West 115th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bertha Lieberman, to Dorsey J. Miller of this city. Miss Lieberman is a student at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morton of St. Paul, Minn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine M. Morton, to Jacob Westervelt Voorhees of Passaic, N. J. Miss Morton, who has ridden several years at the horse show, is a granddaughter on the paternal side of the late Oliver Perry Morton, Indiana's war Governor, and of James Robert Thompson, founder of the First National Bank of St. Paul, on the maternal side. Mr. Voorhees has a large country estate at Middleville, N. J. The wedding is to take place late in August at the home of Mrs. Chalmers Holbrook, Miss Morton's sister, at Cheshire, Conn.

Entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Bartlett of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street are to give a dinner on Tuesday evening for Miss Marjorie Mrs. Eliot Butler Whiting, whose son is Lieut. Commander Kenneth Whiting, now in command of the American aviators in France.

Mrs. James Henry Lancashire of this city is to open her house at Manchester, Mass., on Wednesday for a reading by Mrs. Waldo Richards for the benefit of the nursing fund of the Hôpitaux Temporaires in France. Dr. and Mrs. Lancashire have recently purchased the James MacLean house at 7 East Seventy-fifth Street for their city home.

For the benefit of the Red Cross, a concert and garden fête is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Ahnelt at Ahnelt Hall, Deal, N. J., on Saturday evening, Aug. 11. Mrs. Martin Beck, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. Herbert Strauss and Mrs. H. T. Parsons are among the patronesses.

Mrs. S. M. Collis Dead in France.

Mrs. Septima M. Collis, widow of Major Gen. C. H. T. Collis, who was Commissioner of Public Works here during Mayor Strong's Administration, is dead at Aix les Bains, France, according to cable messages received here yesterday. Mrs. Collis had lived abroad since the death of her husband in May, 1902. She was well known socially in this city and Philadelphia, and was a member of many prominent women's clubs, notably the sorosis and the Eclectic. Mrs. Collis was the daughter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Collis was the author of two books, "A Woman's War Record" and "A Woman's Trip to Alaska." She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Edwin C. Dawes of Philadelphia, and two sons, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, Camp Quartermaster in charge of Camp Whitman, N. Y., and Charles Collis of this city.

Ex-Mayor Wooley of Long Branch.

Ex-Mayor Thomas R. Wooley of Long Branch, one of the pioneer lumber merchants of the New Jersey coast and President of the Long Branch Trust Company, died suddenly at Long Branch yesterday of his seventy-seventh year. At the age of 21 he was Deputy Sheriff of Monmouth County under his father. Mr. Wooley was Mayor of Long Branch for seven years.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBERAL REWARD, no questions asked, for information leading to the finding of a man of 40 years, slender, younger—who disappeared suddenly from vicinity known as the Mall, in Central Park, on Saturday, July 21, about noon. Suffering from acute attack of nervous depression, lapse of memory, and aversion to talk. Height 5 feet 9 inches, about 145 pounds; dark complexion, black hair—partly bald. Wearing dark-gray cutaway coat, fancy black striped vest. Hitlers: satior straw hat, Young's; dark-gray four-in-hand tie, turn-down collar, label Sidewell; white shirt, black cuffs; black lace shoes, brown's; white socks. No funds in his possession. Should have letter in coat pocket; initials of name on envelope would be E. S. V. Communicate with Joseph A. Horns, Attorney, 2 Rector St., N. Y. City. Tel. 4095 Rector. On Sunday tel. Fordham 1613.

ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE DIES AT 90 YEARS

Founder of the Naval War College Dies at His Home in Newport.

VETERAN OF TWO WARS

Once Commander of North Atlantic Squadron Developed the Naval Training System.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, founder of the Naval War College here and one of the leading advocates of the naval training system for apprentice seamen, died at his home here today, aged 90 years. Admiral Luce retired from active service in March, 1888, and was the oldest officer on the retired list of the navy.

Admiral Luce is survived by his wife, who was Miss Eliza Henley, daughter of the late Commander John D. Henley of Virginia; two daughters, Mrs. Caroline Macomb, wife of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U. S. A., retired; Mrs. Charlotte Noyes, wife of Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, U. S. N., and one son, John D. H. Luce, of Boston.

The funeral services will be held with naval honors in Trinity Church on Tuesday. Interment will be in St. Mary's churchyard, Portsmouth.

Rear Admiral Stephen Bleecker Luce was the founder of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and its first President. He spent forty-eight years in active naval service, of which thirty-three years were at sea. He fought in the Mexican and the civil wars. Beginning his naval apprenticeship on a wooden man-o'-war of seventy-four guns, he lived to command a squadron of floating fortresses of steel.

The Rear Admiral was born in Albany on March 25, 1827, and he was appointed a Midshipman on Oct. 19, 1841. In 1845 he was assigned to the Congress, and later was sent to the Columbus, on which he circumnavigated the earth. He returned and was promoted Midshipman Aug. 10, 1847, and promoted to Master on Sept. 15, 1855, and to Lieutenant Commander in 1862. Four years later he was made Commander, and in 1874 he became a Commodore and in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Four years later he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral.

As commander of the North Atlantic Squadron Rear Admiral Luce received from the President of Haiti the surrender of the steamer Haytian Republic. He rendered his last distinguished service at the age of 65, when he went to Madrid as the representative of Captain Mahan and Commissioner General of the Columbian celebration in 1892 in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

In 1889 he was retired from active service, but continued on the staff of the Naval War College until 1910.

PROF. ALBERT F. GANZ DEAD.

Member of Faculty of Stevens Institute Was a Widely Known Engineer

Albert F. Ganz, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology and a widely known consulting engineer, died yesterday at his home in Hoboken. Professor Ganz was born in Elberfeld, Germany, April 25, 1878, and settled in this country with his parents in 1881. He entered Stevens as a member of the sophomore class in 1892 and was graduated in 1895. He was appointed Instructor in Electrical Engineering immediately after his graduation, and in 1902 was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering and head of the electrical department.

Professor Ganz many notable scientific and commercial tests and investigations. He contributed many scientific papers to technical societies and journals. Professor Ganz was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Electrochemical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Illuminating Engineering Society, and the American Gas Institute.

He was also a member of the Hoboken Board of Trade, the German Liederkranz in this city, and the Tau Beta Pi Fraternity.

Dr. Hughes, Father of Two Bishops.

PASADENA, Cal., July 28.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Bayless Hughes, father of Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Boston and Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes of Portland, Ore., and himself a minister of the Methodist Church for sixty years, died here today in his eighty-second year. The Rev. Dr. Hughes, born in West Virginia Jan. 20, 1836, entered the ministry as a member of the West Virginia Conference in 1857, remaining in it until 1884, when he removed to the Iowa Conference, to which he belonged when he retired in 1907.

Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell.

Dr. Harry Wallace Haskell, who practiced medicine for more than twenty-five years in Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, wife of Lawrence Barnum, banker, of 120 Broadway, at 345 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his fifty-second year. Dr. Haskell was born in this city, and was graduated from the New York University Medical College in 1882. He is survived by his wife. Dr. Haskell was a member of the New York State Medical Association, also of the Royal Arcanum.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES GARTY, 56 years old, for many years an inspector in the Department of Street Cleaning, is dead at his home, 1,862 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. OCTAVIA P. CHASE, active in the work of the League of Unitarian Women attached to Unity Church, and the wife of Alonzo Chase, a retired merchant, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 771 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Nantucket, Mass., and came of old New England ancestry.

WILLIAM M. WHITENACK, a retired carpenter and builder of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for sixty years, died at the Pushwick Hospital, in his eighty-seventh year.

MICHAEL WEBER, a civil war veteran 6 feet 6 inches in stocking taller, died on Friday at his home, 320 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH POLLARD, wife of Benjamin A. Pollard, a marketman in Fulton Market, died on Friday at her home, 1,471 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

PHILIP ASCHBER, in the painting and decorating business in Sheepshead Bay, died on Friday at the Mashek Hotel, Sheepshead Bay, owned by his wife. He was 58 years old.

JAMES H. KELLY, a retired Police Lieutenant and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died on Monday, aged 80. Sergeant by Police Commissioner Hayden in 1891, and was retired in 1908, after being on the police force for thirty-six years.

JOHN SCHAPPERT, formerly a professional baseball player, and well known to fishermen along Rockaway Beach, died at his home there on Friday.

Sister MARY MARGUERITE of the Nursing Sisters of the Poor died in the Mercy Hospital, Hempstead, on Thursday. She was 53 years old and was born Margaret O'Mara.

Miss LAURA GARDNER, daughter of the late Colonel George H. Gardner of Jersey City, died yesterday at her home at South Sterling, N. J., in her fifty-third year.

DEMMINGS HOADLEY, for 30 years with the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J. He was 64 years old.

JACK J. HORWITZ, actor, died on Thursday at the Long Island Home, Amityville, L. I.

Mrs. LOUISE COLE, widow of Howard Cole, owner of extensive timber properties, with an office at 1 Wall Street, died on Friday at her home in Madison, N. J., in her fortieth year.

Dr. ROBIE BLAKE, a pioneer electrical inventor, died yesterday at his home in Cornish in his eighty-ninth year.

MARRIES AN EGYPTIAN.

Mrs. Allison Douglas Weds Erian Boutros of Cairo.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mrs. Allison Douglas, widow of Benjamin Dun Douglas, and Erian Boutros of Cairo, Egypt, which was celebrated last Thursday at Warrenton, Va. The bride is a daughter of the late R. H. Douglass Williams of Baltimore, Md., and is a relative of Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Dunstable, Bayville, L. I. She has visited here frequently.

Mr. Boutros is an Egyptian, and he and his bride will remain in this country for an indefinite period, on account of the war, although they expect to reside in Egypt.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Alexander Carrington, the bride's mother; Miss Evelyn Douglas, Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce, and Mrs. Charles Payn. R. H. Douglass Williams gave his sister in marriage.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BASHLOW.—July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bashlow, 41 St. Nicholas Terrace, a daughter.

HORA.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Horn, (nee Jeanette Kaplan,) of 600 West 165th St., announce the birth of a son, at home July 22, 1917.

MOSKIN.—July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Moskin of 600 West 161st St., a son.

SPERBER.—Born (to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sperber, on July 17, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—GREEN.—Rose Green to Albert Abrahams.

BELL—SCHOLERMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Schoiermann of New York City announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline Henrietta, to Mr. Arthur Bell of Pleasantville, N. Y.

CULBERT—TOWL.—Mr. and Mrs. Burr Ackley Towl of Cranford, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam Edith, to Second Lieutenant Kenneth Pickens Culbert, M. C. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Culbert of Brooklyn. Miss Towl is a graduate of Wellesley College, and Lieutenant Culbert graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1917. He was a member of D. K. E. Institute of 1770, Hasty Pudding, Stylus, Memorial, Signet and Phoenix Clubs.

DEMAREST—WRIGHT.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Wright of New York City announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy Bells Wright, to Lieut. Joseph Demarest, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Demarest of Forest Hill, N. J.

FELDMAN—BERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Berger announce the engagement of their daughter Evelyn to Louis Feldman.

GLUCK—KOENIG.—Mrs. L. Koenig of Lewistown, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Lilly Hattie, to Mr. Harry A. Gluck of New York City.

LINDER—RASENBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rasenberger of 434 Hancock St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsa Dorothy, to Mr. Robert Linder of Brooklyn and Northport, L. I.

MILLER—LIBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Liberman, 601 West 115th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Dorsey J. Miller.

Married.

BEMAK—KUEBL.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Kuebl of 69 East 84th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Josephine, to Mr. L. J. Bemak, July 24, 1917.

BOUTROS—DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, July 26, at Warrenton, Va., Allison Douglass, widow of Benjamin Dun Douglas, and daughter of the late R. H. Douglass Williams of Baltimore, Md., to Mr. Erian Boutros of Cairo, Egypt.

GARCY—EMMERICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Emmerich announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Ben Garcy, on June 25, by the Rev. Dr. M. Harris.

OTIS—WHEELER.—On Saturday, July 28, at Troy, N. Y., Miss Mary Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Wheeler, to W. Fullerton Otis of Newburg, N. Y.

Died.

BOGGS.—Mary E., after a few days' illness, at her home, 226 Ninth Ave., Ridgewood, L. I. Services Sunday, 4 o'clock. Interment private.

BUNTING.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, July 28, 1917, Dr. Enos Silver Bunting. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 227 Broad St., Newark, on Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Fairmount Cemetery at convenience of family.

CHEGWIDDEN.—On Feb. 11, 1917, in Oriente, Cuba, Frances Mary, widow of Alexander. Temporary interment in Cuba.

COLE.—Louise Coleman, wife of Howard Cole, July 27, at Orange, N. J., after a protracted illness. Chicago (Ill.) and St. Louis papers please copy.

COLLIS.—Mrs. Septima M., at Aix-les-Bains, France, on July 26, 1917, wife of the late Major Gen. Charles H. T. Collis and mother of Mrs. Edwin C. Dawes of Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Collis, and Mr. Charles Collis of New York. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COUGHLIN.—Suddenly, on July 26, at her home, 137 West 127th St., Annie M., niece of the Misses Coughlin. Also a niece of the late Mother Ann Walter of Catharine Coughlin. Requiem mass at St. Aloysius's Church, 132d St. and 7th Av., on July 30, at 9:30 o'clock.

CUTLER.—At Roosevelt Hospital on July 28, 1917, Mary B. Hinchman, wife of Willard W. Cutler. Funeral at her late residence, No. 2 Gramercy Park, on Monday, July 30, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

DEANS.—George De Wolf. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

DEMAREST.—At Lakeview, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary, daughter of the late Cornelius M. Demarest. Services at the home of Peter Horne, 378 Knickerbocker Av., Lakeview, N. J., Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment at Nanuet, N. Y., Monday, 11 A. M.

ELSTON.—George A., Friday, July 27, at his home, 100 West 109th St., husband of Jennie Caskey and formerly of Fort Jervis, N. Y. Funeral services at his late home Sunday, 3 o'clock. Interment Monday, at Port Jervis, N. Y.

FARREN.—Catherine, (nee Murphy,) at her residence, 1,007 Bergen St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FERRY.—At her residence, 280 South Burnett St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 27, 1917, Mary Isabella, beloved wife of Edward S. Ferry and only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Knowles and Ellth J. Knowles. Funeral services at All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M.

FLEMING.—William C., 21, Co. B, 53d Infantry, U. S. A., died at Panama on July 19. Requiem mass All Saints' Church, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves., Brooklyn, Monday, 9 A. M. Please omit flowers.

FRIDMAN.—On July 26, Benjamin B., of 139 West 119th St., beloved son of Salomon and Deborah Fridman, suddenly, in Rifton, N. Y. Funeral at 2 o'clock from Rothschild's Funeral Parlors, 208 Lenox Av., Sunday, July 29, 1917.

FROMAN.—Zerlina, on Friday, July 27, beloved wife of the late Nathan Froman and beloved mother of Lewis, Gertrude, Adler, Hannah Rubens, Rose Adler, Leo G. and Joseph F. Froman; at her late residence, 246 90th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., before 2:30 P. M. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Sunday, July 29, 1917. Interment at Union Field, Daniel Webster Lodge.

GANZ.—On July 27, 1917, Albert F., beloved husband of Antonia C. Ganz (nee Sturmberg) in his 46th year. Funeral services will be held at late residence, 612 River St., Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 29, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

GANZ.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 27. Funeral from his late residence, 1,582 54th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Monday morning, July 30, at 9:30 o'clock. Mass at Church of St. Francis de Chantal Church, 57th St. and 13th Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

GILES.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, William Thomas Giles, aged 82 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 2,110 Ditmas Av., Flatbush, on Monday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

HARDEN.—Elizabeth Dongan, wife of Robert Stewart Harden, on July 26, 1917, at her residence, Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Tarrytown. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HASKELL.—Harry Wallace, at the residence of his father, Mrs. Lawrence Barnum, 345 West 88th St., Dr. Harry W. Wallace Haskell, beloved husband of Mary and son of the late Sarah Wallace Haskell, in the 52d year of his life. Funeral private.

HELMS.—Thursday, July 26, Adaline H., beloved wife of Lewis Helms, aged 72 years. Funeral at her late residence, 385 Fort Washington Av., 2 P. M., Sunday, July 29, 1917.

HINDLEY.—At Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Saturday, July 28, 1917, John Henry, beloved husband of Ada Walker, in his 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—Edward Williamson Jones, at West Point, N. Y., July 28, wife of Lieutenant Junius W. Jones, U. S. A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Harmon, 620 Riverside Drive.

KENNEDY.—Phoebe. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Frank E. Campbell Bldg., Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

KNAPP.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, after a brief illness, Augustus Knapp, aged 57. Funeral from his late residence, 50 Brookside Drive, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, July 30, at 4 P. M. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1.09 P. M. Interment private.

KUHL.—Israel L., in his 64th year, at his residence, 381 Pacific Av., Jersey City. Funeral services Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at Washington Cemetery.

McDOWELL.—On July 28, 1917, Miss Annie McDowell. Funeral services at her late residence, 464 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 2:30. Interment Greenwood.

McGRATH.—Timothy, suddenly, on July 27, husband of the late Annie McGrath and brother of Patrick McGrath, retired member of N. Y. F. D. Funeral from his late residence, 1,930 Washington Av., on Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

MARTIN.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, Robert C. Martin, aged 59, at his residence, 2,414 Creston Av., Bronx. Services at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St. and 7th Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

NICHOLS.—Dr. James A., at his residence, 127 West 75th St., Saturday, July 28, 1917, in his fifty-eighth year. Interment at convenience of family.

OAKES.—Lucy, wife of Thomas Oakes. Services at her late residence, 419 East 179th St., Sunday, July 29, at 4 P. M. Eastern Star and Shepherds please notice.

RIDGEWAY.—Elizabeth M. Ridgeway, wife of Lewis Ridgeway, July 27, 1917, 1,043 Southern Boulevard. Interment at Eyrie.

SAWYER.—At Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, on July 27, 1917, Carrie A. Willkinson, beloved husband of Carrie A. Sawyer. Funeral services at Forest Hills Chapel, Boston, Mass., at 4 P. M. Sunday, July 29, 1917.

SAWYER.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, July 27, after a short illness, Arthur Wilkinson Sawyer of Boston, Mass. He was a son of the late Joseph Sawyer of Boston, and had for years been prominently identified with charitable organizations in that city and was a former President of the Boston Y. M. C. A. He is survived by his widow, Carrie A. Lodge Sawyer, and three children, Gordon Lodge Sawyer of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mrs. James N. Hill of New York, and Mrs. Gillison of Burlingame, Cal.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 27, Emma J. Scott, widow of the late William Scott, in her 82d year. Funeral services from her late residence, 425 West End Av., New York City, Monday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

SEEBECK.—On July 28, at the rectory, Rev. Edward F. Seebeck, pastor of Mary Immaculate Church, Bellport, L. I., and Mary Seebeck. Solemn requiem on Monday, July 30, at 10 A. M. Funeral from the residence of his sisters, 38 Park Row, Bellport, on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn Requiem at St. Augustine's Church. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends invited. Albany papers please copy.

SMITH.—Ellen, on July 28, 1917, beloved mother of Pauline, Thomas, William J., and George A. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 929 Manhattan Av., on Tuesday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. Funeral private.

STEEL.—On Friday, July 27, 1917, Susan A. Steel, (nee Kelsey,) beloved wife of George H. Steel, mother of Andrew J. Steel, Florence Steel O'Shaughnessy and Elsie Steel. Funeral services to be held at her late residence, 100 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

TALMAGE.—At Brentwood Sanatorium, July 26, Dr. Thomas Goyn, son of the late Colonel David M. and Sarah J. Talmage, aged 36. Funeral from his father's residence, Sunday, 3 P. M., at Presbyterian Church, Oyster Bay, L. I.

TUTHILL.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, July 27, 1917, Sarah A., beloved wife of Benjamin F. Tuthill. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 84 Upper Mountain Av., Sunday, July 29, at 5 P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Saturday, July 28, 1917, John W. Van Nostrand. Funeral services at his late residence, 419 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, at 8 P. M.

WHITEHOUSE.—Pamelia, beloved wife of Thompson Whiteford. Services at her late residence, 308 West 114th St., Monday, 8 P. M.

WRIGHT.—On July 28, at his home, 69 Chester Place, Sherwood Park, the Rev. Clark Wright, D. D., aged 74 years. Funeral services at the First M. E. Church, 8th Av. and 42d St., Mt. Vernon, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—Catherine, 405 West 44th St., July 26.

COLE.—Emma, 516 10th Av., July 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DRIVER.—Paula, 436 East 80th St., July 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FRIEDRICH.—Anna, 723 9th Av., July 26. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

GAA.—Peter, 311 East 45d St., July 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAMILTON.—Rosalie, 467 West 166th St., July 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

LEAHY.—John, 154 East 88th St., July 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

McCANN.—Mary, 564 11th Av., July 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—John, 70 Gansevoort St., July 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MACDONALD.—Jean, July 26. Funeral 223 8th Av.

RYNNERS.—Theresa, 2,001 Marion Av., Bronx, July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROCHE.—James M., 309 West 143d St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Norah, July 27. Funeral 17 City Hall Place, today, 9:30 P. M.

WALSH.—James F., July 26, aged 59. Funeral 2,516 Marion Av., today, 3

Store Open 8:45 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Saturdays 8:45 A. M. till 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. Madison Square 8200.

August Furniture Sale
The Feature of the Coming Month

Winding Up the July Clearance With Splendid Attractions

Women's High-Grade Gingham Tailored Suits, Now $10

There are just thirty in the lot,—and the early season price of these was more than double $10.

They are of fine quality gingham—tailored like fine silk suits. Some have plain coats, and plaid skirts, —some belted; every suit fresh from glass cases, which accounts for their spic, span loveliness. Great bargains at $10.

Women's Summer Dresses, $6.95

Simply because they are mussed,—and a hot iron will do wonders in restoring them. They are very greatly reduced,—lucky if you find your size,—lots broken.

Evening Dancing Frocks, $10

Small sizes in silk crepe, taffeta and satin. They've been much more. GIMBELS—Third Floor

Towels the Major Feature— Followed by Dress Trimmings and a Rare Blouse Offer

In a Monday of unusual presentations,—you will feel real concern in this **Towel Clearaway—It Involves Thousands of Turkish, Huck and Glass Towels.**

It is in reality a clean-up of Towels in regular stock,—and Prices which indicate large savings, are as follows:—

Irish Check Imported Glass Towels, in neat red or blue checks; hemmed ready for use. size 22x28. Sale price, $3 a doz.

All Linen Twilled Kitchen Towels, heavy and very absorbent; size 23x36. Sale price, $3.75 a doz.

Hemmed Huck Gues' Towels, fine and closely woven, neat Greek key border effect; size 14½x23. Sale price, $1 a doz.

100 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels
Exceptionally fine grade of huck and very closely woven. Size 19x38. Sale price, $2.25 dozen. Regular price $3 a dozen.

250 Dozen of the Famous Martex Turkish Towels
Made from double twisted absorbent yarns and noted for their durability. Exceptional value at the following prices:
Size 24x44, $6.00 a dozen
Size 26x47, $7.20 a dozen
Size 27x54, $9.00 a dozen

Hemmed Huck Towels, full bleached, in plain white or neat red border; size 17½x35. Sale price, $1.80 a doz.

GIMBELS—Linen Section—Second Floor.

Turkish Bath Towels, made from good, clean, absorbent yarns. Size 17x34; price, $1.50 doz. Size 21x42; price, $2.50 doz.

Large, Spongy Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy and very absorbent. Sale price, 25c each

100 Dozen Snow White Bleached Turkish Towels, the very absorbent kind; size 25x50. Sale price, 35c each

200 Dozen Hemmed Heavy Union Linen Huck Towels, neatly hemmed ends and Greek border effect, size 20x36. Sale price, $3 a doz.

30-Piece Drinking Glass Sets at $3.85

Clear glass, decorated with light cutting in grape design. The set consists of 6 footed ice cream glasses, 6 water glasses, 6 grape juice glasses, 6 ice tea glasses, and 6 ice tea spoons.

60-Pc. Drinking Glass Sets (12 each instead of 6 each), same style glassware as the 30-Pc. Sets, at 7.65

Glass Bedroom Sets
Bottle, and tumbler that fits over the neck of bottle —two styles—

Floral Cutting, 25c set. **Butterfly Cutting, 50c set.**

7-Pc. Water Sets, 75c
Tankard jug and six glasses, engraved with grape design.

Ice Cream Glasses, 20c ea.
Needle etched ice cream glasses, with high or low foot. Splendid value.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Men's One-Button Athletic Union Suits

A belated shipment of the "Lion Brand," that created such a furore last week—at this price. Sold three thousand in a day. There are one thousand in this lot, so if interested, do not delay. They are of madras—the feature is the one-button fastening. Think of the price, 38c—the regular price, $1.

Men's Silk Socks, 38c
Because we buy thousand dozens of these yearly, the price is this low; they're wonderful value.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

3,000 Men's Straw Hats

Those Remarkable $2.00 Qualities from the U. S., England and Italy. $1.00

Double the quota of finger prints and rain spots if you want to know how she'll look at the season's end. For there's still half the Summer to go.

Since half the season's gone, half the price has been taken off Gimbels $2.00 Straws. Indeed, extraordinary value, in view of the fact that these American, English and Italian Straws were remarkable to begin with.

All Styles—All Shapes—All Sizes GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Women's Sport Pumps, Oxfords and Shoes, $1.95
Made to Sell for $5, $6 and More

In fact, shoes of selfsame quality and style sold in exclusive specialty shops at these higher prices. We sold similar styles as great bargains at $3.25 and $4.75. Now a clearaway of all that remain at $1.95, and it wall pay you to see if your size remains in a style you like.

Kinds include Oxfords in white buckskin, pumps in white buckskin, sports shoes of white buckskin. They are trimmed with black patent leather, tan calfskin, black or colored leather. Many of them have rubber soles and heels. They are all very swagger styles, and very great bargains at $1.95.

A fair run of sizes, all told, but not in every style. It will pay you to have patience in trying to find yours.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers, $1.75

They are a pretty shade of pink; cut full and reinforced at points of greatest wear. Unusual at $1.75.

Women's Knitted Union Suits, 55c.
Fine lisle; well finished; low neck, sleeveless; knee length; in regular and extra sizes.

Women's Silk Stockings, $1.29
Consisting of mills' surplus,—irregular and broken assortments from our own stocks. Kinds are ingrain and Italian silks of the better grades; many desirable colors—but not all sizes in each color.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Genuine Oil Paintings at $5.00

Beautiful landscapes and marines, in gilt and gold burnished frames. Each in shadow box. Size of painting 12 in. x 18 in.; outside size, 18 in. x 24 in.

at $3.00

Beautiful landscapes and marines, in gilt and gold burnished frames. Each in shadow box. Paintings, 9 in. x 12 in. and 6 in. x 14 in.; outside measurements, 15 in. x 18 in. and 12 in. x 20 in.
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor.

Afternoon Frocks for Young Women

Combinations of Georgette Crepe and Taffeta, in flesh or white, lovely models for Afternoon wear. Ecru lace Dresses over net. Sizes from 14 to 20 years. Were $25 to $29.50. Clearance price $20

100 Taffeta and Crepe de Chine Dresses, a collection of many styles and colors, only one or two of a kind. Sizes 14 to 20 years. Were $13.50 to $18.50. Clearance price $10
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Materials for Bathing Suits

32-inch Black Surf Cloth, medium weight, good black; high lustre; regularly 60c; clearance, yard, 48c

Yard wide Surf "Dura" Satin, in black-and-white stripes; fast color; excellent finish; regularly 85c; clearance, yard, 65c
GIMBELS—2nd floor—LININGS.

White Cordaline Morning Dresses

Smartly tailored model in a style suitable for marketing or beach wear.

Shawl collar and cuffs, hemstitched. Detachable belt. Only trimming is pearl buttons. Exceptional at $2.95
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Dressing Table Accessories

Boudoir Clocks, celluloid, in French ivory finish, regularly $2.50; clearance $1.45

Glove Stretchers, regularly 25c; clearance 19c

Puff Boxes, regularly 75c; clearance 61c
GIMBELS—Main Floor

16-Inch Embroideries 25c a yd.

Kinds include Swiss and cambric corset cover embroideries; 16-inch Swiss Flouncings suitable for children's dresses. All exceptional at 25c a yd.

Embroidered Waist Fronts, 35c Each
On white voile. They may also be used for panels on children's dresses.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

RUGS
EXTRA FINE QUALITY
AXMINSTER RUGS
Size 3x6 ft.—regularly $5.25. Special at $3.50.

CREX RUGS
Crex are the finest grass rugs. De Luxe are the finest Crex Rugs. Discontinued patterns of the celebrated Crex de Luxe Grass Rugs have been repriced as follows:
6x 9 ft. size, at $6.65
8x10 ft. size, at $9.25
9x12 ft. size, at $11.25
GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

87 Blocks of Furniture Is the Expanse of the

Gimbel August Furniture Sale

Solid Saving Goes Hand-in-Hand With Initiative

There are certain well defined elements that lift the Gimbel August Furniture Presentation to a point of eminence that should win the consideration of the thoughtful shopper.

Economy-Saving—is the Big Elemental but Important Feature, though there are a dozen others that you will discover on analysis that will make you decide, with profit, on a Gimbel choice.

Tomorrow and Tuesday are review days. Days on which you may stroll through this vast furniture assemblage, compare, weigh the question, and decide.

If a certain piece or suite strikes your fancy and purse we'll held it until August 1st, when the Sale begins in real earnest.

These are salient features that will more and more impress themselves on observation and comparison.

The Sale includes Furniture for every room in house or apartment.

It has all been selected, not for low price alone, but for service, certain schemes of decoration, certain periods, certain styles of house or apartment layouts. Every item is worthy.

In the market Gimbels have been styled "cranks on bedding" because we early realized that poor bedding, however cheap, is a costly investment.

Now,—as to price,—for price is vital. How have we minimized cost,—and swelled saving?

The triple buying power of the Three Gimbel Stores is a magnet, an irresistible trade winner that attracts the best offerings in the market,—that lowers price—because of quantity buying.

We've barely touched in this story on the excellence of Gimbel Furniture Sales. On this,—and your seeing,—we shall rest our case.

GIMBELS—Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Floors.

Colored Dress Cottons at 50c the yard

Regularly 75c to $1 yard. A vast assortment of various weaves and colorings. Included are Gabardines, Oxford weaves, Diagonals, Piques, Tussor Silks lace stripe novelties, Crepes, Novelty Repps, etc., white and colored grounds, with colored stripes, dots, checks, geometrical designs, floral and novelty designs.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Two Attractive Items in Silks, 85c & $2.95

Sports Silks of Imported Chinese Pongee, printed in vari-colored designs. Smart for skirts or sports suits. Regularly, $1.50. Special at 85c yard.

Semi-made Sports Skirts fashioned of Imported and Domestic Pongees in a variety of designs incomplete sizes. Regularly, $5.95. Special at $2.95
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Philippine Underwear, $2 to $2.95

Greatly Reduced

Hand-made and hand-embroidered Lingerie, some with lace edging and some with edging and insertion of lace. Kimono and Empire models.

Nightgowns $2 to $2.95
Envelope Chemises, $2.95
Knee-length Chemises $2.50
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Serges and Other Dress Goods

54-inch Mohair and Beach Cloths, black, navy blues, and striped materials, pencil stripes on grays, navy blue and black grounds. Regularly $1.25 and $1.50. Clearance price, 95c yd.

40 to 42 inch All-Wool French Twill Serge, a fine firmly woven Dress Serge in cream white, navy blue and black. Regularly $1.25. Clearance price, 95c yard.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Colored Dresses for Children at 75c

Sizes 2 to 6 years

Delightful little dresses to fill out the needs of summer,—variety of models, materials and colors. Some are slightly crushed or soiled from handling. All washable. Have been $1 to $1.50. Clearance price, 75c
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Serpentine Crepe Kimonos at $1.95

Pretty new model in a summer negligee. Hand-embroidered back and front with self-colored silk floss. Neck and cuffs banded with satin, sleeves set in with satin piping. Sash of self material. Special at $1.95
GIMBELS—Second Floor

Notice These Ribbons at 45c and 65c yd.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons 1¼ inches wide, mostly pink and blue. A foremost manufacturer's "seconds." Regularly 10c yard or 95c per piece of 10 yards. Clearance price, 7c yard, or 65c per piece of 10 yards.

Brocaded Ribbons for children's Hair Bows, in pink, blue or white. Five beautiful patterns, 5¼ inches wide. Regularly 65c. Clearance, 45c yard
GIMBELS—Main Floor

$2.95 for $3.95 Skirts

We have had these selfsame skirts in regular stock at $3.95, but the manufacturer had a limited quantity of these on hand, which he agreed to sell low enough to make the price to you $2.95. Very stylish. Made of very attractive wide-wale golf cloth; strongly resembles curduroy. Some characteristics are inset pockets, also shirred at the waist; fabric on a sheer background which brings out the wale, and a very stylish tailored belt. The colors are white, rose, gray, and Copen.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Cable-Edge Toyo Panama Hats, $1.95

The edge is the new and very desirable feature. Large bodies, blocked into wanted shapes.

$2.95 and $3.95 for Black Silk Velvet Tams.
Fashion smiles on the tam, and these good values are welcome news. Smart shapes of black silk velvet; some of Lyons silk velvet.
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Jersey Silk Middy Sweaters For Women, $6.95

A smart model at a very special price. Slip-over model in the "Middy" style, with large collar, turn-back cuffs, wide, loose belt and patch pockets. In two-color effects. $6.95

Also Jersey Silk Coat models, with sailor collar, pockets and sash belt. In solid colors and two-color effects. $6.95
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Sterling Silver Bar Pins at $1.50

Just 288 of these pretty pins that answer so many purposes in the well-dressed woman's wardrobe. Finely cut, lacy designs in a variety of patterns set with White Rhinestones. Some are centered with Pearls, and some have effective lines of Black Enamel. Regularly $2.50. Clearance, $1.50
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Remarkable Price Concessions in

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Here are some very unusual values, and very desirable productions of the European markets are included. Short lengths in Beaded and Embroidered Trimmings in a collection so varied that it is impossible to itemize them.

Wonderfully effective motifs as well as lengths that Dressmakers, professional and amateur, will find most suitable for new gowns and for adding a new note to a half-worn gown.

LOT No. 1
Regularly $2 to $8.50
at $1 to $3.50 Yard
BEADED AND SPANGLED FLOUNCINGS
Black spangled with Jet, Black with Colored Beading, etc., and White with Iridescent Beading in elaborate patterns.

LOT No. 2
MOTIFS
Regularly 40c to $1 each
at 15c to 45c Each
BANDINGS
Regularly 30c to $3.50 yard
at 10c to $1.50 Yard

Novelties, most of them Imported. Light and dark colors. Many beautiful "motifs" as well as bandings by the yard.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

House Furnishings, 10c to $10
Special Clearance Reductions

A collection of many practical household needfuls,—odd lots,—small lots; because of this prices greatly reduced. In this interesting group you'll find—

Automobile Hampers, Wine Coolers, Russian Tea Sets, Brass Waste Baskets, Umbrella Holders, Scrap Jars, Trays, Water Urns, Toast Racks, Lemonade Sets, Brass Ware, After Dinner Coffee Sets, Percolators, Chafing Dishes, Five o'Clock Tea Kettles, Relish Dishes, Casseroles, Trays, Punch Bowls, Vases, Tankards, Asparagus Dishes, Smokers' Stands, Electric Cooking Utensils, Comb and Brush Holders.

The "Bee" Electric Vacuum Cleaner, $29.50
Cleaners adjusted, ready for instant use for all floor work when delivered. They are made of highly polished aluminum and are proof against rust.

Set of Attachments, $7.50
GIMBELS—House Furnishing Store—Fifth Floor

840 Lingerie Blouses, $1.85
Special Clearance Reductions

A bit of news that comes in great good time for folks planning vacation outfits. The Blouses are charming—to a degree that makes the lessened price more and more interesting. They are of plain voile, embroidered voile, lace trimmed or with frills or embroidered panels.

They have embroidered collars, Venise and filet lace edged collars.

The Organdie Blouses in this collection have embroidered collars with deep cuffs. $1.85 is very little for any of these.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Sections 2 AND 3 — EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION — Sections 2 AND 3

E — SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917. — E

The Mid-Summer Sale of Furniture Will Begin Monday, August 6th.

The papers of Sunday, August 5th, will contain details of this event. Macy's prices for dependable merchandise are always "Lowest-in-the-City."

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

TAKE NOTICE, PLEASE.

Beginning Monday and continuing throughout the balance of July and August,

The Store will open at 8:45 A. M. and close at 5:30 P. M.

Saturdays, will open 8:45 A. M. and close 12 Noon.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

August Sale of White

Comfortable Corsets

Makes Known for Fit—Quality—Service
At Prices That Are Less—for August

Hip Confiners 89c

Light weight and cool, with elastic bands at waistlines, medium or long skirts. Some lightly, some a little more heavily boned. Made of strong quality fancy pink and white brocades and novelty fabrics. For slender and average figures. Sizes 20 to 26.

"Marchioness" Corsets $1.79

Suitable for slender and average figures. Made of pink brocade in a graceful model with low bust, long hips and slight curve at waistline. Trimmed with satin ribbon. Sizes 20 to 26.

Redfern Front-Laced Corsets $2.79

Just the right model for average and full figures, one that will emphasize the best outlines of the form. Low bust; medium length skirt and slightly curved waistline. Made of fancy pink material. Sizes 21 to 30.

P. N. Corsets $1.49

A sensible, medium length model for slender figures. Made of fancy pink cloth with low bust and medium length skirt. Sizes 20 to 24.

Rengo Belt Corset $1.79

An excellent model for giving graceful contour to a stout figure. The low bust, long hip line, wide reducing clasp and elastic band across the back of this corset insure good support and comfort. Of strong white coutil. *Illustrated, A.* Sizes 23 to 32.

"Marchioness" Corsets $2.79

A variety of styles. Hip confiners with elastic tops. Sizes 20 to 26. Girdle top, medium low bust models, long or medium length skirts, some with slightly curved waistlines; of discontinued patterns of pink brocades. One *illustrated, B.* Sizes 21 to 30.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St.

A Harvest of Economies

Ripe for Midsummer Reaping

THE August Sale of White needs no introduction to its many thousand patrons of previous seasons. It is a well-known part of the personality of this store. But, a word to its new friends:

This event is the result of a powerful combination of intensive and extensive buying, foresight and insight merchandising, co-operation of manufacturers, and the great cash resources of this store.

These forces have worked together to assemble huge assortments of fresh, clean, new merchandise,—blouses, lingerie, negligees, corsets and infants' wear—to meet all requirements of wear, taste and purse.

To "shop" at other White Sales means to buy at Macy's, because throughout all departments that have contributed their efforts to this Sale, and on all merchandise offered, prices are so low that they will still mean important savings after subjection to rigid tests of comparison with "white" merchandise elsewhere.

The August Sale of White stands alone A fruitful field of savings opportunities.

THRIFT-Encouraging Prices On

NIGHTGOWNS

200 Styles

69c

Good materials, even at this figure. Square neck gowns with Valenciennes lace; round neck styles with laces and embroideries; one *illustrated, A.*

89c *Variety!* Fine and medium weight materials. Some plain with simple casings or stitching; others more elaborate with shirrings, laces, embroideries, scallops, organdie medallions. A dainty square neck Empire gown, *illustrated, B.*

$1.29 *Excellent quality materials.* Straight, yoke and Empire models; many in the comfortable sleeveless style. Hand embroidered carnival stitchery trims gown of pink batiste. Others have insertions of wide and narrow Val. and novelty laces, embroideries, linen lace edgings. Some have pretty rosettes, tucks on the shoulders, bits of cream lace and embroidered designs in reproduction of handwork. A sleeveless gown with parallel insertions of lace, *illustrated, C.*

$1.79 *Every gown at this price* identified with daintiness—unusually fine materials and taste—fully chosen trimmings. Gowns with wide organdie inserts, others with Val. and novelty laces, fine pin tucking, embroideries. Hand carnival stitchery in pastel colorings on otherwise simple gowns. Pink batiste summer nightdresses have shoulder straps of ribbon,—new touches such as colored organdies. Square neck gown with novelty lace and organdie embroidery, *illustrated, D.*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Wild Rose

A Design of Exclusive Distinction in

FRENCH LINGERIE

This exquisite lingerie may be had in trousseau sets, or by the single piece. The design is exclusive with this store.

The pattern consists of large, full blown roses with petals of dainty punch-work, stems and leaves of solid stitches, and edges of cluster scallops and perfect eyelets, embroidered with the inimitable fineness of French needlecraft.

Nightgown	$6.89	Combination	$7.49	Petticoat	$4.89
Envelope Chemise	$3.89	Drawers	$3.89	Corset Cover	$2.89
		Straight Chemise	$2.89		

Lovely French Nightgowns

At Little Prices of Big Interest

Gowns of fine material with eyelets and solid sprays; scalloped edges. $2.89

Gowns with yoke backs and fronts set in with veining; circular sleeves; eyelets. $3.49

Beautiful gowns with solid embroidery on fronts and sleeves to match. $3.89

Nightgowns of pure linen, hand embroidered and trimmed with Irish picot edges; others of fine lingerie materials with dots, eyelets, seed stitching, etc. $4.89

French Drawers—Corset Covers—Chemises

Made of good material that launders splendidly. All hand embroidered with dot and spray patterns, and hand scalloped. Special 94c

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

COMBINATIONS, 56 Kinds

In QUALITY-ECONOMY COMBINATION

89c

Neat ones with plain, good quality embroideries and convent edges; others with zig zag Val. insertions; some with lace and embroidery combined. Combinations with diamond Val. inserts, *illustrated, A.*

$1.29 Waistline and semi-princess styles with fine embroideries, others with inserts of lace or organdie. Shoulder strap models, too, at this price. Empire style with Val. insertions. *Illustrated, B.*

$1.79 All fine and dainty for the Sale of White. Combinations in waistline, princess and semi-princess effects with colored organdie embroideries, insertions of Val. and filet mesh laces, French knots, etc. Princess combination with Val. inserts and motifs. *Illustrated, C.*

$2.24 Combinations of fine texture and tasteful trimming worthy of the trousseau of a summer bride. Elaborate styles with fine gray organdie embroidery, lace edgings in scalloped effects, pointed patterns. Motifs of pretty laces and excellent quality embroideries.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

ENVELOPE CHEMISES

HAVE THEIR PART IN THE SAVINGS

46c

Chemises of sturdy quality nainsook, neatly trimmed with laces and embroideries.

69c

A dainty style of batiste with ribbon top and ribbon shoulder straps, far better than its little price denotes.

89c Step-in Envelopes, cool and comfortable; regular envelopes in straight and Empire effects, in nainsook and batiste. Simple ones with shoulder straps, shirrings, convent edges and casings. Others with tucks, filet mesh laces, dainty embroideries, carnival stitching, French knots, organdie embroideries. Flesh batiste with tops of wash satin or crepe de chine with touches of hand embroidery or latticed ribbon. Empire style with Val. lace, *illustrated, A.*

$1.29 Five pretty styles of step-in envelopes with narrow Val. laces, dainty and fine embroideries in Armenian patterns. Regular styles of envelopes, with shoulder straps of lace or ribbon. These are trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. Many have little cap shield sleeves. Several styles with lace or embroidery at bottoms to match tops. Envelope chemise with broad band of lace and lace shoulder straps, *illustrated, B.*

$1.79 These are unusually fine, from the texture of their materials to the good taste of their fashioning. Some have solid tops of Val. lace, others with lace insertions in bowknot designs. Ribbons, ruffles, shirrings, tailored bows, filet mesh laces, and many varieties of daintiness on all of them. Envelope chemise with Val. lace, organdie embroidery and ribbon, *illustrated, C.*

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Quality BLOUSES by the Thousand

Open New Avenues to Savings With Record Low Prices

79c

Six Styles of plain and woven voiles. Colored striped voiles with corded collars and cuffs; plain voiles with embroidered frills and jabots; others with hemstitching and Val. or filet mesh laces. Woven plaid voile blouses with cross-over collars, as *illustrated, A.* All remarkable at this little figure.

$1.69

Twelve different, dainty styles. All-over embroidered voiles with large oddly shaped collars trimmed with Val. and Venise laces. Voile blouse with tucked bosom, Venice lace trimmed collar and bound buttonholes, *illustrated, B.* Dotted voile blouse with hemstitched flutings and crochet buttons, *illustrated, C.*

$2.59

Blouses of voile, lustre silk or crepe de chine. Lustre silk in one-button style; crepe de chine with hemstitching and bound buttonholes; colored picot edges, etc. High-neck jabot blouse of embroidered voile, *illustrated, D.* Voile blouse with broad pin tucked and lace trimmed jabot, *illustrated, E.*

$3.69

Blouses of superior quality crepe de chine and Georgette crepe. Crepe de chine sport blouses with pockets and bound buttonholes. Others with frills and box pleats. Georgette crepe blouses in high-neck jabot effects with filet mesh lace. Others with insertions of fine Val. lace as *illustrated, F.*

Imported French Blouses, $4.49

A group of white blouses of fine voiles and batistes, entirely hand made and hand embroidered. Hand drawn and hand hemstitched. Dainty frills, large and small collars, turnback cuffs, hand crocheted buttons, etc.

French Blouses of colored voiles and batistes,—flesh, maize, raspberry, gold, Joffre blue. Hand drawn, hand hemstitched; hand bound or loop buttonholes. All have collars and tightly fitting cuffs characteristic of French waists.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Philippine Lingerie

$1.79

1380 Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises.

A remarkably low figure for lingerie so fine in texture and exquisite in workmanship. Every little seam and hem is sewn by hand with tiny stitches. The dainty hand embroidered designs are dots, sprays, floral patterns and tiny punch work clusters. The scallops, fine and even, are in small, large or cluster effects.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Choose From These With Thrift Assurance—

White Petticoats

Petticoats with flounces of plain, solid embroideries, coin dot patterns or eyelet effects; all with underlays. 69c

Petticoats that would merit higher pricing. Some with Val. lace trimmed flounces; others with embroideries, tucks and insertions. Sport skirts of cambric or sateen, scalloped, tucked or hemstitched 89c

Lingerie petticoats trimmed with fine Val. laces and embroideries in reproductions of Madeira patterns. Sateen petticoats with double shadow-proof panels, tucked and hemstitched. $1.29

Wide and narrow insertions and edgings of Val. trim these in a dainty fashion. Others show beautifully hand embroidered flounces. $1.79

Knee-Length Petticoats

39c, 46c, 69c, 94c

A variety to run the range of particular choosing. Good, materials trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

Fifth Floor.

A SALE OF "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE.

Our Vienna brand coffee is a blend of the choicest South American coffees. Our regular price for 1 lb. carton, 38c; this sale, 25 lb. bag, bean only, $5.49; 5 lb. carton, bean only, $1.12; 1 lb. carton, bean, granulated or pulverized, 23c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF TEAS.

We pack every brand of our teas in air-tight cartons, thus insuring absolute sanitation and absence of dust or dirt.

Curio Teas include English Breakfast, Oolong, Mixed, Young Hyson and Japan; our regular price, 48c per lb.; this sale, ½ lb. caddy, $2.14; 1 lb. carton, 44c

"Curio" Ceylon Tea—Compare its quality with Ceylon tea sold elsewhere at 60c lb.; our price, 48c lb.; ½-lb. caddy, $2.24

Pekin Chop Teas—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast; 1-lb. carton, 34c; ½-lb. caddy, $1.64

Macy's Finest Quality Imported Teas—Include Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Young Hyson, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder, Ceylon and Japan; reg. 60c for 1 lb. caddy; this sale, 84c

A Special Sale of "Red Star" Brand Flavoring Extracts, manufactured in our laboratory from choicest materials, absolutely pure; this sale,
Vanilla, 2-oz. bottle, dozen, $2.41; each, 21c
Vanilla, 4-oz. bottle, dozen, $4.57; each, 39c
Lemon, 2-oz. bottle, dozen, $2.04; each, 18c
Lemon, 4-oz. bottle, dozen, $3.91; each, 34c

White Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 66c; 5-lb. bags, 34c

A Special Sale of Ballard's Whole Wheat Graham Flour—Made of pure winter wheat; 5-lb., 12-oz. cartons, 34c

Quaker Oats—Regular 10c carton; this sale, carton, 8c

Samp — Choicest Maryland 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bag, 33c

Robinson's Scotch Oatmeal — Granulated; 2-lb. cans, 42c; 5-lb. cans, 89c

California Dried Lima Beans—2-lb. carton, 44c

Alber's Wheat Flakes—Large white flakes; 1-lb. and 14-oz. cartons; doz., $1.39; each, 14c

A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes, Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti —Made of finest semolina; 97c ea.

"Lily White" Brand Corn Starch —A quality that generally retails at 9c per package; this sale, each, 7c

Wheatlet—A delicious breakfast food; 1-lb. 10-oz. cartons; doz. $1.74; each, 15c

Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt —70-lb. bushel bag, 79c

"Magnolia" Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans, dozen, $1.84; each, 16c

"Lily White" Brand Sliced Smoked Beef—Large jars, 34c; medium jars, 21c

"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup—Absolutely pure; pint bottle, 28c

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"Red Star" Free-Running Table Salt— 2-lb. cartons, 9c

Macy's BREAKFAST COCOA.

Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made of the best cocoa beans; guaranteed absolutely pure; 5-lb. tins, sale, $1.54; ½-lb. tin, this sale, 17c

A Special Sale of Kellogg's Bran (cooked)—Can be served from the package with cream and sugar or mixed with any breakfast cereal; our regular price is 24c a package; this sale, each, 19c

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A Sale of California Tomatoes, "American Beauty" Brand—These are the fanciest California tomatoes packed. Whole tomatoes, No. 2½ cans; Macy's usual price is 22c per can; for this sale, dozen, $2.24; each, 19c

"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes—10-oz. cans, doz., $1.17; each, 10c

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Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 cans, doz., $1.93; each, 17c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn —"Lily White" brand; can, 18c

Cut Refugee String Beans, "Jessamine"—No. 2 can, doz., $2.08; can, 18c

Red Kidney Beans, "Lily White" Brand—Doz., $1.59; can, 14c

Oregon Salmon—Medium Red "Invincible" brand; No. ½ flat can; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

Norwegian Smoked Sardines—In olive oil; ¼ can; dozen, $2.44; each, 21c

Norwegian Fat Herring in Tomato Sauce—"Kipper Club" brand; 9-oz. cans; doz., $2.17; can, 19c

"Lily White" Brand Pork and Beans—Plain and with tomato sauce; whole, tender beans; 2-lb. cans; doz., $3.38; 29c ea.

"Teal" Brand Yellow Cling California Peaches—No. 2½ cans, doz., $2.79; each, 24c

"Carquinez" Brand California Bartlett Pears—No. 2½ can, doz., $2.84; each, 25c

A SPECIAL SALE OF SALT MACKEREL.

Lily White Brand Fancy Fat Shore Mackerel. Perfectly cured, fat fish, 5-lb. pails, containing 5 to 6 fish; this sale, 97c

Red Star Brand Fat Shore Mackerel. Large, fat fish, perfectly cured; 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 5 fish; this sale, 89c

Laundry Soap, Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand—Compare its quality with the highest priced laundry soap on the market; large cakes, each weighing about 15-oz., cases containing 60 cakes, at $3.74; case of 80 cakes, $2.74

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Bestene, the Dirt Cleanser—For cleansing and polishing; doz., 42c; can, 4c

Macy's Square Blue—1-lb. squares, 29c; ½-lb. squares 15c

"Red Star" Brand Pure Borax—½-lb. carton, 46c; lb. carton, 12c

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THE ALLIES TRUST VENIZELOS.

When the worst is said of WINSTON CHURCHILL, it remains to his honor that he was apparently alone among English statesmen in seeing the vital military potentialities for the Allies in the East. To cut off Turkey from the Central Powers was a sound policy. The faulty execution of the Gallipoli enterprise should not make us forget that. The most unfortunate error the Allies made was in not comprehending or thwarting the designs of Bulgaria, even when the Germans were known to be concentrating near the Iron Gates of the Danube. Thousands of troops were fighting in what was known to be a forlorn hope on the Gallipoli Peninsula. They were only a day's sail from Saloniki, whence they could have been dispatched to the relief of Serbia. The cardinal thing to do was to cut off the communication of Turkey and Bulgaria with Germany. The Germans got and kept the Oriental Railroad connection, tapping the food supplies of Asia Minor and furnishing munitions to Turkey and Bulgaria.

Too late to save Serbia, the Allies hoped to help Rumania when she should come into the war. She was forced in by Germany. She was short of ammunition, which she could only get from the Allies. It was not the fault of the Allies that Rumania chose to invade Transylvania. Fighting in an easy chair, you lead the Rumanians rushing south while the Allies move north, cut the Oriental Railroad, and divide the Teutons from their allies.

A long trickle of spilt milk. The most dangerous, crafty ally of the Central Powers, CONSTANTINE, kept on his throne so long by the timidity of the Protecting Powers and the royal trade-union feeling of the Czar, was displaced at last, but his services to his beloved brother-in-law have been inestimable. The growls about the inactivity of the allied troops in the Balkans, their failure to move northward when Rumania entered the war, a sort of ineffectiveness that has marked the expedition, were unjust. They could not dare greatly with a traitor in their rear, an army of Germanized Hellenes waiting to snap a scanty railway connection too long to guard as they advanced. The dethronement of CONSTANTINE, the return of VENIZELOS to the helm of things, gives them a sense of security, although the boy King ALEXANDER shows signs of being a chip of the old block.

Correct as the unrealized theory of the Balkan expedition may have been, its demands upon tonnage have long been felt to be unjustified by the results; and since February this consideration has been doubly important. From Marseilles to Saloniki is a seven-day voyage in a copiously submarined sea. To be sure, the Italians have a route of three or four hours from Bari to Santi Quaranta, and early in the year the short trip from Taranto, in South Italy, to Greece was begun; and Itea, in the Gulf of Corinth, is a point for the landing of allied troops and supplies. But the business is dangerous and cumbrous at the best. The politico-military reasons that prompted the expedition, whose partial recall has long been insisted upon by many critics, are no longer operative. The distance from the bases of supplies was always a serious argument against it.

The Paris conference of the Allied Powers announces the withdrawal "simultaneously and as soon as possible" of the allied troops from Old Greece, Epirus, and Thessaly. Those troops have of late been policemen in Thessaly and Epirus to keep the Royalist banditti from burning the crops. The occupation was a necessary help to the Venizelists. In Athens the King was always plotting. The withdrawal is a recognition of the recovered power of VENIZELOS, who had as many as 60,000 troops in May, and the co-operation of the Greek Army, reorganized and loyalized, may be assumed. A natural step, the restoration of Greece, constitutional Venizelist Greece, has been taken. The Island of Corfu is retained during the war as a military and naval base, without diminution of Greek sovereignty over it. The little triangle of Greek Epirus, opposite Corfu, is to be kept as a provisional measure of security, the district to be administered by a Greek Commissioner in a manner agreed upon by Greece and Italy.

The new Greece and Italy, whose views clash at so many points, are able to agree. That is a good sign. Italy's protectorate over Albania, her occupation of Epirus, have been watched anxiously by the Hellenes.

In South Serbia and Greek Macedonia the Allies will continue to keep the Bulgarians busy. The Germans have occupation enough elsewhere.

If anybody is inclined to grumble at the operations or want of operations of the Anglo-Franco-Greco-Italo-Serb troops on the Balkan front, he ought to remember that, at the least, they have kept, say, half a million men from the eastern or the western front. The liberation of the Balkan peoples is to be achieved by a victory and a peace which, as the Paris Conference declares, will "render impossible a return of criminal aggression such as that wherefor the Central Powers bear the responsibility."

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Until yesterday nothing had been heard of plans to increase our fighting strength in France by the employment of heavy artillery. The contingents of American troops, of whose arrival in France we learn fitfully, are engineers and infantrymen, or else are attached to the signal, supply, and medical departments. In the earlier operations in which our troops are involved they will depend on the artillery of our allies for support. But it was inevitable that the deficiency in our own artillery should be made up. Before the war is ended we must have heavy guns at the front with our own artillerymen to use them. The appropriation of $2,500,000,000 asked for by the War Department for this purpose is not too large. At present we have little or no heavy artillery. Congress for many years turned a deaf ear to all appeals of the various War Secretaries for improvement in this branch of our service. We must begin at the beginning in this branch, as in aviation, but we are ready to begin. This country has the materials, the workmen, and the tools to turn out the largest guns with reasonable speed. Big guns cannot be made very quickly, to be sure, but, as in shipbuilding, the leisurely methods followed in times of peace can be improved upon when the demand is urgent.

Cavalrymen and some of our admirable Coast Artillery will undoubtedly be employed in our artillery army in France. Their places here can be supplied by National Guardsmen and drafted men. The United States is not to be left without a formidable home guard. But experienced soldiers must go to France. Our field artillery is excellent, so far as personnel goes, but it has never been properly equipped. Modern guns for its use can be made more quickly than the heavy siege rifles which are also in the War Department's newly announced program. The appropriation asked for is essential. It should be granted without delay.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

Secretary of Labor WILSON is a good authority on labor, and he has stated that "the standards which have been established by law, or by mutual agreement, or by custom, should not be changed at this time; that where either the employer or the employé has been unable under normal conditions to change the standards to their own liking they should not take advantage of the present abnormal conditions to establish new standards." It is worth while to apply this measure to current events. Copper is a necessity of war, and the copper miners are striking for "six hours and $6." Is that in accord with the understanding of labor? And how does it compare with the procedure of the operators who sold the Government copper so low that it disturbed the wage scale proportioned to the price, and it was necessary to raise the price? In the shipbuilding industry there is an effort to turn open shops into closed shops by strong-arm methods. In Danbury the workers have rejected the proposal of the shops that they should form local unions, and have demanded that they should be allowed to affiliate with national organizations. Might that issue not be postponed to less pressing times?

President WILSON sent to Governor BRUMBAUGH of Pennsylvania a letter to the effect that laws passed for the safeguarding of labor should not be repealed in wartime. Does that apply to measures like the full-crew law, either in Pennsylvania or New York? All the central unions have taken action for the protection of the full-crew laws at the approaching session of the New York Legislature, and Governor BRUMBAUGH'S action has not been announced. The labor of thousands of good men is wasted by these laws. By their suspension for the period of the war, those men would be released to other railway duties, not to idleness, and after the war the question of the standards might be revived. But it is shameful that the railways should be crippled in that manner when the need of labor is so great, and when the railways are making such patriotic exertions.

Yesterday, at Chicago, the switchmen struck for "preference" in employment, as they expressed it, and for the "closed shop," as the managers put it. There is a chance that the traffic of nineteen railways will be hampered at a focal point which has been a trouble breeder on other occasions. These are questions in remote relation to the high cost of living and the difficulties of workmen at this time of advancing prices. With their economic troubles there will be more sympathy than with disputes regarding other conditions of employment. The agreement that standards should not be disturbed during the war was a patriotic one, creditable to both sides, and better observed by one of the parties than the other.

HEALTH AND HEAT THIS YEAR.

In such weather as we have had lately we have been accustomed to hear of rising mortality. This year's sanitary reports are different. In general, we have been told that the season is exceptionally healthful, and in particular there is no infantile paralysis epidemic. Such conditions are seldom accidental. Usually there is a cause, if it could be traced. There are more automobiles in the cities, therefore fewer horses, less manure, fewer flies, and less carriage of filth and disease germs. That is only one of the methods in which a campaign of education is bearing fruit. Also, there is greater care in the cleanliness of food and its preparation. These facts are especially notable in this year of war, for the flies killed more men than bullets in the Boer and Spanish-American wars. We are hearing of the mosquito pests in the cantonments, but they are nuisances rather than disease carriers. The same precautions will protect our Sammies against both flies and mosquitos and keep them fit for their fight for democracy.

It is agreeable to add that these facts are of more than local significance. The Merchants' Association, sponsor for the "swat the fly" movement, has canvassed the United States upon the subject, and has replies from a great number of Governors and health officers, who are unanimous in saying that there are fewer flies and less disease than usual. With one accord they attribute this to the "clean-up" efforts which have been part of the campaign against flying disease carriers. There are several printed pages of this correspondence, which is well adapted to hearten the promoters of an agitation which has not always been appreciated at its real worth.

DARK HOURS AND BRIGHT.

At the Madison Square Garden a few nights ago Mr. JAMES M. BECK, that ardent and eloquent friend of the Allies from the beginning of the war, said:

> In many respects this is the darkest hour of the greatest conflict of history.

Even if this were the darkest hour, there would be no reason for discouragement. Men who were boys in the sixties can remember darkest hours of the civil war when everything seemed to go wrong for the North, when old men, with tears in their eyes, talked excitedly of going to the front. What black hours were lived through in 1864, on the very verge of victory!

And is this the darkest hour of the world's fight for freedom? Is it not rather an hour of brightening, if still distant, hope? Mr. BECK probably had the submarine peril in his mind. It is the last desperate chance of Germany. Its gravity is acknowledged. For the moment, there is a healthful tendency even to overestimate its gravity. The United States has been a little slow and undecided, after the manner of democracies; but it will build ships with the same steadiness and activity with which it is raising a great army. In 1918 its military forces and its immense financial and economic contributions to the Allies will add enormously to their strength. If we are late comers, we come fresh to the fight. Germany has reached and passed her maximum of power. At first the simple German people, fed so long on the futile savageries of the Zeppelins, now apparently abandoned, were told that England was to be starved in four months, in six months. Now "from month to month" England's "economic life and conduct of the war" are to be "impaired" until she can't "oppose the necessity for peace much longer."

Is it England and the Allies, with their unexhausted new American forces of men and material and wealth, or is it Germany, that best can face the test of "month to month"? Time is the irresistible ally on whom the Allies have long counted. Her foreign commerce ruined, her financial condition a temporary postponement of inevitable disaster, the grip of her enemies tightening on her supplies from neutral countries, suffering from bad harvests and acknowledged want, her allies sick of the enterprise into which she has led them, her military prestige waning, her intrigues fruitless, hardly a friendly face left her among the nations—the penumbra already surrounds Germany. Darker hours are to come. The mandarins of militarism, having slain a million of her sons, are not content. They lead her to new sorrows. They pursue their fixed idea to its ultimate ruin.

As to the Russian democracy, its travails and its troubles, its difficulties and dissensions in the first bewildering days of freedom, its struggles to find itself are natural and inevitable. The German propaganda will fall there as it has failed almost everywhere else. The pernicious elements are sporadic. The spirit of the whole nation is sound. The summoning of an Extraordinary National Council is a hopeful sign; it will bring to the support of the Government the immense steadying power of public opinion. When we remember how Russia was sold and betrayed; when we recall swindlers like MANUILOF, traitors like SOUKHOMLINOFF, the Minister of War, the imperial German camarilla, the Czar and Czarina bedevilled by an obscene peasant monk, and compare that Russia, sapped by treachery and corruption, with the new Russia, now nobly led by a great patriot and great man, KERENSKY, the darkest hours of the war are seen to lie behind.

FOOD AND THE WAR.

The present and prospective condition of food supplies on each side is so important in its relation to the war that food evidence appearing from day to day demands consideration. Great Britain was to be driven to starvation and surrender, the Germans said, by submarine piracy, but the British Premier now tells the world that his nation's supply for a year to come is assured. The British Food Controller admits that in March the quantity of breadstuffs on hand was enough for only nine weeks, but adds that now it is certain that the country will begin the new cereal year with stocks sufficient for seven months. Imports must satisfy the demand in the five months emaining, and they will be obtained.

The gratifying improvement is due to economy in consumption and to the promised help from abroad. Undoubtedly he had in mind plans here for increasing our wheat surplus and the stocks available in Canada and Australia. The crop of Spring wheat on both sides of the boundary in North America may fall below recent official estimates, but Canada has carried over a large quantity, and Australia's Prime Minister says that by the end of January that country will have an exportable surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. More than half of it is now on hand, waiting for ships.

Almost every day there is additional proof that Germany's new crops will be small. Reports which have come to our State Department say that the country a few weeks ago lacked 20,000,000 bushels of the quantity of wheat that would be needed before harvest. The people of Eastern Prussia have been officially warned that the deficit exists. Weather conditions which have cut down Germany's crops have reduced those of the northern neutral countries from which she has been receiving a part of her supply. There is no help for her in the surpluses abroad, which will go to the Entente Allies. So far as food is concerned, Germany is weak, and her weakness must increase. But those who fight against her will have what their people and armies need.

TWO CONFERENCES.

We had the vote of the Reichstag last week declaring:

> The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

From Vienna on Monday came the news that German and Austrian representatives are taking the first steps toward the creation of Mitteleuropa. As the cablegram puts it:

> The main object of the conferences at this time is to find out what measures Germany and Austria, with the help of Bulgaria and Turkey, can take to constitute an economic union in opposition to the union of the Entente Allies decided upon at the Paris conference.

Neither the Vienna nor the Paris conference can permanently control commerce. We should prefer a single world conference which should be devoted to principles agreeable to all peoples, rather than to economic unions antagonizing all peoples. No nation can sit in judgment on any other nation's commercial policies and give satisfaction. If compelled to choose between the Vienna and the Paris conference, America would prefer the Paris conference, because it has not two tones in its voice and will not seek commerce by conquest. England has placed its wealth at the service of the world, but its colonies control their own economic destinies. That was the sequel to the misunderstanding between England and the colonies which became the United States. Germany practices in the twentieth century the British economics of the eighteenth. Germany would exploit the world as it exploits its colonies, if it were allowed.

The world was as free for commercial expansion by Germany as by any nation. But Germany demanded, and still demands, political expansion, with tribute from dependencies. That is the only meaning of the Vienna conference. The United States will be sympathetic to such growth as that of its own Western territories, aided by British wealth loaned here. Canada benefited in its turn by the overflow of Western farmers with wealth in their hands. The world was advantaged by such invasions of capital, under protection of local laws, and without a thought of politics. The world has so shrunk in its dimensions under the influence of steam and electricity that greater benefits can result both to living and dying nations by intercommunications in that manner. It would be a reversion to barbarism to allow it to be ruled by the dead hand of feudalism in the German manner. Germany must learn that its Vienna conference is hopeless, and it can learn in only one manner.

ARGENTINA'S COURSE.

She May Be Expected Soon to Take the Same Action as Brazil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The genuine warmth of the reception accorded to the American Naval Squadron by the people and governing authorities of the Argentine Republic should finally set at rest all lingering doubts as to the friendly sentiments of that country toward the United States—doubts which owe their origin, in great part, to an inspired propaganda and to the unconscious encouragement extended by a section of the press and of the public men of the United States to the illusory pretensions to sub-continental supremacy of a neighboring republic.

Every one beyond the sphere of Teutonic influence must applaud the vigorous and proper action of Brazil in ranging herself on the side of the United States and of the other Allies against the enemies of civilization; and the Argentine Government was one of the first to officially express unqualified approval of Brazil's attitude. It is unfortunate, however, that the position of the Argentine Republic in relation to the war has been entirely misrepresented and misunderstood as a result of the policy I have already indicated, and, to some extent, by the institution of invidious comparisons which have tended to place her in a somewhat dubious light in American eyes. But what are the facts?

In the excellent editorial article published in Monday's TIMES under the caption of "Brazil Is Already Active in the War," you very clearly set forth the diplomatic effects of the course pursued by Brazil in dealing with the German outrages upon her national rights and interests, and drew, therefrom, the broad conclusion that, although she has not formally made a declaration of war against Germany, her revocation of neutrality practically places her in the position of a belligerent. Admitting the general accuracy of that assumption, may I be permitted to say that the dignified attitude of Brazil is merely an anticipatory expression of the common feeling of all the liberty-loving nations of South America? The respect of all the republics of the South for the established principles of international law has so far precluded Argentina from greater activity in the war by the severance of diplomatic relations or by a revocation of neutrality in the world struggle against German frightfulness, but when the occasion arises for an outburst of real Argentine sentiment, as it doubtless will when the German Minister at Buenos Aires finds a more convenient opportunity than is available during the visit of the American war ships for the presentation of his Government's reply to the recent Argentine demand, there will be a reverse to the medal.

It would be decidedly unjust, and it is certainly not necessary, to belittle the action of Brazil in order to demonstrate the two facts that the Argentine Republic is directly in line with the other advanced countries which have taken up arms in defense of international freedom and justice; and that her Government has proceeded with perfect diplomatic correctness in the course of conduct followed. It is, nevertheless, desirable to recite briefly the circumstances which have led to the situation that has become the subject of so much misconception in the United States.

When a German submarine sank the Argentine ship Monte Protegido the Government of the republic made an immediate demand upon Germany for compensation and reparation. The reply to that demand was a complete submission by Germany not only as regards the payment of monetary compensation, but also by an unreserved offer to salute the Argentine flag at "the first opportunity." Subsequently two other Argentine ships, the Toro and the Oriana, were sunk by German U-boats, in respect of which the Argentine Republic has not only demanded immediate compensation and reparation, but also an unconditional assurance that no further attacks shall be made upon ships flying the Argentine flag, irrespective of the waters in which they may be found. To the latter demand the Argentine Republic has not yet received a reply, but it may be reasonably assumed that, despite the obvious and natural unwillingness of Germany to further intensify the hostility of the South American countries—and especially that of the Argentine Republic—there will be no such satisfactory or frank response to the request of assurances for the future as will satisfy Argentina or exclude her from the ranks of those who have shut off all present intercourse with Germany. That, in short, is the position as it stands, and Argentine neutrality will be promptly abandoned if Germany's reply does not unequivocally meet the demands of the Argentine national honor and conscience.

The statement of these facts is intended rather to remove false impressions than to constitute a defense of the Argentine Republic. She needs no defense in this direction, but it may be of importance to the United States to sound a significant warning of the danger involved in creating bad feeling between two friendly countries as is being done by the constant holding up of Brazil as "the good example," to the detriment and discredit of a sister republic. Apart from the fact that Argentina is an independent sovereign State, which has always lived up to the highest ideals of international life, her friendship is vital to the best interests of the United States, not alone from an economic point of view, but equally from the standpoint of future world government. Indeed, it cannot well be otherwise, seeing that Argentina is the only other country of the American Continent which enjoys in a marked degree the possession of that combination of elements that has brought such enormous power, prestige, and wealth to the United States—namely, her situation in the temperate zone, her favorable ethnological conditions, and her unlimited natural resources.

LEOPOLD GRAHAME.
New York, July 25, 1917.

Funds Needed to Buy Wool.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York headquarters of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 509 Fifth Avenue, is in great need of money to purchase wool, which they would supply free to the hundreds of women who apply daily to knit for them and who cannot afford to pay for it. Wednesdays are the days set apart for distributing the free wool, and we do not wish to turn people away. The need for the finished articles increases as more of our ships are put in commission. It only takes $5.00 to supply sufficient wool to make a complete outfit for each sailor, consisting of five articles, helmet, scarf, sweater, and socks.

We shall be pleased to receive contributions from $1 up. Send all remittances to the Treasurer of the Comforts Committee, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MRS. HERBERT L. SATTERLEE.
July 25, 1917.

TO THE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL.

Evils of Its Kind of Propaganda Shown In Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that we should not be unmindful of insidious peace propaganda, especially at this time, when affairs are not going as well with the Allies as we could wish. I inclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed in answer to a circular received from the People's Council.

CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH.
New York, July 27, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

People's Council, 2 West Thirteenth Street, New York City.

Dear Sirs: I have received your peace propaganda as embodied in the address of Dr. Magnes of May 30, last.

In my humble opinion any peace propaganda at this time when we have just been forced into a war to vindicate outraged rights would be so ill-timed as to be unpatriotic.

Let us trust our Government now charged with the war to make peace at the proper time.

Our immediate grounds for war are the murder of our citizens and the destruction of our property on the high seas and an insolent and persistent disregard of our rights.

Our declared war aims are the righting of these wrongs and the making of this world safe against the assaults of autocracy upon the free institutions we created in the world and value above life itself.

The deplorable results of efforts such as yours are laid open to view at this very moment in another country.

In Russia your pacifists have demoralized the army and the people and have put in peril the liberties just won from the Russian autocracy.

But that is not all.

This mischievous work of your prototypes in Russia has added new perils to our own rights and liberties from which nothing can save us unless we are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with our steadfast allies in England, France, Italy, and Belgium in waging this defensive war to a successful conclusion.

Most assuredly none but the pro-Germans among your associates can be proud of the achievements of your fellow-pacifists in Russia. Truly yours,

CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH.

The Reichstag Peace Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a pacific and interesting letter on "The Reichstag Peace Vote," July 25, Professor Campbell welches heavily on the verb "profess. He speaks of the smashing victory believed necessary by "most professing patriots," and of the sort of peace "which we profess to desire." Is he distinguishing brands of patriotism? For ourselves we know but two, and are inclined to recognize but one. There are those patriots who have stood openly for their country from the beginning of this war, always affirming that the good name of their country would be forever blackened if it did not join in the fight against the Huns. And there are those numerous patriots who, so recently and so loudly, have begun to profess their patriotism—those who were so virtuously neutral and so conspicuously silent during the many months of insult which Germany heaped on this, one hesitates to say their, country from the day of the Lusitania massacre to the discovery of the Zimmermann plot. If Professor Campbell refers to this brand of patriots he argues with sound logic when he says: "Why should our country not reply in some fairly conciliatory fashion?" But our country has been more conciliatory already than any other ever was; conciliatory to the point of non-resistance in the face of repeated murder; through two and a half years always turning the other cheek. Then why should we, at last goaded beyond the bounds of a most notorious pacifism, and but just joined to the noble company of those nations which keep their treaties and believe in the rights of small peoples, begin to be conciliatory toward Germans and Turks? A. B.
Boston, Mass., July 27, 1917.

To Speed Mobilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has come to my knowledge that some of the regular army officers stationed at Governors Island, and whose duties connected with the mustering in of the National Guard necessitate many visits each day to each part in Manhattan where armories are stationed, could have their work greatly accelerated if automobiles were placed at their disposal.

I am told that the Government has no automobiles for this purpose, and as most of the officers cannot afford to hire them, could you not suggest in your columns that patriotic citizens offer to the Commandant of Governors Island the use of their machines for officers in the discharge of their duties? As many machines are idle during the greater part of the day, I am sure that a generous response will follow the appeal, and that the work of preparation will be hastened.

HENRY BACON.
New York, July 27, 1917.

THE HARVESTS.

Our eyes were holden, so we did not see
The glowing beauty of the ripening fields,
Immersed in books and marts, in fashion's laws,
We went our way, purblind and thoughtless, dull;
But when dread Hunger threatened all the world
We waked, and now the millions on the trains,
The throngs who tour the highways in their cars,
All they who speed across the land, gaze rapt
On fields, on orchards, as the fairest sight
Descendants of the gardener Adam see.
The scales have fallen from the blindest eyes;
The farmer is the hero of the day;
The "bumpkin," "clod," the jest of idle wits,
Is now transfigured. His wide fields of grain
Are fairer than the richest roses' bower;
His growing grain is now a sight for gods;
His grass is carpet for a paradise.
He treads his fruitful acres like a lord;
His reaper's music is a heav'nly tune;
His steeds that march to till between the rows
Are battling in the kinder, nobler war;
His pastured kine make pictures of delight.
The drill in fields is like the soldier's task;
The farmer's pluck is as the warrior brave;
The wondrous seeds are miracle to all.
The nation looks, spellbound, upon the scene—
The countless fields, the growing grain, strong men,
The sturdy beasts, the fruits—and feels the thrill
Of man's world-old and bravest fight for bread,
The ancient strife with hunger. Pride and joy
We feel that now the barns again are full,
The presses burst with grapes, the bins all teem,
The fruit trees bend their heavy-laden boughs,
And we and all the world may eat and live.

CALVIN DILL WILSON.

BULGARIA'S SUPPORT OF BERLIN'S PLANS.

All Parties, Including the Socialists, Solidly Behind Czar Ferdinand and the German Program.

By VOYSLAV M. YOVANOVITCH,
Professor in the University of Belgrade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excellent leading article "What Bulgaria Wants," which you published in your issue of July 23, needs neither contradiction nor the slightest correction. It is a real pleasure for us Serbians (who, having been condemned during twelve centuries to be Bulgaria's neighbors, and who must know them,) to observe that America from the very beginning of the war is not going to repeat the blunder our European allies paid so dearly for, after having disregarded our warnings. It is a matter of common knowledge to those (unfortunately not numerous) who have closely studied the political situation in the Balkans during the last four years that Bulgaria, as you say justly, "by means of the alliance with Germany and Austria, hopes or has hoped to be the chief power economically and politically in the Balkans."

In spite of the eloquence of your article I believe, therefore, that there will be a certain amount of interest in supplementing it with some details not so much for your information as for that portion of American public opinion which is still inclined to believe in the possibility of a separate peace with the Bulgarian nation, which they imagine to be an innocent victim of their foreign King and of their bad Government, who enticed them into the war against their will.

1. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers in October, 1915. Her resolution to attack Serbia was not a hasty resolution made in an excess of excitement which she may later repent. Her resolution was being deliberately planned during fifteen months prior to her entrance into the war. Indeed, Bulgaria's crime was premeditated.

2. It is not exactly true that Bulgaria attacked Serbia solely with the aim to "liberate" their "brethren" in Macedonia. Their ultimate aim was the crushing of Serbia as a whole and the establishing of a powerful Bulgarian Czardom which would rule "between three seas." During Bulgaria's neutrality Serbia had proved her goodwill by offering to settle amicably with her all pending questions, having, in April, 1915, on advice from France, Russia, and Great Britain, consented to give up to Bulgaria a large part of Serbian Macedonia, even Monastir. The Government of Sofia refused to discuss the Serbian overtures.

3. From the beginning of the war until today the Bulgarian Parliament sat regularly. It voted all war credits asked by the Government. All political parties, without exception, orthodox Socialists included, voted their confidence in Radoslavoff.

4. The Bulgarian Socialists have been, and still are, in the direct service of the Government of "Czar" Ferdinand. Their delegates for the Stockholm conference before leaving Bulgaria received instructions from the Ministers. The Sofia paper, Balkanska Poshta, announced in its issue of April 25 that "Yanko Sakazoff, leader of the Socialist Party, had conferred for two hours with the Prime Minister, Radoslavoff, before he left for Stockholm." The same paper on the 8th of May published a statement to the effect that "the Prime Minister, M. Radoslavoff, and the Minister for Education, M. Pesheff, had yesterday an interview at the Sofia railroad station with the second group of representatives of Bulgarian socialism who left for Stockholm."

5. With regard to the relations between the Bulgarian Governmental Socialists and their friends in Berlin, may I be allowed to quote from Narod, (the official organ of the Bulgarian Socialist Party,) a telegram from Berlin published in its issue of May 12 announcing the arrival in that town of the Bulgarian delegation on their journey to Stockholm:

> Our delegation had in the Reichstag Building two meetings with the Central Committee of the German Socialist-Democratic Party. Afterward we had a meeting with the fraction of Independent Socialists, discussing the program of the Stockholm Congress, and especially the Balkan question. Bulgarian delegates have presented their viewpoint, which was accepted with approval.

And the Narod adds this commentary:

> For us Bulgarian Socialists it is highly important that the point of view of our delegation has been approved by our Berlin comrades.

Of course there is no more mystery for anybody, and a mistake is impossible. The whole of Bulgaria is actually at war against us, the Allies; her King and her army, her Ministers and her Parliament, her fourteen political parties, and her Socialists, too. They are on the German side, all of them, not only because they believed and believe the victory will be a German one, but also, and chiefly, because their criminal ambitions have a deep root in their national character and their national education. There is only one way to rid them, "the Prussians of the Balkans," of their ambition and make them no more dangerous for the world's peace, namely, to beat them in the field.

VOYSLAV M. YOVANOVITCH.
Washington, July 25, 1917.

AUSTRIA'S WAR AIMS.

The Premier's Statement Found Hard to Accept.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging by the varied war aims outlined sometimes in the Reichsrat, sometimes in the official press, Austrian Ministers appear to be cudgeling their brains to hit upon war aims which bear, at least, a semblance of plausability, if not of sincerity.

The latest effort, defined by the Premier, Dr. von Seydler, shows a remarkable lack of both these qualities. He piously announces that "Parliament would work for the aim for which Austria is fighting; namely, the unassailable, sacred right of the people to decide for themselves their internal destiny." One might be tempted to ask why Austria finds it necessary to fight in order to carry out so noble a policy, a policy which, incidentally, is sustained by the Entente Allies. And why, when Croats, Slovenes, Czechs, and Slovaks claim this sacred right, are they charged with treason, then hanged or imprisoned?

The Premier then states that "all peoples of Austria were united externally and internally by a common tie, by love of the dynasty and the uniformity of all vital interests." The so-called love of dynasty was vividly illustrated at Sarajevo. In London the Croats and Slovenes who had escaped from the influence of that beloved dynasty, while parading to a monster demonstration held as a protest against Austrian rule, carried large placards with pictures representing the Kaiser, the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Bulgaria, and the Emperor of Austria. Above was the inscription "Hang all four." The uniformity of vital interests is not exactly confirmed by the appeals of the Croats, Slovenes, Czechs, and Slovaks to be liberated from Austrian rule. To aid in their deliverance 100,000 Austrian soldiers who had surrendered themselves to the Russians have joined these latter to fight against Austria. From every part of the world Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are rallying to the Serbian colors at Saloniki.

Further, Dr. von Seydler refers to "the problem of carrying out reforms that would enable these nationalities to live together harmoniously, demonstrating that in Austria there was no oppressed people, no desire for oppression, and that the right of self-government would be assured to every nationality within the State, so that enemy countries would be deprived of a pretext for interfering in Austrian affairs." What is Austria's solution of the problem? What is Austria's conception of oppression? There are in Austrian prisons 30,000 Slavs who had expressed or were accused of expressing their desire for self-government. Thousands have been hanged for the same offense. The majority of Slav deputies are in prison, those at liberty are not permitted to speak in Parliament. Does not this constitute oppression? Does not this warrant an interference in Austrian affairs by the Allies, who have pledged liberty to the world?

Austria has at no time been united and can never be. Resting on a shaky foundation and constructed of the most diverse elements, the Austrian Empire has so far been held together by a police and military scaffolding. The momentary removal of this scaffolding would mean the immediate collapse of the Austrian Empire.

WALTER H. BLAKER.
New York, July 26, 1917.

A Family Needing Help.

For three years Donald R. made his family live in a hut and forced his wife to do heavy farm work, act as a carpenter and stone mason in building their home. Then, when the home was built and the poor woman thought that at last she would get some pleasure out of life, he sold the house, and just what has become of the money the courts have never been able to determine. Things came to such a pass that finally Mrs. R. was forced to place three older boys in institutions and support the other two remaining little fellows as best she could alone. After two years of complicated court proceedings, wretched ill-health, and misery, the Charity Organization Society is backing up the mother's effort to make a real home for her boys. To accomplish this $15 a month at least is needed to supplement the mother's earnings. Gifts for the R's should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

LONG ISLAND SERVICE.

The City's Claim on the Railroad for Better Connections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article, "Dual Subway Traffic in Queens," as published in this morning's TIMES, is certainly a very strong article and expresses the situation both forcibly and correctly.

I have been a regular rider on the Long Island Railroad for forty years, and the situation today on the Brooklyn-Jamaica route is the worst in point of efficiency and service that the railroad company has ever furnished during that whole time, and the unfortunate thing is there is no prospect that this service will be improved, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Peters, President of the road, testified a few days ago before the Public Service Commission that it was possible to increase both the efficiency and improve the service by abandoning the schedule time table and substituting for it a headway service.

At the same hearing Mr. County, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, testified that the Long Island Railroad is part of the Pennsylvania system; he also testified that the route from New Jersey into Manhattan via Hudson Tubes is also part of the Pennsylvania system.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the service from nearby points in New Jersey into Manhattan via Hudson Tubes is far better and much cheaper than the service furnished by the Pennsylvania road from Long Island.

Mr. Peters further testified that it was perfectly possible to put on the Manhattan-Jamaica route additional trains which could be operated in connection with the dual subway system, and his reason for not doing this, as given by him, was that the Long Island Railroad was a trunk line and they did not care to and would not go into the local business.

When the Atlantic Avenue improvement on the Brooklyn-Jamaica route was authorized, the city paid as its part of said improvement a sum well over $1,000,000, and when the city entered into an agreement with the Long Island Railroad for the elimination of grade crossings and change of route on the Manhattan-Jamaica route, the city paid the railroad company as its share $575,000. In addition to these large sums of money the city has given to the railroad company valuable franchise rights for which the railroad company pays nothing.

In view of the importance of this matter and the further fact that the railroad company has admitted through its officials that the service over both of these routes could be materially improved, it does seem as though the city was entitled to have the benefit of every possible advantage in the way of efficient and improved service on the part of the Long Island Railroad Company, and it is to be hoped that the hearings now being held before the Public Service Commission may result in an order or orders from the commission directing the railroad to improve the service over these two routes in every possible way.

As matter of fact, it would not be asking too much of the Long Island Railroad if the Public Service Commission could in some way persuade or compel the Long Island Railroad to run through trains into Manhattan over the dual subway system by completing the physical connection at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and by making a physical connection on the Manhattan-Jamaica route either at Woodside or Long Island City, both of which are practicable and possible.

If the Long Island Railroad Company is going to insist upon its policy of running its road as a trunk line for the benefit very largely of those who live beyond the city limits on Long Island, then the Long Island Railroad should return to the city the sums of money with interest which it has received from the city toward making the improvements on these two routes, so that the city could use the money for the benefit of the people who live in the city by extending the dual subway system, where such extensions are most needed.

R. W. HIGBIE.
New York, July 25, 1917.

A BLIND SOLDIER FINDS USEFUL WORK

A V. C. Hero of the Somme Begins Life Anew with a Poultry Farm.

HAPPY IN PAYING HIS WAY

Fund for Blinded Soldiers Cites His Case to Show What Can Be Done for the War's Victims.

London, July 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was the noise of the fowls that attracted my attention to him. A clean-cut, athletic, good-looking chap, he stood in the midst of them in a wire-fenced inclosure with a rake under his arm, whistling cheerily. Now and then he interrupted his tune and "chuck-chuck-cnucked" at the birds as he plunged his bare arm into a canvas bag and scattered the feed about him. Now and then he stopped to laugh as one more venturesome and more impatient than the rest flew up to his hand and fluttered back among the greedy flock that were cackling, squabbling, and pecking at one another with strident cries as frantically they darted about—many scores of them—and quarreled over the manna that fell so bountifully on every side.

"Na poo!" he announced finally, and moved toward the gate on which I was leaning watching the scene with languid interest. He flung his empty bag over his arm and came toward me, filling his pipe and "shooing" his feathered friends as they scattered before him and followed him, cackling for more, after the manner of their insatiable kind. Stopping for a moment to apply a match to the tobacco, he opened the gate, closed it behind him carefully—and walked right into me where I had drawn aside to let him pass.

A flush of red deepened the bronze of his face, and spread over his neck down to his nail-baited chest, and he brought up short, standing stiffly, heels together, shoulders squared, and groping with both hands.

His action had been so sudden, so unexpected, that I had uttered a little cry, half of astonishment and half of indignation, before I realized from his confusion and outstretched hands that he was blind.

He recovered from his embarrassment on the instant, as one accustomed to such encounters, and smiled pleasantly again as he said apologetically:

"Excuse me, ma'am, my mistake. I'm awfully sorry. It was very careless of me."

His mistake!

He broke in upon the apology that I, in turn, had begun to stammer.

"Don't mention it, ma'am," he said. "I ought to have heard you coming. I take it you are a stranger. Everybody round here knows me and sidesteps."

"Oh, you are Sergeant Major Tomlinson," I said.

"Yes, ma'am. At your service," he answered simply.

Everybody, even visitors, in the vicinity of the Buckinghamshire village knew of Sergeant Major Tomlinson, for he was the lion of the countryside for miles around. The particular exploit, one of many, which had won for him the Victoria Cross was common history—his wife, who was prouder of him than anybody else, had seen to that. Tomlinson himself could never be induced to talk of it.

It is an unwritten code among the British soldiery, rigidly observed, never to discuss such things on pain of the ridicule and contempt of their comrades. But it was a matter of record that his battalion in the great push on the Somme, having been reduced to a scant company by a machine gun nest in Devil's Wood, had finally cleared it with a bayonet charge only to find that in the ebb and flow of the battle they had been cut off. Not a commissioned officer had been left, and Tomlinson, rallying the survivors, many of whom were wounded, had held out for seven days against terrible odds and exhaustion from lack of food and water, and taken fearful toll of the enemy, until the tide had turned again and a sea of khaki had swept in upon and around them. Tomlinson, who three days before had been wounded in the head by a sniper's bullet, and then collapsed and when the stretcher bearers appeared upon the scene his fellow-heroes learned to their amazement that he was blind. The bullet had cut the optic nerve of the right eye and the other eye had become affected in sympathy. How, with their first-aid bandages swathed around his head, could they have known? He had never said a word about it but, suffering himself the torments of inferno, had continued to keep up the spirits of his men and direct the defense.

Looking at him now, I could hardly believe he was blind. His eyes were the calm gray eyes of the English, and they seemed to gaze full upon me. At first glance no one would have suspected that they were sightless, especially as the illusion was heightened by his firmness of step and sureness of movement.

I told him that I belonged to the A. B. P. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and won his interest incontinently. Again the red flush suffused his face, deeply bronzed by long soldiering in India and in the trenches of France, and it took on an expression of animation that seemed to transform it.

"Do you, though? By Jove, that's fine!" he said, warmly. "Your American people are splendid, and I have often wished that I could thank somebody for what your society has done for me—for us. Won't you come over to the house and meet my wife, and have a cup of tea? She's a great little woman, and will be delighted to see you."

I declined. "Tell me about yourself," I requested. "I mean how our fund has helped you."

"Well, I happen to know that I was one of those who benefited from the £10,000 your fund sent to help the work of the British Section. They told us about it in the home. And to your Americans, who gave so generously, could only see what they have done for our blinded Tommies they would feel happy to the end of their days, as I hope they will in all, case. God bless them, whoever they are and wherever they may be.

"There isn't much to tell. When it dawned on me that my sight was gone for good I figured that there was only one thing left for me to do—finish what the Huns had begun. The most cheerful of my visions of the future was a picture of myself standing limply at a street corner with a little dog and a tin cup, and my gorge rose at that. The kind souls who look after us chaps soon proved to me, however, that I was good for something better. I had been in the army ever since I was old enough to enlist, and being a city man—my folks live in London—I had always dreamed of a little home in the country when I retired from the service. To cut it short, I married a girl of this place whom I had been courting before the war, and here I am, a poultry farmer, and doing fairly well. They taught me how to do it at the home, and your American money helped to set me up. I started with eleven hens which gave me about fifty eggs a week. Now there are nearly three hundred, and I look after them all myself. I manage the incubators, clean out the runs, mix the feed, and fatten the chickens for market. Of course, there are some things I can't do, but then my wife helps me and sees for me. And aside from raising the poultry, which naturally doesn't occupy all my time, I make a little money mending shoes, something else they taught me at the home.

"I'm not badly off, all things considered. I can still do a man's work and make my way, and I am happy in my home. For the rest—what's the use of worrying; it never was worth while,' as the song says."

A wistful smile betrayed that, nevertheless, there were many things for which his soul was hungry, for which it would hunger in vain forever. But it died out as a thought occurred to him that concerned me very nearly.

"There are an awful number of men blinded in this war," he said. "There are the high explosives which shatter everything about you into deadly splinters and blow sand and dirt into your face with the force of a bullet in every grain. And there's the gas the Huns send us which burns your eyes out and the flame throwers which sear them out yards away. And the snipers—they get many victims, too; they are perpetually on the lookout for heads appearing above the trench parapets. Now that America, thank God, is taking her place in the firing line, you will have many of your poor fellows on your hands in the same pickle I was in and your A. B. P. B. will have all its work cut out."

He bade me a cheery good evening and started off with the assured tread of one who knew his way perfectly, using his rake as a staff.

MRS. R. VALENTINE WEBSTER,
Secretary of the A. B. P. B. Headquarters, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

INDEPENDENTS GIVE WAR RELIEF COSTS

Secretary of Allied Council Shows Highest Overhead Charge to be 12 3-10%.

FIGURES FOR NINE BODIES

Accounting for About 60 Others Not Yet Made—Working Agreement with Red Cross Is Expected.

In response to requests that he furnish accounting of the administration expenditures of independent war relief charities, John Moffat, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, yesterday submitted figures for nine of the organizations, showing 12 3-10 per cent. to be the maximum overhead charge of any of the societies. One of the organizations reported that its expenses were guaranteed and that all of the money went to relief. The other eight reported from 1 to 5 per cent. as their ratio of cost of maintenance.

The record of heaviest expense was reported for the National Allied Relief Committee, of which Mr. Moffat, in addition to his other affiliations, is Vice Chairman. Charles W. Eliot is its Honorary President and James A. Blair, Jr., of Blair & Co., its Treasurer. There has been a great deal of curiosity since the agitation began for co-ordinating war charities as to how much of the money contributed actually went to the purposes intended, and it was to satisfy this curiosity, as well as to meet the charge that a disproportionate share of the receipts went for salaries, office rent, &c., that Mr. Moffat made known the figures. There are said to be more than seventy independent war relief organizations in the Federal Council, but ne furnished the statistics for only nine because, he explained, these were some of the societies he had actually helped to start, and with which he was still closely identified.

Here are Mr. Moffat's figures:

NATIONAL ALLIED RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$1,073,110.63
Actually paid over for war relief	$529,442.58	
Expenses	134,307.22	
Cash balance on hand	109,360.83	
		$1,073,110.63

Cost of money raised, 12 3-10 cts. per dollar.

COMMITTEE OF MERCY.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$2,085,064.55
Actually paid over for relief	$1,921,148.10	
Expenses	144,266.89	
Underwriting & accounts receivable	1,925.57	
Cash balance on hand	17,723.99	
		$2,085,064.55

Cost of money raised, 6 9-10 cts. per dollar.

LE BIEN-ET DU BLESSE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$40,208.55
Actually paid over for relief	$36,144.81	
Expenses	1,383.50	
Underwriting investment	1,000.00	
Cash balance on hand	1,768.24	
		$40,208.55

Cost of money raised, 3 cts. on the dollar.

FRENCH HEROES FUND.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$180,720.62
Actually paid out for war relief	$136,108.99	
Expenses	5,611.93	
Cash balance on hand	38,999.70	
		$180,720.62

Cost of money raised 3 cents on the dollar.

CHARITIES QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Amount raised		$27,489.16
Paid over for war relief	$22,500.00	
Expenses	553.86	
Underwriting	1,000.00	
Balance cash	3,435.30	
		$27,489.16

Cost of money raised 2 cents on the dollar.

WAR BABIES CRADLE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$11,722.98
Actually paid out for war relief	$6,359.85	
Balance on hand	5,363.13	
		$11,722.98

Cost of money nothing, expenses being paid by private contribution.

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$50,141.74
Actually paid out for relief	$42,431.23	
Expenses	2,624.91	
Underwriting	1,000.00	
Cash balance on hand	4,085.60	
		50,141.74

Cost of raising money, 5 cents on the dollar.

BELGIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$42,014.1o
Actually paid over for relief	$34,500.00	
Expenses	2,375.69	
Cash balance on hand	6,038.46	
		42,014.15

Cost of raising money, 5½ cents per dollar.

HOSPITAL UNDER THREE FLAGS.
Condition July 21, 1917.

Total raised		$16,491.07
Actually paid over for relief	$11,904.25	
Expenses	105.14	
Balance cash on hand	4,483.68	
		16,491.07

Cost of raising money, less than 1 cent on the dollar.

Mr. Moffat announced yesterday that the Federal Council of Allied War Charities had received an offer of the use of two sailing ships for transporting relief supplies to Europe, but that he did not think it would be necessary to accept.

"With the Red Cross displaying such an extremely helpful spirit," he said, "I am sure some way will be found for making the shipments through that organization. We have agreed with Judge Lovett and Clyde Pratt, in charge of the War Relief Clearing House, to arrange a list of necessary relief supplies which the Red Cross will accept for shipment. We also are anxious to send only what is necessary."

Mr. Moffat added that this list would be ready tomorrow. In the meantime Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Red Cross Co-operation Committee, will hold a conference with Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, on some of the problems that have arisen in the course of the negotiations with the independents.

RED CROSS NEEDS DRIVERS.

Call Is Made for Volunteers Beyond Military Age.

A call for volunteers beyond military age, to serve with the Red Cross in France as motor truck drivers, helpers, and mechanics, was issued yesterday by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, in charge of the Red Cross mission in France, through the headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the organization in the Metropolitan Tower. Major Grayson announced that twenty drivers, twenty helpers and ten expert machanics were needed.

"The mechanics needed include master carpenters, body builders, painters, machinists and electricians—two each," A. W. Staub, Director of the Atlantic Division said. "The trucks for which drivers are sought are of two-ton capacity, and will be used in the rapid transfer of Red Cross supplies from seaports to their destination, a service made necessary by the congested condition of the railroads in France.

"Volunteers beyond military age have been asked for this service to work without compensation, and we are hopeful that employers of motor drivers and the other expert help required, will contribute the services of such men, paying their salaries while in Red Cross service. The Red Cross will pay the transportation and living expenses of such men while abroad."

The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross reported yesterday that surgical dressings and hospital garments valued at more than $500,000 and weighing more than 100,000 pounds, had been shipped last month to Europe. The Atlantic Division embraces all Red Cross chapters, branches and auxiliaries in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Three hundred committees representing the trades and professions are being organized by Edgar J. Marston, Chairman of the Special Fund and Membership Committee of the New York County Chapter, forty-two publishers and a large number of individuals have contributed current books and magazines for the American soldiers at the front.

A NEW WAR SONG.

Dr. Sprague Inspired to Write by President's Message.

"Liberty, Democracy, and Freedom," a war song recently dedicated to President Wilson by its author, Dr. William P. Sprague, is set to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," and the words are:

Stand by "Dear Old Glory," boys! in mercy unfurled,
To curb the selfish autocrats and outlaws of the world.
America has spoken, and the tyrant shall be buried
Down from his throne by the People!
CHORUS.
Hurrah! Hurrah! our honor is our might!
To war! To war! we'll vindicate the right,
And bring to stricken nations, now crushed in servile plight,
Liberty, Democracy and Freedom!

We'll fight for freedom of mankind on land and on the sea!
We'll give our fortunes with our lives for Peace with Liberty!
We'll keep the struggle on till dawns the day all nations shall be free,
Ruled by their Democratic People!
(Chorus.)

Stand by President Wilson, boys! we know his sterling worth—
The noble message he has sent is cheered around the earth;
The "League of Honor of the World" will soon be given birth—
The "Brotherhood of Man" looks up to Wilson! (Chorus.)

Trust in President Wilson, boys, his head and heart are true—
He'd give his life a thousand times for our Red, White, and Blue!
He loves the stuff that's in his men and all good Germans, too—
Trust him—he loves all the People!

The song was inspired by the President's war message of April 2.

Floating Hospital Needs Funds.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild is sailing every day with over 1,000 sick babies and their mothers, and at the Seaside Hospital the wards are crowded. Some of the babies are desperately ill, others are in bad condition because of lack of proper food, and all need the Guild's care. Contributions will be appreciated, and checks can be drawn to the order of Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 103 Park Avenue, New York.

Vetoes Suspension of Full Crew Law.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 28.—Governor Brumbaugh at 4 o'clock today announced that he had vetoed the bill to suspend operation of the full crew law during the present war and for one month thereafter.

ESTABLISHED 1857

R. SIMPSON & CO.,
143 West 42d St., NEAR BWAY.
Broadway, Corner 67th St.
Loans of Any Amount on Pledges of Personal Property.

We have a large assortment of Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, &c., at prices which will satisfy careful purchasers.

PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Protecting Paige Buyers

It is, and always has been, Paige policy to protect and conserve the interests of Paige buyers.

Contracts for large quantities of materials, entered into months ago, have enabled the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company to scale its present list prices so that in no instance has the increase exceeded $100. But when the present supply of materials is exhausted, there must inevitably be a readjustment of prices.

Paige prices are never fixed arbitrarily. The buyer is always permitted to share in the benefits resulting from foresight and good business judgment.

But price has never been the determining factor in the buyer's selection of a Paige car. He will continue to select the Paige independent of price figures.

The Paige wins the preference always because of mechanical excellence, beauty and supreme quality.

Stratford "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$1595 f. o. b. Detroit
Fairfield "Six-46" 7-passenger	-	$1450 f. o. b. Detroit
Linwood "Six-39" 5-passenger	-	$1260 f. o. b. Detroit
Brooklands "Six-51" 4-passenger	-	$1795 f. o. b. Detroit
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger		$1260 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-39" 5-passenger	-	$1875 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$2400 f. o. b. Detroit
Town Car "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$2850 f. o. b. Detroit
Limousine "Six-51" 7-passenger	-	$2850 f. o. b. Detroit

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan
PAIGE-DETROIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Inc.
1886 Broadway Phone Columbus 6720

The L. A. D. Motors Corporation, 1491 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bronx Motor Car Co., 550 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 524 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Liberty Bonds will be accepted at their face value

Special Notice

The **FIAT** Motor Sales Co., now located at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, is discontinuing the sales agency of FIAT motor cars in the Metropolitan district and is offering the following new and reconstructed FIAT cars for immediate sale and delivery:

New Cars

One Model 55, 55 H. P. Brewster Limousine Brougham.
One Model 55, 55 H. P. Holbrook Special Landaulet.
One Model 55, 55 H. P. Factory Limousine.

Reconstructed Cars

Two Model 55, 55 H. P. Touring Cars.
One Model 55, 55 H. P. Limousine.
Three Model 54, 35 H. P. Touring Cars.
One 20 H. P. Cabriolet.
One Model 56, 50 H. P. Touring Car.

Every reconstructed car has all modern up-to-date equipment and will be sold with a new car guarantee.

FIAT MOTOR SALES COMPANY
Broadway at 57th Street
Phone 6445 Columbus

Why Take a Chance?

Don't buy a USED CAR of some "Second Hand Dealer" whose financial and moral responsibility is limited to an investment of a few hundred dollars in rent, when you can deal with one of the largest companies in the world whose guarantee is as good as a U. S. Government Bond.

Country Club 1917 Model

1915-16-17 MODELS

Touring Cars and Roadsters

1916 COUPES

Other Makes—All in Good Mechanical Condition

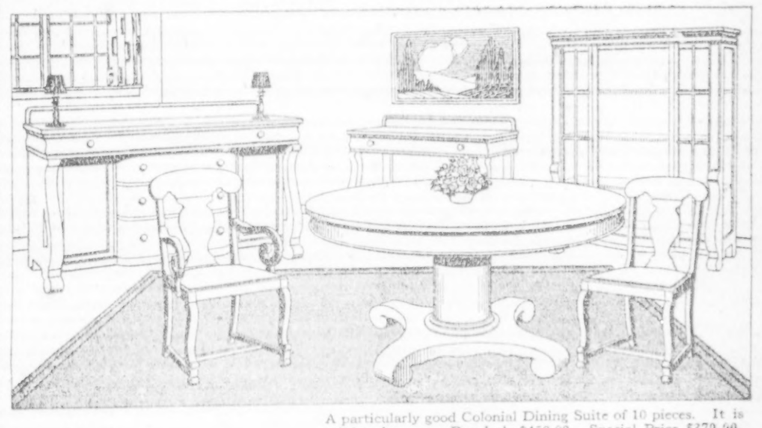
GUARANTEED

Time Payment Plan

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th Street, New York City.

At 50th St. Subway Entrance. Telephone Columbus 9400.

Hathaway

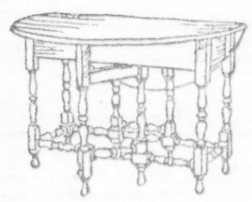


A particularly good Colonial Dining Suite of 10 pieces. It is solid mahogany. Regularly $450.00. Special Price $370.00.

August--a Month of Exceptional Prices

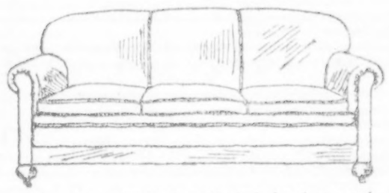
VERY likely you have seen Hathaway Furniture in the smarter apartments of New York and in the more attractive country homes near by. But have you become acquainted with Hathaway Furniture at first hand? This is an invitation to see it for yourself—to see it in the favorable circumstances of our August Sale.

And we use the word Sale advisedly. It is an occasion when we frankly give all our suites and single pieces lower markings than we did in July or than we shall in September. But the style of them, the quality of their workmanship and materials, is not lowered. Every piece is as well designed and well made as the Hathaway Furniture which you may have seen in some friend's Park Avenue apartment or country home in Garden City or Scarsdale.



A very interesting Gateleg Table of solid mahogany with a 42-inch top. Regularly $35.00. Special Price $28.50.

This solid mahogany armchair of authentic lines is a very attractive offer. Regularly $19.00. Special Price $14.50.



A luxurious davenport, particularly handsome and comfortable; 78 inches long. Regularly $87.50. Special Price $70.00.

This Governor Winthrop Desk of mahogany, regularly $82.00, is a remarkable value at $67.50.

Just a Few of the Many Typical Offerings:

YOU may want to refurnish a whole house at this time, or you may want only a piece or two of exceptionally good furniture. In any case, the examples shown here are merely typical, but the prices will give you a real conception of the extraordinary values which will prevail through the coming month. Among the many special offerings are:

FOR THE BED ROOM

Suite of nine pieces, in decorated antique maple. Regularly $740.00. Special at $550.00.

Solid mahogany suite, of four pieces, Colonial. Regularly $310. Special at $215.00.

Ivory enamel suite, four pieces. Regularly $325.00. Special at $160.00.

American walnut suite, four pieces. Regularly $208.00. Special at $155.00.

Jacobean oak suite, four pieces. Regularly $140.00. Special at $98.00.

FOR THE DINING ROOM

Mahogany suite of nine pieces, gold decorations. Regularly $785. Special at $425.00.

William and Mary mahogany suite, ten pieces. Regularly $565. Special at $390.00.

Decorated blue enamel suite, ten pieces. Regularly $390.00. Special at $195.00.

American walnut breakfast room suite, inlaid decorations, ten pieces. Regularly $285.00. Special at $197.00.

FOR THE LIVING ROOM

Chippendale mahogany library table. Regularly $38.00. Special at $26.50.

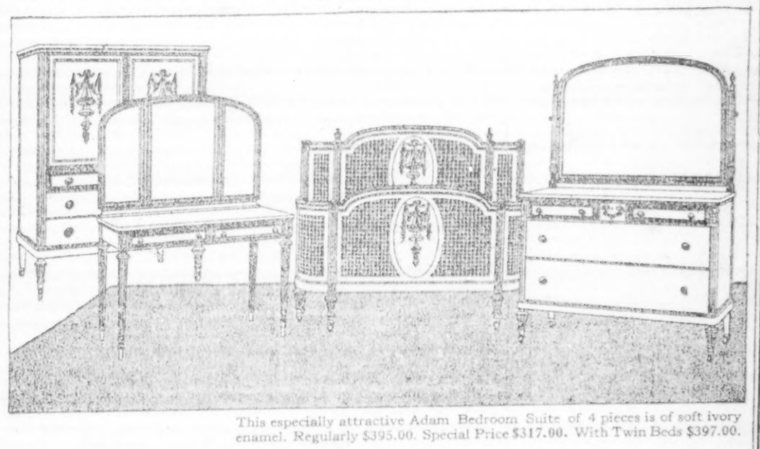
Colonial mahogany davenport. Regularly $125.00. Special at $75.00.

Upholstered davenport. Regularly $78.00. Special at $50.00.

Large upholstered arm chair. Regularly $42.00. Special at $25.00.

Arm chair upholstered in tapestry. Regularly $55.00. Special at $36.50.

Day beds in mahogany and enamel, from $17.50 to $85.00.



This especially attractive Adam Bedroom Suite of 4 pieces is of soft ivory enamel. Regularly $395.00. Special Price $317.00. With Twin Beds $397.00.

Purchases made now will be held for later delivery if you prefer.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York

IMMENSE FIELDS REMAIN FOR PETROLEUM DRILL

Statistician of One of the Companies Says Report That World Supply Is Near Exhaustion Is Without Foundation.

Petroleum with its product gasoline has grown so important to the needs of modern civilization that a world without it seems to the man of today a world out of joint. Petroleum first meant light; now it means in addition transportation, and on a vast scale, for there are now in use in the United States alone 4,000,000 gasoline-driven motor vehicles.

There have been predictions of late that in thirty years the world's production of petroleum would be on the heavy decline, if not approaching an end. This opinion is not held by Glen B. Winship, statistician of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation. He thinks the greatest period of oil production is yet to come. In making this assertion at this time, however, he does not mean to be understood as going contrary to the recent warning to motorists against the wasteful use of gasoline, but in speaking of the world outlook of the oil industry independent of the war situation and the immediate needs arising from it.

"In this country alone there are millions of acres which have never seen a drilling outfit and in many other countries the fields have scarcely been scratched," says Mr. Winship in a statement recently prepared by him on "World's Supply of Petroleum." "Imagine, if you can, a well spouting 100,000 barrels of oil within twenty-four hours—or 4,200,000 gallons! In Mexico there is more than one well capable of producing that quantity, but because of limited transportation facilities these giant gushers are being held in check. It was estimated recently that Mexico's production could be increased ten times without drilling another well—merely by permitting the wells already drilled to flow to their full capacity.

"Mexican oil, it is true, does not rank in quality with the average American product, but Mexico's possibilities in this respect have not yet been gauged. It should be remembered that in parts of our own country petroleum of low grade is produced. Had this grade been the first developed, the pessimist would have said that high gravity oil would not be found.

"Experts who have examined seepage oil found in Costa Rica held out promise of large stores of a higher quality of crude than Mexico has yet produced. That little country itself may succeed in shocking the pessimists into a modification of their prophecies as to petroleum exhaustion. The Costa Rican Government recently granted a concession covering 9,000,000 acres of prospective oil lands. A complete geological survey of this great tract is now being made and active drilling may soon be started. Possibly the geologists who made partial reports regarding Costa Rica were mistaken in their conclusions. It may be that petroleum will not be found there in commercial quantities. On the other hand, the output may prove tremendous, especially since the Government's action assured systematic and thorough development.

"In several South American countries numerous evidences of oil hold out attractive inducements to the prospector, or wild-catter. In a few localities actual development work has been in progress for several years and production is increasing. What the future may have in store for South America no one can now estimate. Nor is it possible to calculate with assurance the future production of Europe or Asia. Possibly in another century knowledge of the oil industry may have so increased as to warrant some serious attempt to make such estimates, but at present the most painstaking calculations must appear to the practical man as little short of ridiculous.

"One may wonder what excuse there may be for advancing prices of petroleum if there can be no serious question as to the supply of crude. Ordinarily one would say that the relation between supply and demand must eventually determine the price of any given product, but in this case particularly it would be more accurate to say that prices must eventually be controlled by the relation between available supply and demand. You might, for instance, have a production of 250,000 barrels daily in Mexico, but if you did not have the facilities for taking it to market it would be of little value either to you or to the world.

"Early in the current year, the Healdton field of Oklahoma was producing daily about 22,000 barrels more oil than it sold, and in Butler County, Kan., gasoline was

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Turns Weak After Selling Up 13 to 18 Points on Active Deliveries.

Although a renewal of October buying caused early strength in the cotton market yesterday, it was unable to entirely counteract the effects of bearish weather and crop condition reports, and, after the market had sold up 13 to 18 points on active deliveries, it turned weak and at one time in the last hour was 4 to 6 points under the previous day's closing figures. The market finally rallied a little, and the close was steady in tone, with August contracts 7 points net lower, and other positions unchanged to 9 points higher.

The opening was steady and 1 to 11 points higher. Covering orders were in evidence after Friday's active selling movement, traders evening up for the week-end, and there was also some buying for Liverpool and wire house account. This gave the market quite a little steadiness in connection with the purchases of October contracts, but the South turned seller, which was taken to mean that crop conditions there were quite satisfactory, also on the reaction which followed October dropped from 23.05 to 23.15.

Among the crop influences were two private reports, one of which made condition 71.9 and the other 72. The only tended to strengthen the be that the coming Government report would show a material increase over last month, and to some extent restricted outside buying in the last hour. Reports covering Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida and Missouri published in a trade paper here show crop improvement and the plant strong and healthy, although small, with the season two to four weeks late. Insect damage was reported to be very light, and the fields were well cultivated, with no scarcity of labor. The Eastern belt had clear weather again with the exception of rains on the South Atlantic coast, and it was also clear in the Southwest.

The opinion among traders familiar with growing conditions in the South was that occasional showers, with seasonable temperatures, would bring the best results in the next few weeks. The crop has passed through one critical month with an actual improvement in condition, but bulls pointed out that it was facing equally important period, and that the crop's ability to withstand a dry, hot spell might be put to the test, although it approached the month with the soil in excellent condition, as the Eastern belt, after recent extended rains.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Aug....			24.71 bid		24.78
Sept....	24.03	24.13	24.03	24.11	24.17
Oct....	23.59	23.78	23.57	23.75	23.80
Nov....			23.70	23.72	23.63
Dec....	23.65	23.74	23.57	23.66	23.61
Jan....	23.58	23.72	23.56	23.62	23.61
Mar....	23.68	23.76	23.62	23.68	23.64
May....	23.85	23.85	23.75	23.79 bid	23.79

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged at 25.20 for middling uplands. Other spot quotations were as follows: Galveston, 25.50c; New Orleans, 25c; Savannah, 25c; Augusta, 24.38c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.35c.

The following figures, from The Financial Chronicle, show the statistical position of cotton, in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts....	40,474	41,665	30,429
Since Aug. 1....	6,884,501	6,844,027	7,134,191
Port stocks....	2,230,053	2,189,579	2,697,871
Interior receipts	24,524	28,489	25,871
Since Aug. 1....	8,012,435	7,987,911	6,852,595
Int. shipments.	51,251	62,749	41,152
Interior stocks..	382,845	429,372	356,517
Amount brought into sight	97,998	98,902	109,850
Since Aug. 1....	12,790,313	12,685,314	12,549,006
Northern spinners' takings..	22,684	33,208	21,240
Since Aug. 1....	3,012,169	2,980,485	3,162,195
Southern consumption	91,000	81,000	77,000
Since Aug. 1....	4,527,000	4,436,000	3,991,000
Exports to Gt. Britain	17,776	24,310	52,722
Since Aug. 1....	2,637,479	2,606,891	2,838,141
Exp. to France	1,508	21,772	28,311
Since Aug. 1....	987,240	988,429	910,879
Exports to Continent	12,715	19,816	50,675
Since Aug. 1....	1,832,871	1,799,815	2,237,158
Total wk.'s exports	31,819	65,898	131,078
Total exp. since Aug. 1	5,457,587	5,385,125	5,984,175
World's visible supply	851,929	2,968,854	3,278,900
Of which Am....	1,550,929	1,967,854	2,174,900
Liverpool stks..	287,000	279,000	616,000
Cont. stocks....	277,000	288,000	486,000
U. K. stocks....	57,788	53,322	118,714
N. Orleans stks.	171,483	181,702	122,408
On ship, awaiting clearance.	71,836	54,684	70,847

Advices from Fall River noted one of the quietest weeks since last January, sales aggregating 60,000 pieces, including 20,000 spots, while curtailment amounted to 80,000.

Broker Accused by Wife Exonerated

Arthert Sacky, a broker living at Ridgewood, N. J., who was arrested on Monday charged with suspicion of larceny, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court on the ground that the District Attorney had failed to make out a case. The complainant was Mrs. Lillian Sacky, the defendant's wife, who alleged that Sacky had misappropriated the proceeds of the sale of a piece of property belonging to her. Investigation disclosed that Sacky had accounted for the money and returned it to his wife.

WASHINGTON SHRINE PLEA.

Briton Sees Sulgrave Manor as an Anglo-American Friendship Bond.

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee, has received from H. S. Perris, a member of the London Committee and Secretary of the Board of Governors of Sulgrave Manor, the Northamptonshire home of the Washington family, an appeal for funds to aid in the restoration of the interior of the house and the laying out of the grounds. The Board of Governors, which has recently purchased the manor, and of which the American Ambassador in London is the head, includes among its members some of the most distinguished men of England and America, and Mr. Perris writes that despite the war enough money has been found to make the external fabric of the house safe and waterproof and to provide quarters for the caretaker and his wife. But the bulk of the work is still to be done.

"What is the use, some reader may ask, of troubling the public with an appeal like this at such a time?" writes Mr. Perris. "My friends, I have lived during these last two and a half years some thousands of miles nearer to the war zone than you have. I am not likely for a single moment to be forgetful of its incredible horrors, its far-reaching miseries, its absorbing claims upon our attention, our sympathies, and our beneficence. But I want you for a moment to think of some of the less obvious spiritual claims, the more neglected duties, the less-regarded opportunities which these great times are laying upon us. Amid the resounding clash of warlike effort I want to rescue from oblivion and help forward to accomplishment an objective which the teaching of the great war has made, in my belief, even more sacred and imperative than the hundred years of peace had made it, namely, the bringing into a closer and more sympathetic and intimate accord of the British and American peoples. This great end may be furthered in many ways, it is true, but none of them ought to be allowed to become neglected and weed-grown. In days like these, when the yearning after true international friendship and its worth are being revealed as never before against the lurid background of war.

"That we British and American peoples have natural and deep ties which ought to bind them more closely together than almost any other peoples. But this sacred work must never again be left to the hazard of occasional and sentimental, while, as we have seen, the architects of war are devoting untold labors and incredible sums of money to the propaganda of hate and international mischief-making. British-American friendship must be organized and its foundations made secure. Men and women of good-will, if they desire it, must work for it, plan for it, pay for it—and think it well worth the utmost payment and toil that they can contribute.

"You are presenting us, in Old England, with a monument of your heroic President, Abraham Lincoln, and our Government has given a fine site for it adjoining Parliament Abbey and not far from the Houses of Parliament. Untold millions of Londoners as they pass by it will remember with pride the ties that bind them to their cousins and spiritual kinsmen in the great American republic.

"You here in England have purchased the historic home of the Washingtons at Sulgrave, with its memories dating back to Reformation times.

"We want you to help us now, to make of it a shrine of Anglo-American friendship—a meeting place for those who desire to serve this holy cause—a centre whence shall radiate, through many future years, our highest desires and prayers for the building of a world better than that we see around us today. And when its restoration is complete we hope to welcome on this historic ground successive generations of American pilgrims and to receive in our keeping the dreams and visions of a better ordered society of nations."

WOMAN NEAR DEATH IN FIRE.

Firemen Carry Her Down Ladder with Floors Blazing Under Her.

Fire destroyed the home of Chester E. Clark yesterday at Cobra Avenue and the Richmond Turnpike, New Brighton, S. I., resulting in a loss of $10,000. A few minutes before noon Mrs. Mark Prescott, a daughter of Mr. Clark, and Mrs. Chester Clark, Jr., saw a blaze in the kitchen on the ground floor. They went to the home of Mrs. William V. Roose and telephoned to Fire Headquarters. Mrs. William Henderson, another daughter of Mr. Clark, was ill and in bed on the third floor. When the first firemen arrived the entire lower part of the house was afire. Mrs. Henderson had got to a window, had been overcome by smoke, and her arms could be seen stretched over the sill. When two firemen brought her down a ladder a physician restored her to consciousness.

The house was on the highest elevation of a long hill, which the water pressure could not reach. A second and third alarms brought more pumping engines, but the fire by that time had got beyond control.

MORALE AND MORALS ONE.

Secretary Daniels Tells of Cleaning Newport for Naval Reserve.

The policy of the Navy and War Departments with respect to the morals of sailors and soldiers, and an account of what has been done to protect the young men of the Naval Reserve stationed at Newport, are set forth by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an article to appear in the forthcoming number of Association Men, the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Secretary Daniels pays a tribute to the mothers of soldiers and sailors, saying that no sacrifices in war are "so heroic, so unselfish, so terrible" as theirs. By this he emphasizes the obligation of the military authorities to protect the sons in every possible way, adding that such protection is also in the interest of the country, both for a successful war and for citizenship after the war. "Morale and morals in the long run are synonomous," says the Secretary.

After thus laying down the theory of the Army and Navy Departments, Secretary Daniels takes Newport as an example of the danger to which the youths in service may be exposed and what has been and will be done to remove this danger.

"So far, indeed," writes Mr. Daniels, "as the openness of vice is concerned, Newport was somewhat complacent. Into this careless, thoughtless Summer resort were suddenly placed some thousands of young men, fresh from their homes, free from all restraints they had known. It never seemed to occur to the authorities that there was any additional responsibility placed upon them other than to see that the boys had a good time. So long as there were no drunken brawls in the streets, no public scandals, they apparently felt that they had done their whole duty to the youths of the nation, and that to make any change in the regular order of things was a matter for the Young Men's Christian Association and the ministers, but not at all for the police.

"This apparently, in the eyes of the local authorities, ought to have settled the matter. It is not, however, my idea of the navy's responsibility, or of the country's responsibility toward these young men. There has been established a new order of things at Newport that will remain so long as the navy remains there."

Mr. Daniels concludes with the statement that vigorous measures would be taken against those selling liquor to men in uniform.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, The Times gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, registered, 1918	95½	95½	2s, coupon, 1936, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	94½	95½	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '64, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday.
6s	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100¼
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102½	102
4½s	Nov., 1963	101¾	102½	102¼
4½s	Mar., 1960	101¾	102½	102¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102½	102½
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102½	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99½		99¾
4½s	April, 1958	99½	99¾	99¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	98
4s	Mar., 1904	97½	98	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	97½	98	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1960	97½	98	97¼
4s	May, 1959	93½	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1958	93½	94½	94
4s	May, 1957	93½	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1956	93½	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1955	85	88	95

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power pf	20	22	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Amer. Elec. Pow. pf	70	74	Miss. River Power	11¾	12¼
Am. Gas & Electric	110	113	Miss. River Power pf	82	87½
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	98	99	No. Ohio Utilities	73	75
Am. Light & Trac.	73	78	No. Ohio Elec. pf	73	78
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	14
Am. Power & Light	66	68	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	60	62
Am. Power & Light pf	90	93	Northern States Power	90½	92
Am. Pub. Utilities	50	55	Northern States P. pf.	90½	95
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68	Northern Texas Electric	50	51
Am. W. W. & Elec.	7¾	8½	Northern Texas Elec. pf.	76	81
Am. W. W. & L. 1st 6s	69	71	Pacific Gas & Electric	53	45
Am. W. W. & E. partic	29	25	Pacific Gas & Elec.	34½	35½
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	13	Pacific Gas & E. 6% pf.	97	100
Carolina Power & Light	37	39	Pine Bluff Co.	97	100
Carolina P. & L. pf.	77	80	Pine Bluff Sound Traction	17	22
Cities Service	274	277	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	65	70
Cities Service pf.	83	86	Republic Ry. & Light	39	41
Cities Service new	29	29½	Republic Ry. & Light pf.	87	88
Colorado Gas	20	20½	Southern Cal. Edison	87	88
Colorado Power pf.	88	91	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	10	11
Commonwealth P. & L. pf.	92	94	Standard Gas & Electric	10	11
Consolidated Gas	97	97	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	95¾	96¾
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97	Tampa Electric	122	127
Dayton Power & L. pf.	97	98	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	80	82½
Duluth Edison Electric	57	60	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	80	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	85	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	95
Electric R. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	70	80½
Electric Bond & Share	66	67	United Gas Improve	80	80½
El Paso Electric	102	106	United Light & Rys.	40	42
El Paso Electric pf.	94	97	United Light & Rys pf.	87	88
Empire Dist. Elec.	91	94	United Light & Pow.	18	18
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	12	14	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	64	69
Fed. Light & Trac.	47	52	Western Power	54	56
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	87	90	Western Power pf.	54	58
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	210	West. Penn. P. pf.	88	90
Gen. Gas & Elec. A	40	42	Wisconsin Edison	45	46
Interstate Electric	58	60	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	90	100
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95			

Bonds.	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am. W. W. & E. cal. 5s	69	72	Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	88½	92
Appa. Power 5s, 1953	78	82	Nat. Securities	43	58
Appa. Power 5s, 1941	95	98	Nat. Securities, incomes	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	90	94	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	84	87
Cincinnati Gas & Elec.	99	101	N. O. Ry. & L. 5s	80	85½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	85	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	95½
Commonwealth Power	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. 5s	93½	95
Con. Gas, 1st 5s, '43	97	100	Ohio Public Serv. 5s	100½	102
Con. Gas, 1st 5s, '45	97	99	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Con. Gas, 1st 5s, '61	95	96	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s	74	80
Con. River P. 5s, 1957	95	99	Portland Gas & Coke 5s	90	101
Cum. Co. Pow. & L. 1st 5s			Portland Trac. notes	88	
Cum. Co. 5s, 1942	94	96	Standard Gas & Elec. 6s		
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	102½	1935	90	94
Dallas Power & Light 5s	92	94	Stand. Gas & El. 1st 5s, '45	94	96
Denver Gas & El. con. 5s	87	91	Tri. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Detroit City 1st 5s	97	101	Twin States Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1953	55	62
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	Un. Light & Pow. 6s, '42	85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99½	100	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1952	85	90
Fed. Light & Traction	87	91	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1944	87	89
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	Utah Sec. 6s	99	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '61	93	96	W. Texas Util. 5s, 1925	96	98
Kan. City Pub. Serv. 5s	91	93	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	90	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	89	95	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	93	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1945	90	95	West. P. P. 1st 5s, 1924	81	86
Middle West Ut. 5s	95	99	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87
Mun. & S. R. & L. 5s	90½	100			
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	77	79			
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '29	85	90			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The volume of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the short session of two hours was on a particularly good scale in the case of United States Steel common. More than 22,000 shares of that stock were dealt in. It was one of the leaders in the upward movement of prices which occurred in the first hour, but the usual week-end realizing carried it off toward the close. It sold as high as 124. The dealings were well distributed, with commission houses handling a broad business in odd lots.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Allis-Chal	29	29	29	100 Mexican Pet.	95¾	95¾	95¾
50 Am. Can	48¾	48¾	48¾	10 Miami Cop.	40¾	40¾	40¾
120 Am. C. & F.	76¾	76¾	76¾	30 Mid. Steel	55½	55½	55½
50 Am. Linsd'.	27½	27	27½	50 Mo. Pacific	31½	31½	31½
500 Am. Locomo.	73¾	72¾	72¾	80 Nat. Biscuit	45¾	44¾	45¾
300 Am. S. & R.	105¾	103¾	105¾	10 N. Y. N. H. & H.	36	36	36
50 Am. Sugar	121¾	121¾	121¾	50 Ohio G. Gas	36	36	36
210 Am. Copper	77¾	77¾	77¾	170 Reading	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 Am. T. & T.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100 Rep. I. & S.	91¾	91	91
2,540 Baldwin L.	74¾	73¾	74¾	100 Sinclair Oil	42¾	42¾	42¾
100 Balt. & Ohio	70	70	70	10 South. Pac.	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,870 Beth. (Cl. B.	52¾	52¾	52¾	30 South. Ry.	27	26½	26¾
350 Cent. Leath.	88¾	87	88¾	780 Studebaker	54¾	53¾	54¾
10 Ches. & Ohio	60¾	60¾	60¾	20 Tob. Prod	65¾	65¾	65¾
400 C. M. & St. P.	70¾	69¾	69¾	50 Union Pac.	120¾	120¾	120¾
100 C. R. I. & P.	21¾	21¾	21¾	620 U. S. Ind. A.	104¾	103½	103¾
120 Corn Prod.	35¾	35	35¾	150 U. S. Rubber	62¾	62	62
150 Cuba C. S.	39¾	39¾	39¾	2,290 U. S. Steel	124	122¾	123¾
100 Distil. Sec.	27¾	27¾	27¾	100 Utah Cop.	104¾	103¾	104¾
10 Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	100 West. Elec.	48¾	48	48
550 Gen. Motors	113½	112¾	113	750 Willys-Over	31½	30½	31¾
50 Int. Nick. Can.	33¾	33¾	33¾	MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.			
50 Inter. Copper	55	55¾	55¾	700 Atlanta	10¾	10¼	10½
150 Int. Mer. M.	29	29	29	300 Gold'd Con.	.53	.53	.53
750 Int. M. M. pf	88¾	87¾	87¾	500 Gt. Bend	.03	.03	.03
10 Ken. Copper	32¾	32¾	32¾	1,000 Mass. Gas	5.50	5.50	5.50
80 Lack. Steel	91¾	91¾	91¾	400 Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45
20 Max. Motor	34	34	34	200 Ton. Ext	2.25	2.25	2.25

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,300 †Aetna Expl.	3¾	3¾	3¾	100 †Prud. Plet.	7½	7½	7½
200 †Air Reduc.	83	83	83	100 †Rep. M. T.	67	67	67
800 Am.Writ.Pa.	3¼	3	3¼	100 Smith & T.			
200 Brit.-Am. T.				Trans. of	10¼	10¼	10¼
500 †Brown Shoe	18¾	18¾	18¾	500 †Stand. Alloy	3	3	3
5,000 †Car.L. & P.	4¾	4¼	4¾	500 Submar. Boat			
1,000 Carwen Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾	V. t. ctfs.	29	29	29
100 Char. Iron of				1,600 †Un.Eng.Found.	4¼	4¼	4¼
Am.	6½	6½	6½	400 Un. Sship.	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000 Curtiss Aero.	54½	51¾	54¼	1,900 †Un. Motors.	23¼	22¾	23¼
500 Emer. Phon.	7¼	7¼	7¼	100 †U. S. Aero.	6¾	6¾	6¾
200 Fed. Hea. Ins.	23	22¾	23	1,000 †U.S.Light	2½	2½	2½
100 †Lake Tor. Ir.	7	7	7	10,000 †Wright-Mar.			
1,000 †Maxim Mu.	2	2	2	Aircraft	15¾	14¾	15¾
200 N. A. P. & P.	4¾	4¾	4¾	400 †Zinc Conc.	2¾	2¾	2¾

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

5,000 †Allen Oil	.02	.02	.02
2,000 †Bar. O. & G.	1¾	1¾	2
400 †B. O. & G., (a. pros.)	½	½	½
5,000 †B.-W. Oil, (a. pros.)	20	19	20
350 †Con. M. Oil, (a. pros.)	48	48	48
200 †C. O. & G. Co.	13	12¾	13
200 †C. & Co. (o. ref.) ctfs.	13	12¾	13
2,100 Cumb. Pet.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000 †Elk B. Pet.	11¾	11¾	11¾
4,500 †E. O. & G., (a. pros.)	½	½	½
2,500 †Fam. Pe. Cp.	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 †Federal Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
10,000 Ken'a Oil, (a. pros.)	½	½	½
800 Key'e Con	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,400 †K.-Wyo. Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,000 †Do pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,500 †Lost C. Oil	.01	.01	.01
1,200 †Mer. O. Cp.	85½	87½	85
1,000 Met. Pet'm.	19¾	19¾	19¾
10,000 ††Midwest O.	.90	.86	.87
15,000 †Ohio Fuel	.10	.09	.10
600 †Midwest R.	117	172	173
200 N. O. & R.	5½	5½	5½
1,500 †N. Y.-O. O.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000 N. W. Oil	.82	.59	.61
10,000 †Okla. Oil	7½	7	7½
4,000 Ok. P. & R.	8¾	8¾	8¾
10,000 †Do rights			
5,000 †Ok. Oil	28	28	28
700 Osage-H. O.	9	9	9
1,700 †Pan'a Pe.	40	39	40
5,250 †Penn-Ok. O.	5¾	5¼	5¾
200 †Sap. O. & R.	11¾	11¾	11¾
4,800 Seq. O. & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾
13,000 †Tux. S. O.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000 †Tux. O.	1¾	1¾	1¾
600 †Victoria Oil, new stock	8¾	8¼	8¾
1,500 †West. S. P.	½	½	½

MINING STOCKS.

800 Acma C. B.	2¼	2	2
500 Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	....	....	....
2,500 †Al. Std. C.	85	84	85
1,000 †Alta. Con.	9½	9¼	9½
1,500 †Alta.-Corn. (a. pros.)	....	....	....
2,500 Big Con. Cop.	2	1¾	2
200 †Cobalee Cop. (a. pros.)	....	....	....
17,000 †Bos. & Mon.	72	67	72
3,500 †Caledonia	64	6	6
4,500 †Cal. & Jer.	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,700 Canada Cop.	2	1¾	1¾
2,000 Con. Ariz.	....	....	....
2,000 Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000 Con. Cop. Min.	⅞	8¾	8¾
400 †Con. H'stead	6	6	6
1,200 †Denbigh M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
600 Dundee-Ariz.	....	....	....
30,000 †Emma Con.	1½	1½	1½
600 †Gold. Con.	55	54	55
1,000 †Greenm. M.	½	½	½
500 †Hecla Min.	8¾	8¼	8¾
500 Hud.B.Z.M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500 †Jerome Ver. (a. pros.)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800 †Jumbo Ext.	26	26	26
600 †Jum.M.of N. M. (a pros.)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000 Louis. Cons.	1	1	1

BONDS.

$6,000 †Beth Steel 5s 2-yr. notes			100¾
$1,000 Inter. Electric 6s notes			100

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ††Unlisted.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	9		10	
Do pf.	50	55	50	55
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	⅝		⅝	
Am. Stores	84	87	84	86½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motor	8¾		8¾	
Do pf.				
Tob.				
Bond Bearer	18	18¼	18	18½
But. Judson	60	65	60	65
Do pf.	1		1	
Carbon Steel	92	98	93	98
Central Fdy.	32	35	32	35
Cent. Fdy. pf.	45	52	45	52
Cent. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾		8¾	
Chev. M. Co.	93	95	93	95
Cities Service	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾
Cosden & Co.	90	80	80	80
Curtiss A. pf.	95	100	95	100
Dayton Mot.	122	127	122	127
Electric Gun				
Free'r N. new	47	50	45¾	45
Do pf. new	4¼	6¼	4¼	5¼
Hall Sig. pf.	13	20	15	20
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf.	97	97	97	97
Howe Sound	31	31	27	31
Inter. Rubber	10¾	11¾	10¾	11¾
I. A. & F.	27½		27½	
Int. Cor.	1		1	
Do pf.	1		1	
Do 1st pf.	1½		1½	
Key. T. & R.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Do pf.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Kresge	97	102	97	102
L. T. R. 1st pf.	7½	8½	7½	8½
L. Val. C. St.	50	75	50	75
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Man. Transit.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Do pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Martin Arms	97	102	60	100
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	10	12	8	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Ship.	41	45	41	45
Ohio C. Gas	57	59	57	59
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Reo Motor pf	93	95	93	95
Smith (A. O.)	84	85	84	85
Do pf.	94	95	94	95
Studebaker pf.	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼
Submarine	82	85	82	85

Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Ask.
St. J. Lead	20	24	20	24
Stand. Motors	11	11½	11	11½
Strom. Carb.	26	30	26	30
Todd Shipyards	81	84	81	84
Triangle Film	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
United Z. S.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL WORLD

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Turns Weak After Selling Up 13 to 18 Points on Active Deliveries.

Although a renewal of October buying caused early strength in the cotton market yesterday, it was unable to entirely counteract the effects of bearish weather and crop condition reports, and, after the market had sold up 13 to 18 points on active deliveries, it turned weak and at one time in the last hour was 4 to 6 points under the previous day's closing figures. The market finally rallied a little, and the close was steady in tone, with August contracts 7 points net lower, and other positions unchanged to 9 points higher.

The opening was steady and 1 to 11 points higher. Covering orders were in evidence after Friday's active selling movement, traders evening up for the week-end, and there was also some buying for Liverpool and wire house account. This gave the market quite a little steadiness in connection with the purchases of October contracts, but the South turned seller, which was taken to mean that crop conditions there were quite satisfactory, and on the reaction which followed October dropped from 23.98 to 23.15.

Among the crop influences were two private reports, one of which made condition 71.9 and the other 72. These only tended to strengthen the belief that the coming Government report would show a material increase over last month, and to some extent restricted outside buying in the last hour. Reports covering Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, and Missouri published in a trade paper here show crop improvement and the plant strong and healthy, although small, with the season two to four weeks late. Insect damage was reported to be very light, and the fields were well cultivated, with no scarcity of labor. The Eastern belt had clear weather again and the excellent conditions in the South Atlantic Coast and it was also clear in the SouthWest.

The opinion among traders familiar with growing conditions is that South Texas has ideal moisture powers, with seasonable temperatures, will produce the best results in the next few weeks. The crop has passed through one critical month with an actual improvement in the condition, and it is confidently believed that it will face another equally as important period, and that the crop's ability to withstand a dry, hot spell might be put to the test, although it approached the month with the soil in excellent condition, especially the Eastern belt, after recent extended rains.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Aug....				24.71	24.78
Sept....	24.03	24.13	24.03	24.06 bid	23.97
Oct....	23.80	23.98	23.75	23.83@23.85	23.80
Nov....				23.78@23.82	23.74
Dec....				23.78@23.82	23.74
Jan....	23.65	23.74	23.57	23.70@23.72	23.61
Jan....	23.55	23.63	23.46	23.56@23.58	23.52
Mar....	23.68	23.78	23.62	23.69@23.71	23.64
May....	23.85	23.95	23.75	23.79@23.81	23.76

The local market for spot cotton was generally unchanged at 25.20 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.50c; New Orleans, 25c; Savannah, 25c; Augusta, 24.38c; Memphis, 24.50c; Houston, 25.35c.

The following figures from The Financial Chronicle give the statistical position of cotton, in bales:

	Aut Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts...	40,474	41,666	39,494
Since Aug. 1...	6,844,027	6,844,027	7,154,101
Port stocks ...	602,129	639,076	522,873
Interior receipts	24,524	28,489	25,871
Since Aug. 1...	8,012,473	7,987,949	6,662,505
Int. stocks....	48,503	42,746	51,125
Interior stocks.	382,649	429,372	356,017
Amount brought into sight ...	97,998	96,952	109,530
Since Aug. 1...	12,790,313	12,688,814	12,546,096
Northern spinners' takings.	22,884	33,208	21,240
Since Aug. 1...	3,012,169	2,989,485	3,162,195
Southern consumption ...	91,000	81,000	77,000
Since Aug. 1...	4,527,000	4,236,000	3,991,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,726	24,316	52,722
Since Aug. 1...	2,657,479	2,640,851	2,826,741
Exp. to France	2,000	2,000	5,000
Since Aug. 1...	987,246	980,429	910,876
Exports to Continent	12,715	19,816	50,675
Since Aug. 1...	1,852,871	1,760,815	2,217,158
Total wkly. exports	31,819	65,898	131,078
Total exp. since Aug. 1...	5,497,587	5,380,135	5,984,175
Week's visible supply	851,929	2,868,824	3,278,900
Of which Am..	1,550,929	1,987,554	2,174,900
Liverpool stks.	407,000	476,000	450,000
Cent. stocks....	271,000	286,000	463,000
N. Y. stocks....	87,788	53,322	119,713
N. Orleans stks.	171,483	181,702	122,408
On afloat clearing..	71,658	54,684	70,945

Advices from Fall River noted one of the quietest weeks since last January, sales aggregating 60,000 pieces, including 20,000 odds, while curtailment amounted to 90,000.

Broker Accused by Wife Exonerated

Arthert Sacky, a broker living at Ridgewood, N. J., who was arrested on Monday charged with suspicion of larceny, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court on the ground that the District Attorney had failed to make out a case. The complainant was Mrs. Lillian Sacky, the defendant's wife, who alleged that Sacky had misappropriated the proceeds of the sale of a piece of property belonging to her. Investigation disclosed that Sacky had accounted for the money and returned it to his wife.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MARTHA E. BAUM of 564 West 149th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,528, and no assets. There are only three creditors, the Van Norden Trust Company, $5,200, and Jerome M. Schwartz, $4,028.

H. P. STEPHENSON COMPANY, INC.—Frederick W. Greenfield has been appointed receiver by Judge Mantus of the H. P. Stephenson Company, Inc., plumbing and heating contractors, at 131 East Forty-fourth Street, at the request of creditors, in bond of $2,500. The assets are estimated at $8,000.

EPPURTH HOTEL AND CAFE COMPANY, INC.—The Epphurth Hotel and Cafe Company, Inc., 204 West Forty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $73,276, and assets of $8,275, consisting of cash, $1,525; stock of wines, $1,750; electric motor pump, &c., $350, and furniture and fixtures, $1,500. Among the creditors are Stewart Distilling Company, $10,000, for money loaned and advanced; Jacob Ruppert, $24,975, same; Charles Furthman, $20,252, money loaned and salary as President, and the City of New York, $1,204, taxes for vault space and water.

CENTURY DYE AND PRINT WORKS, 320 Broadway and West Passaic, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $28,200, and assets consisting of plant at Passaic, $30,000; stock and material, $6,621; office furniture, $100; accounts, $784, and cash in bank, $44.

DEFIANCE WAIST CO., INC., 17 West Seventeenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,144 and assets of $4,807, consisting of $1,000; fixtures, $750; accounts, $7,902, and cash in bank, $215.

ANNA LUCKMAN, dealer in butter, eggs, and canned goods, 1,000 Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to Max G. Lomen.

HERMAN FINKIERT.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Herman Finkiert, dealer in household goods, 2,969 Broadway, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

ISAAC LEVINE and SAMUEL GILESON, —Isaac Levine, 1,516 Forty-first Street, and Samuel Gileson, 1,516 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,000; assets, $750.

PETRILLO & PETRILLO, 384 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $18,453.86; no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—John P. Dunne, a contractor and manufacturer of Morristown, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $78,208 and assets of $13,242.

Louise W. Dunne, a housewife, of Morristown, filed a petition with debts of $39,461 and assets of $111,970.

Robert S. Hunter of Pulpwood, a salesman and formerly of the Hunter Arms Company, filed a petition with liabilities of $1,149,900 and assets of $157,986.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28.—William H. Dirden, wholesale liquor business at East St. Louis, Ill., under the style of the W. H. Dirden Liquor Company, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $25,848; assets, $14,762, of which $14,000 is stock in trade.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Barrington, Dudley—Hotel Astor, costs.$108.30
Bailey, Frank—S. S. Strafford, Inc., costs 222.18
Deering, Francis X.—Vogel & Rotkin 105.77
Dooley, Wm. G., and Motor Vim Service Co., Inc.—A. Wynehouse 344.41
Fox, Arthur—Park & Tilford 144.31
F. W. Buesing Co.—General Dehydrator Co., costs 103.50
461 8th Avenue Co., Inc.—Master Building Co. 2,617.23
Garafalo, Frank, Vincent Garafalo, and Little Italy Realty Co—Am. Mtg. Co. 2,691.72
Goldberg, Isaac—Chas. K. Baroum & Sons, Inc., costs 785.10
Hesionin, Gustave—E. Petri 289.31
Hirschfield, Joseph—Superfine Oil Co. 131.91
H. P. Stephenson Co.—Jenkins Bros. 352.09
Potter, Emily H.—J. Farguharson et al. 2,634.08
Repetti Co.—W. A. Barrington 473.25
Herbatrith, Charles—C. H. Koster 121.21
Meyer, Otto A.—R. A. Cade 357.97
Moss, Isidore—W. Aronoff et al. 137.31
Moore, Thomas J.—W. Rae 379.91
Mankin, Harris—L. Rayvid 114.40
Paleologue, Jean—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, costs 457.11
Rosenbaum, Leizer—J. Levy 224.23
Strubel's Ridgewood Iron Works—Jos. Joseph & Bros. Co. 227.05
Silverman, Philip, Morris Silverman and Hyman Davis—S. Wolis 495.56
Tully Building Co., Inc., and John J. Tully—E. M. Cakefair 584.64
Thorn, Frank—T. Diegler 2,803.36
W. Wells & Co., Inc.—Mfrs. Commercial Co. 1,293.71
Zdeneck, Frank—Morris & Co. 222.18

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Louis—R. Buchman $275.72
Gussow, Paul—W. J. Hohle et al. 192.22
Koch, Jacob H.—S. Herrman 110.48
Profillo, Giuseppe—J. Doris et al. 41.72
Paul, Demenico—A. Pennacchia 214.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Gill, John J.—T. B. Reid et al, Feb. 6, 1911.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co. and U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Chautauqua Planing Mill Co., Inc., July 2, 1917. ..... 368.26
Medine Land Co. & Chas. W. Chowe—Psychological Research Society—Columbus Circle Printing Co., Feb. 11, 1916. 345.87
Peterson, Oscar J., and Carl G. Young—Quilst—E. D. Hobson, June 19, 1917. ..... 222.26

WASHINGTON SHRINE PLEA.

Briton Sees Sulgrave Manor as an Anglo-American Friendship Bond.

John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee, has received from H. S. Perris, a member of the London Committee and Secretary of the Board of Governors of Sulgrave Manor, the Northamptonshire home of the Washington family, an appeal for funds to aid in the restoration of the interior of the house and the laying out of the grounds. The Board of Governors, which has recently purchased the manor, and of which the American Ambassador in London is the head, includes among its members some of the most distinguished men of England and America, and Mr. Perris writes that despite the war enough money has been found to make the external fabric of the house safe and waterproof and to provide quarters for the caretaker and his wife. But the bulk of the work is still to be done.

"What is the use, some reader may ask, of troubling the public with an appeal like this at such a time?" writes Mr. Perris. "My friends, I have lived during these last two and a half years some thousands of miles nearer to the war zone than you have. I am not likely for a single moment to be forgetful of its incredible horrors, its far-reaching miseries, its absorbing claims upon our attention, our sympathies, and our beneficence. But I want you for a moment to think of some of the less obvious spiritual claims, the more neglected duties, the less-regarded opportunities which these great times are laying upon us. Amid the resounding clash of war-like effort I want to rescue from oblivion and help forward to accomplishment an objective which the teaching of the great war has made, in my belief, even more sacred and imperative than the hundred years of peace had made it, namely, the bringing into a closer and more sympathetic and intimate accord of the British and American peoples. This great end must be furthered in many ways. It is true, but none of them ought to be allowed to become neglected and weed-grown in days like these, when the yearning after true international friendship and its worth are being raised to a level never before against the lurid background of war.

"The British and American peoples have natural and deep ties which ought to bind them more closely together than any existing other two peoples. But this sacred work must never again be left to the hazard of chance or occasional sentiment, while, as we have seen, the architects of war are devoting untold labors and incredible sums of money to the propaganda of hate and international mischief-making. British-American friendship must be organized and its foundations made secure. Men and women of good-will, if they desire it, must set to work to plan for it, pay for it—and think it well worth the utmost pay-ment and toil that they can contribute.

"You are presenting us, in Old England, with a monument of your heroic President's name. Lincoln, and our Government has given a fine site for it adjoining Westminster Abbey and our Houses of Parliament. Untold millions of Londoners as they pass by it will remember with pride the debt we owe to them in their cousins and spiritual kinsmen in the great American Republic.

"We in England have purchased the historic home of the Washingtons at Sulgrave, with its memories dating back to Early Tudor times.

"We want you to help us now, to make of it a shrine of Anglo-American friendship—a meeting place for those who desire to serve this holy cause—a centre of influence all radiating through many future years, our highest desires and projects for the building of a world better than that we see around us today. And when its restoration is complete we hope to welcome on this historic ground successive generations of American pilgrims and to renew in our intercourse the dreams and visions of a better ordered society of nations."

WOMAN NEAR DEATH IN FIRE.

Firemen Carry Her Down Ladder with Floors Blazing Under Her.

Fire destroyed the home of Chester E. Clark yesterday at Cobra Avenue and the Richmond Turnpike, New Brighton, S. I., resulting in a loss of $10,000. A few minutes before noon Mrs. Mark Prescott, a daughter of Mr. Clark, and Mrs. Chester Clark, Jr., saw a blaze in the kitchen on the ground floor. They went to the home of Mrs. William V. Roosa and telephoned to Fire Headquarters. Mrs. William Henderson, another daughter of Mr. Clark, was ill and in bed on the third floor. When the first firemen arrived the entire lower part of the house was afire. Mrs. Henderson had got to a window, had been overcome by smoke, and her arms could be seen stretched over the sill. When two firemen brought her down a ladder a physician restored her to consciousness.

The fire was on the highest elevation of a long hill, which the water pressure could not reach. A second and third alarms brought more pumping engines, but the fire by that time had got beyond control.

MORALE AND MORALS ONE.

Secretary Daniels Tells of Cleaning Newport for Naval Reserve.

The policy of the Navy and War Departments with respect to the morals of sailors and soldiers, and an account of what has been done to protect the young men of the Naval Reserve stationed at Newport, are set forth by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an article to appear in the forthcoming number of Association Men, the organ of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Secretary Daniels pays a tribute to the mothers of soldiers and sailors, saying that no sacrifices in war are "so heroic, so unselfish, so terrible" as theirs. By this he emphasizes the obligation of the military authorities to protect the sons in every possible way, adding that such protection is also in the interest of the country, both for a successful war and for citizenship after the war. "Morale and morals in the long run are synonomous," says the Secretary.

After thus laying down the theory of the Army and Navy Departments, Secretary Daniels takes Newport as an example of the danger to which the youths in service may be exposed and what has been and will be done to remove this danger.

"So far, indeed," writes Mr. Daniels, "as the openness of vice is concerned, Newport was somewhat complacent. Into this careless, thoughtless Summer resort were suddenly placed some thousands of young men, fresh from their homes, free from all restraints they had known. It never seemed to occur to the authorities that there was any additional responsibility placed upon them other than to see that the boys had a good time. So long as there were no drunken brawls in the streets, no public scandals, they apparently felt that they had done their whole duty to the youths of the nation, and that to make any change in the regular order of things was a matter for the young Men's Christian Association and the ministers, but not at all for the police.

This apparently, in the eyes of the local authorities, ought to have settled the matter. It is not, however, my idea of the navy's responsibility, or the country's responsibility toward these young men. There has been established a new order of things at Newport that will remain so long as the navy remains there."

Mr. Daniels concludes with the statement that vigorous measures would be taken against those selling liquor to men in uniform.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, The Times gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	100	100
2s, coupon, 1930.....	100	100
2s, registered, 1918.....	99½	99½
3s, coupon, 1918.....	99½	99½
3s, registered, 1946.....	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946.....	85	90
3s conversion, 1947.....	85	90
4s, registered, 1925.....	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925.....	106	106
2s, coupon, 1936, reg.....	96	98
2s, Panama, '36, coupon..	96	98
2s, Panama, '61, reg.....	93	98
2½ Panama, '61, coupon.	93	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
6s Sept., 1917.....	100	100⅛	100⅛
4½s June, 1960.....	101⅞	102	101⅞
4½s Nov., 1963.....	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜
4½s Mar., 1963.....	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞
4½s Nov., 1957.....	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞
4½s Nov., 1957.....	101½	102	102
4½s Nov., 1917.....	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4½s April, 1960.....	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1960-80..	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1957.....	97½	98	97½
4½s Mar., 1962.....	97½	98	97½
4½s Sept., 1960.....	98	97¾	98
4s May, 1958.....	93¾	94½	94
4s May, 1958.....	93¾	94½	94
4s May, 1957.....	93¾	94½	94
4s Nov., 1955.....	93	94½	94
4s Nov., 1955.....	93	94½	94

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4s May, 1919.....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918.....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4s Nov., 1904.....	85¾	85⅝	85½
4s May, 1954.....	85¾		85½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s 1921-1925	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1920	4.50	...	4.50
4½s 1940-1960	4.50	4.25	4.55
4s 1930-1959	4.50	4.25	4.55
4s 1940-1955	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric....	48	115
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	48	49
Am. Light & Traction..	70	71
Am. Light & Trac. pf. 100	83	84
Am. Power & Light....	88	88
Am. Power & Light pf..	88	89
Am. Public Utilities...	20	55
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	80	86
Am. Tel. & Tel. pf....	87½	88
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf 68	72	
Am. W. W. & E. partic 20	25	
Am. W. W. & E. 2d pf.	11	15
Cities Service Power & Light 37	39	
Cities Service Co.....	90	93
Cities Service Co. pf....	85	87
Colorado Power Co.....	29	30
Colorado Power pf.....	101	103
Commonwealth P. & L. 48	50	78
Com'wealth P. & L. pf. 76	78	
Conn. Power pf.....	92	97
Consumers' P. & L. pf..	87	90
Duluth Superior P. & L. pf.	87	90
Duluth Edison.....	75	82
Eastern Texas Electric..	80	85
Electric Bond & Share..	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf....	99½	100
Electric Properties.....	61	67
El Paso Electric.....	97	100
El Paso Electric pf....	94	97
Empire Dist. Elec. pf..	86	90
Fed. Light & Traction..	12	82
Fed. Light & Trac. pf..	74	80
Gas & Elec. Securities..	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf....	94	100
Interstate Electric.....	90	98
Interstate Elec. pf....	90	95

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	60	72	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	75	82	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98	
Cent'l Ill. Light 5s....	90½	98	
Columbia Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1966.....		95	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.		85	87
Col. G. & E. Cin. 5s, '51		92	96
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1943..		97	100
Con. Pow. 1st 5s, 1932..		95	98
Con. Power Co. 1st 5s, 1937.		95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....		94	98
Cum. Gas & E. 1st 5s..		100½	101½
Cum. Gas & E. 5s'42-'62		89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s, '49		97	98
Eastern Okla. 1st 8s..		88	92½
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s..		99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s....		87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s, '56		81	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46..		81	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '52..		94	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41		93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '46..		91	95
L. G. & E. 5s, '32-'52..		94	97
Mich. Light 5s, 1946...		97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25.		95	98
Man. & R. Ry. & L. 5s..		90½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s		70	71
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22		85	90
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s		85½	92
Nat. Securities, deb.....		10	13
Nat. Securities, pf.....		90	96
N. Y. Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.		84	96
N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s, '31		80	90
Nor. States P. 1st 5s, '41		93	96
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.		93	96
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s		82	90
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936..		100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s.....		90	95
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.		99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. refund 5s		86	90
Standard Gas & Elec. notes, 1935.....		80	94
Stand. G. & E. 1st 5s..		90	94
Stand. G. & E. 5s, '61..		82	85
Stand. G. & E. gen. 5s, '66		82	87
Syracuse Light & Power 5s, 1953.....		88	92
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. 5s..		80	82
Texas Power & Lt. pf..		97	99
Tri-City R. L. pf.....		93	95
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf..		93	96
United Gas Improv. 5s..		90	95
United Light & Rys. pf.		40	42
United Light & Rys. pf.		69	71
United Ry. & El. 4s....		50	52
West. P. Tr. & Wat. P. pf.		64	69
West. P. Tr. & Wat. P. pf.		14½	15
Western Power Co.....		84	87
Western Power Co. pf....		98	105
West. Penn. Pow. pf....		45	48
Yadkin River P. 5s, pf.	90	100	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Balt. T. pf..	95½	95½	95½
20	C. & C. Co. ctfs	12¾	12¾	12¾

Bonds.

$2,000	At. Char. 5s.	98½	98½	98½
46,000	B. C. 4s, '58, '97½		97½	97½
1,000	Can. Co. 6s..	98	98	98
5,000	City & S. 5s, Wash	98	98	98
17,000	Conden & Co. 6s, ctfs..	94½	94¾	84½
5,000	Cos. O. & G. notes ctfs..	98	98	98

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	100	100	100
110	Alaska Gold..	25	25	25
50	Am. Zinc....	25	25	25
170	Ariz. Com'l.	12¾	12¾	12¾
110	Cal. & Ariz.	79	78½	79
3	Cal. & Heda.	535	535	535
100	Centennial..	17½	17½	17½
10	CopperRange	55½	55½	55½
840	Davis-Daly..	5¾	5½	5¾
145	East Butte..	14	14	14
50	Hancock	14½	14½	14½
80	Lake	11	11	11
900	Mason Val..	7¾	7¾	7¾
80	Mass Con....	18	18	18

Bonds.

$1,000	Liberty Loan 99½	99¾	99½	
2,000	Mass.Gas4½s, 1029	91	91	91

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Booth F. old..	11	11	11
7	Do new....	23	23	23
5	Chi. Tel.....	120	120	120
10	Com. Edison..	121	121	121
10	Lindsay	30½	30½	30½
100	Do pf.....	10¾	10¾	10¾

3,900	Acme C. H.	2½	1⅞	2
500	Al.-Brit.-Col.			
2,000	Al. Std. C. & S.	85	84	85
2,000	†Atlanta	9½	8¼	9½
1,500	†Atlas Corn. (a pros.)..	2	1⅝	2
2,500	Big L. Cop.	2	1⅝	2
700	†Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)..	5	5	5
17,600	†Bos. & Mon.	72	67	72
500	Butte Det....	7	7	7
3,300	†Caledonia..	64	60	64
2,000	Can. Ex. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,700	Canada. Cop.	24½	23½	24½
1,700	†Coco R. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Cold Spring	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	Con.Cop.Min.	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	†Con.H'stead	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Cres. Con. G.	6	6	6
1,200	†Dividend L.	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Dundee-Ariz. (a pros.)..	1¾	1¾	1¾
10,000	†Emma Con.	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	†Gold Coin..	55	54	55
1,000	†Greenm. M.	13	12	13
350	Hecla Min..	8¾	8½	8¾
1,000	Hull Cop....	2	2	2
2,500	†Jerome Ver. (a pros.)..	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	†Jumbo Ext.	26	26	26
600	†Lib. M. of N. M. (a pros.)..	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000	Lolla. Cons..	1	1	1
4,000	Leh. V. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾

42	Con. Power	112½	112½	112½
2	Mt. V. Mills.	18¾	18¾	18¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Elchern 6s..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Fairm'l & C. Trac. 5s..	89½	89½	89½
5,000	Un. Ry. Inc. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾
1,000	Un. Ry. 4s..	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,000	Wash., B. & Annap's 5s.	85¼	85¼	85¼

BOSTON.

Mining

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	May.-Old C..	2¼	2¼	2¼
70	Mohawk	81	80	81
150	North Butte	17¼	17¼	17¼
40	Punta A.Sug.	53¾	53	53¾
65	Swift	153	151	152
405	Un. Sh. Ma.	49¾	49	49¼
15	Do pf.....	27½	27½	27½

Stocks.

54	Do pf.....	79	79	79
50	N. E. Tel..	110½	110	110
75	Nova S. Steel.	98	98	98
10	Pullman	143	143	143
40	Punta A.Sug.	53¾	53	53¾
65	Swift	153	151	152
405	Un. Sh. Ma.	49¾	49	49¼
15	Do pf.....	27½	27½	27½

Railroads.

28	West End...	46¼	45¼	46¼

Miscellaneous.

250	Am. Ag. Ch.	100¾	100	100¾
10	Am. Wool. pf.	98	97¾	98
83	Art. Metals..	11¾	11	11¾
105	A. G. & W.I.	107	106¾	106¾
100	Cuban Com..	17	17	17
20	Edison.....	177	177	177
22	Gen. Elec...	154	154	154
40	Mass. Gas..	93	92¾	92¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Liberty Loan	99¾	99¾	$20,000 Swift 5s.... 99¾ 99¼ 99¼
2,000	Mass.Gas4½s, 1029	91	91	3,000 U. S. Sm.6s.101¾ 101¾ 101¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	M. Ward pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾
195	Prest-O-Lite.	135	135	135
75	Stew. Warn.	64	64	64
125	Swift	152¾	152¾	152¾
40	Un. Carbide.	184¾	184¾	184¾
252	Do rights.	17	16¾	16¾

Bonds.

$1,000	C. C. Ry. 1st.	93½	93½	$3,000 Swift 1st 5s. 99¾ 99¾ 99¾
1,000	Pub.Ser.of N. Ill. 5s.....	89¾	89¾	89¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
34	Am. Stores..	37	37	37
2	Am. Gas.....	103½	103½	103½
10	Elec. Stor'g.	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Lake R. R...	17¾	17¾	17¾
114	Penn. R. R..	53¾	53¾	53¾
25	Phila. Elec..	29½	29½	29½

25	Phila. Trac..	29½	29½	29½
8,630	P. R. T. L. c.	81¾	80¾	81¾
10	Tono. Belmt'.	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Ton. Min'g.	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Union Trac..	44	44	44
10	U. G. Imp...	78¾	78¾	78¾

Bonds.

$3,000	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6s..	100½	100½	100½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Friday

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm In a Quiet Session —Big Loss in Excess Reserves Shown.

A good tone in the stock market yesterday was ascribed largely to buying for the short interest in the usual week-end adjustment of positions, but the feeding throughout the Street was unquestionably better. It was argued by traders that a market which showed such powers of resistance in the face of the most discouraging kind of news was in an excellent position, and although they see nothing in the situation at the moment to justify hopes of a pronounced forward movement, they regard the technical position as being favorable to an advance upon a satisfactory settlement of the disturbing questions confronting the Administration.

Moderate gains were numerous in yesterday's quiet session, with losses scattered and in most cases confined to fractional changes. Pronounced strength was shown in United States Industrial Alcohol, which sold as high as 108⅝, closing at 104⅞, with a net gain of 2⅝ for the session, and in Baldwin, which sold as high as 75 on reports of concerted buying based on expectations of a large increase in its equipment business.

The talk of a forthcoming issue of Government bonds of larger dimensions than any one expected when the initial loan was authorized served to depress the price of the Liberty Loan yesterday, sales of full lots being made at a new low record price of 99.05. Secretary McAdoo took the financial district unawares with his new and enlarged war budget, and it now appears a certainty that the Government will have to draw upon the investment market for a much larger sum this year than was originally contemplated. The expectation is growing in some quarters that the interest rate will have to be raised on the next offering, making it 4 per cent., but this has not been decided upon, and another revision of the proposed changes in the income tax may restore the 3½s to parity.

The belief is growing in banking circles that the Council of National Defense will adopt, in the end, a liberal policy in the matter of fixing prices with a view to stimulating production. It is realized that care must be taken not to interfere with the operation of plants, and the strike menace, which has raised its head even with wages steadily rising, might assume much more serious proportions if prices were lowered to a point that invited a reconsideration of existing wage scales.

Excess reserves shown in the weekly statement of the Clearing House banks again slumped off last week, and now stand at $106,891,000, or at substantially the level held at the end of June. The loss last week was $37,154,000. This was largely accounted for by a movement of funds to interior points to offset withdrawals of Government funds from the banks, and was accompanied by a reduction of $49,415,000 in the member banks' reserves carried with the central institution.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....3 Last 3
Low .....3 Renewals 3

Time Loans.

(NED COLLAT'L [illegible] INDUSTRIAL)

Sixty days.... 4½ Sixty days....4½@5
Ninety days.... 4½ Ninety days.... 5
Four months..4½@4¾ Four months..5 @5½
Five months..4¾@4¾ Five months.... 5½
Six months.... 4¾ Six months.... 5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@3½
Not eligible 60 to 90 days.....3½@4¼

Commercial Paper.

(Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4¾
4 to 6 months.....4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	—.00¼
Cables	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	—.00¼
Belgium—				
Demand	21.25	21.25	21.25	—.30
Cables	21.35	21.35	21.35	—.30

Closing Rates.

	Yesterday's Close.	
Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand or Checks.	Cables or Trans.
4.8605 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.76⅝	5.75⅛
Central—		
Hongkong	68.00	68.10
Peking	90.00	89.125
Shanghai	68.00	68.125
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.40
40.10 Holland	41.31¼	41.40⅜
Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
Bombay	82.75	83.00
Calcutta	82.75	83.00
5.1826 Italy	7.23⅛	7.22¼
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
46.00 Java—		
Batavia	50.12½	50.25
51.80 Russia	21.75	21.85
19.30 Calcutta—		
Stockholm	82.66	82.25
Copenhagen	29.85	29.50
Christiania	30.10	30.00
19.293 Spain	22.85	23.00
South America—		
82.41 Rio	25.25	25.875
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.875
5.18.26 Switzerland	4.58	4.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $638,625,-852; balance, $57,775,228; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $171,806; Federal Reserve credit balance, $18,782,040.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¾d, unchanged; in New York, 78¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1917.		
July 28	$3,111,975,886	$5,447,777,615
July 21	8,823,365,595	6,285,519,068
July 14	8,726,027,649	6,243,476,588
July 7	3,515,083,035	5,836,916,422
1916.		
July 29	$2,378,607,157	$4,049,383,072
July 22	2,346,851,844	4,382,924,816
July 15	2,952,474,164	4,850,853,310
July 8	2,925,360,092	4,404,014,651

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1917	3	2	2½	1911	2½	2	2½
1916	2½	2	2½	1910	2½	1	1½
1915	2	1½	1½	1909	2	1½	1½
1914	2	1½	1½	1908	1½	1	1½
1913	2½	2¼	2¼	1907	8	2	2½
1912	3½	2½	3	1906	2½	2	2½

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Sumatra Teb. Co.	July 27	..	Aug. 6
Ann Arb. R.R. Co.	Sept. 4	Sept. 17	Sept. 15
Am. S. & F. Sy. Co.	Sept. 20	Aft. Mtg.	Oct. 25
Gulf States Steel Co., 1st, Tr. certs	Aug. 21	Sept. 1	Aug. 31
Iowa Cen. Ry. Co.	Aug. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 7
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. Ry Co.	Aug. 18	..	Sept. 18
Nashville, Chatt. & St. L. Ry Co.	..	..	Apr. 9
Nova Scotie S. & C. Co., Ltd.	June 30	July 25	July 24
Stn. O. & R.	July 27	.....	Aug. 9
Texas Co.	July 10	.....	July 26
			July 30
			Aug. 15

INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Nova Scotie S. & C. Co., Ltd.	June 30	July 25	July 24	July 30
Stn. O. & R.	July 27	.....	Aug. 9	Aug. 15
Texas Co.	July 10	.....	July 26	Aug. 15

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	222,375	88,583	254,942
Year to date	113,240,635	93,962,084	76,586,468

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5½	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	— ½
29½	29¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	+ ½
92¾	92¾	900	Am. Beet Sugar	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
48¾	49⅛	100	Am. Can	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	76⅞	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	76	76⅞	75⅞	76⅞	+1
13¼	13⅜	100	Am. H. & Leather	13⅛	13¼	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
59¾	60	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60¼	60	59¾	60	+ ⅛
13⅞	14⅛	100	Am. Ice	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
52	52⅜	100	Am. Ice pf	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
57⅛	58	100	Am. International	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
27¼	27½	1,900	Am. Linseed	27½	27⅝	27	27⅜	— ⅛
72½	73	7,900	Am. Locomotive	72½	73½	72½	72⅝	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
15	16	400	Am. Malting	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅜
70⅝	71⅜	3,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	70⅝	71½	70½	71⅜	+1⅛
103	103¼	5,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103½	103⅝	103¼	103¼	— ⅜
68¼	68½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	68	68¼	68	68¼	— ⅜
120½	121¾	500	Am. Sugar Ref	121	121¾	121	121¾	— ⅛
50½	50¾	400	Am. Sumatra Teb	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
118⅝	119	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	118¾	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅛
101	101¼	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
53¼	53¾	200	Am. Woolen	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
77	77⅛	3,200	Anaconda Copper	77	77⅝	76¾	77	+ ⅛
57¾	58½	500	Associated Oil	58¾	58¾	57⅝	58⅛	—1⅛
100½	100⅝	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
105½	106½	200	At., Gulf & West I	107	107	105¾	106½	+ ⅜
75⅞	74⅜	15,300	Baldwin Loco	73⅜	75	73⅜	74	+1
69½	70¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
128	129½	100	Bethlehem Steel	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+1¼
127	127¼	14,100	Beth.Steel Class B	127⅛	127⅛	126⅞	127⅛	+ ⅛
59	60	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59⅝	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	+ ⅛
160¾	161½	100	Canadian Pacific	161	161	161	161	— ⅛
88¼	88½	4,000	Central Leather Co	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	88¼	+ ⅜
80½	81	900	Chandler Motor	80½	81	80½	81	+ ⅜
60	60¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅛	60⅜	60⅛	60¼	+ ⅛
69⅜	69⅞	3,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	69¾	70⅛	69	69⅝	+1
100⅝		200	Chi., M. & st. P. pf	110¼	110¼	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
34	34⅛	300	C., R. I. & P. t. ctfs	34½	34½	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
71½	72½	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	71⅜	72	71⅜	72	+ ¼
58½	58⅜	500	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	58⅞	59	58⅜	58⅜	+ ¼
19⅞	20	100	Chile Copper	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	55	800	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
40	41	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	+1¼
50⅝	51½	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	50⅞	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜	+ ⅜
40⅛	40⅝	200	Columbia Gas & El	40⅛	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	3,500	Corn Products Ref	35⅜	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	98	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¼	97¾	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	6,500	Crucible Steel	82¼	82⅜	81½	81⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	40⅜	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+ ⅛
28	28¼	6,400	Distillers Securities	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
83	84	500	Elk Horn Coal	83½	83⅝	83	83	—1
24⅛	24⅜	200	Erie	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼
48	49	700	Federal M. & S. pf	47	48½	47	48½	+ ½
37¼	38	50	Fisher Body	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
112	113	5,500	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs	111¾	113	111¾	112	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50⅜	50½	50⅜	50½	+1⅛
80	82	400	Granby Consol	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
104	104½	15	Great Northern pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	1,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
42	42½	100	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
55⅜	55⅞	2,000	Inspiration Copper	55⅝	56	55⅜	56	+ ⅛
9⅝	9¾	400	Interboro Consol	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
57⅜	58	200	Int. Agricultural pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	800	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
87¾	87⅞	4,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	88	88¼	87¾	87⅞	— ⅛
38¾	39	100	Int. Nickel	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
34	34½	100	Int. Paper	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
52	55⅞	100	Int. Smelt. & Refin. pf	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
46	47	200	Kelly Spring Tire	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
42¾	43	1,900	Kennecott Copper	43	43¼	43	43	+ ⅛
91½	92	700	Lackawanna Steel	91½	92	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
63¾	64	100	Lehigh Valley	63½	63¾	63½	63½	— ⅛
123	124½	200	Louisville & Nash	123¾	124	123⅜	124	+ ¼
83	83½	1,500	Maxwell Motors	83½	84	83½	83½	+ ⅛
95¼	95⅝	910	Mex. Petroleum	96¼	96⅝	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	41	1,100	Miami Copper	40⅝	41	40⅜	41	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅜	1,000	Midvale Steel	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
101	103	100	M., St. P. & S. M	105	100	100	100	— ⅜
31⅞	32	1,500	Mo. Pacific tr. ctfs	31⅞	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	600	Nat. Conduit & C	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	5,100	Nat. Enam. & Stp	44⅜	45½	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
96⅜	96⅝	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
98	100	200	Nev. Consol Cop	99⅜	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	200	N. Y. Air Brake	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
80½	81	200	N. Y. Dock pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
131	139	800	N. Y. Air Brake	132	132	131½	131½	— ⅛
88½	88⅝	200	New York Central	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
120	122	100	Norfolk & Western	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	— ⅛
100¼	100⅜	200	Northern Pacific	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
90	100	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
57⅜	58	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	58	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅝
5½	5¾	200	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
89	90	100	Owens Bot. Mach	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
53¼	53⅝	200	Penn. Railroad	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
76¼	77	100	People's Gas, Chic	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	37⅝	600	Philadelphia Co	36⅞	38	36⅞	38	+1⅛
39½	40½	100	Pierce, Arrow	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
97½	99	600	Pierce Arrow pf	98	98¼	98	98¼	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	400	Pitts. Coal c. of d	55	55¼	54	54	— ⅛
72⅝	74	500	Pressed Steel Cars	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
142	144½	200	Pullman Company	144½	144½	144	144	+1½
27¼	27½	1,900	Ray Consol. Copper	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	2,600	Reading	94¼	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	43	100	Reading 2d pf	42¾	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
90¾	91	2,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	91	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
102¾	102⅞	700	Rep. Iron & St. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
64¼	64¾	700	Royal Dutch cfs	64½	64½	64	64	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	200	St. L. & San Fran	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
98	98	200	Savage Arms	98	98	98	98	+2
12	12½	200	Seaboard Air Line	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
167½	170	100	Sears-Roebuck Co	170	170	170	170	+ ¼
42¼	43	1,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	43	43	42¼	42¾	— ⅛
52	53	200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	...
93⅝	93⅞	700	Southern Pacific	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	2,000	Southern Railway	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	100	Southern R'way pf	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
54⅛	54⅜	3,000	Studebaker Corp	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Superior Steel	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	100	Tenn. Cop. & Chem	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	...
187½	189	500	Texas Co.	189½	189½	188½	188½	— ⅛
...	...	1,000	Texas Co. rights	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
16¾	17¼	100	Texas & Pac	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
65½	66	2,000	Tobacco Products	65¼	65½	65	65½	+ ⅛
102	103½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	103¼	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	+ ⅛
84	87	200	Twin City Rap. Tr	85	85	85	85	—1
81	85	100	Union B. & P. new	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
135½	136	200	Union Pacific	136	136	135½	135½	+ ⅛
2,100	116	2,100	United Cigar Stores	115⅜	116	115½	115½	+ ⅛
44	45	100	United Alloy Steel	45	45	45	45	+2
165½	167¾	7,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	165½	169½	165½	167¾	+2⅝
61½	62	2,400	U. S. Rubber	61	62¼	61	61⅜	+ ⅛
123	123¼	46,800	United States Steel	123¼	123¾	123	123¼	+ ¼
118	118⅜	500	U. S. Steel pf	118⅛	118⅜	118	118	— ⅛
103⅞	104⅜	900	Utah Copper	103⅞	104⅜	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
26¼	27	100	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
19⅜	20	100	Western Maryland	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	2,000	Westhouse E. & M	48⅜	48⅝	48	48½	+ ⅛
67½	68½	400	Wilson & Co.	68	69	68	69	+ ⅛
31½	31½	8,800	Willys-Overland	30¾	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	+ ⅛

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
C. M. & St. P.		Q	Sep. 15	*Aug. 31
Do pf	1¾	S	Sep. 1	*Aug. 7
Cl. & Pitts., rg	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Do spec	1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Miss. Central	1	—	Aug. 1	July 20

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Rys. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	*July 31
Gr. Rap Ry. pf	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Ill. Traction pf	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Lincoln Tr. pf	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Tampa Elec	2½	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
Union St. Ry., N. Bedford	2	Q	Aug. 1	*July 19
Un. P. & Tr.	$1.25	—	July 30	July 27
W. P. Rys. pf	1½	—	Sep. 15	*Sep. 1
West P. Tr. & W. pf	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5

BANK STOCKS.

Lincoln Nat	2½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 28
Wester'n Av	1½	Q	Aug. 1	*July 30
Weatch'r Av	1½	Ex.	Aug. 1	*July 30

TRUST COMPANY.

Lincoln	1	—	Aug. 1	July 25

FIRE INSURANCE.

Queen Insur.	22½	—	On demand	

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. B. Note	75c	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 1
Do pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
A. H. & L. pf	2½	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Am. Soda Fin.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 20
Asbestos Corp. of Can. pf	1	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Can. Cemt. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Can. Fds. & F.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Cons. Gas	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	*Aug. 10
Cons. Co. pf	3½	—	Aug 20	*Aug. 10
Cont. Paper B	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Do pf	1½	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Diam. Match	2	Q	Sep. 15	*Aug. 31
Elgin Nat. W.	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Gair (R.)	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Gen. Chemical	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Goodrich (B.F.) Co		Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Do pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Grand C. M. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 14
Gt. Lakes D. S.	5	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 15
Gr.-Can. Cop.	2	Q	Aug. 27	*Aug. 15
Idaho Pwr. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Ind. Refin. pf	7	Acc.	Aug. 20	Aug. 4
Int. Harv. N.J. pf	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 10
Int. Harv. C. pf	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 10
Kan. C. Stk. Y. of Me. com & pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	*July 14
Lig. & M. Tob.	3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Mid. W. U. pf	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Mitch. Motors	$1.50	Q	Aug. 24	Aug. 10
Mun. Serv. pf	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Nat. Lead	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 7
Do pf	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 24
Nat. Refin	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Nat. Refining	2½	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31
New River pf	$1.50	—	July 31	July 25
N. Y. Dock pf	2	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Ont. St. Pr. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Do pf	1¾	Acc.	Aug. 15	July 31
Portland Gas & Coke pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Pr. Steel Car	1¾	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 15
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Scovill Mfg	15	—	Aug. 1	July 25
Smith (A. O.) Corp. pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
S. Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	*July 31
Stand. Milling	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 21
Stand. Milling 1	Stk.		Aug. 31	Aug. 21
Do pf	1½	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 21
Stand. Oil, Ind	8	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 6
Stand. Oil, Ind	8	Ex.	Aug. 31	Aug. 6
St. San. Mfg	1½	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 2
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 10	Aug. 2
Superior Steel 1st & 2d pf	2	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

EXPECT BIG DEMAND FOR STEEL MATERIAL

Mills Preparing to Double Their Output Before the Year Is Over.

MARKET NOW STAGNANT

Buyers Who Have Paid Top Prices Are Waiting for a Readjustment of Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—Now that the Shipping Board trouble has been settled, the demand upon the plate mills for plates for the merchant freighters is likely to be accentuated. Contracts for ships will be placed more freely, and those who already have received contracts will be in position to push the work. The demand during the next few months, however, will be much smaller than that which will come when new shipyards are completed. In particular there are the yards of two steel interests, Lackawanna and the United States Steel Corporation, and the two yards to be built by the Government following plans developed by General Goethals.

Many of the mills are prepared for the demand. At the beginning of this year the capacity for producing ship plates was about 125,000 tons a month, while the capacity at present is probably 25,000 tons more. Plate mills now being built involve a capacity of about 100,000 tons a month, so that within a year the ship plate rolling capacity will be doubled. There will be no difficulty in furnishing all the structural shapes that can be used, as building operations are growing lighter.

The turnover in finished and unfinished steel during the past week has been the lightest in many years. In dull times considerable business has to be done every week, as there is little forward buying, and it appears peculiar that the iron and steel markets are quieter now than they are in dull times. Pig iron prices have not definitely declined, but there is a somewhat easier tone, and the market is quotable at the minimum of the prices recently regarded as representing the range, $52 or $53 for basic iron and $55 for Bessemer at valley furnaces.

The iron trade is desirous of seeing prices established on a level at which business can be done with confidence. Prices for most finished steel products, which have been paid lately by buyers favorably circumstanced, are not such as could be paid by the general run of customers, as business would not grind up to run for months to come, in the filling of old orders, and whatever prices are eventually developed will undoubtedly be quite profitable to all producers, even with allowance for the excess profits taxes.

Market Is Stagnant.

The stagnation of the iron and steel market is more pronounced than ever, and while some business is being done it amounts to very little as far as the market is concerned. The policy of watch and wait seems to be the motto of the buying trade, and buyers who have held top prices feel that they have stayed long enough, and are content to wait for a readjustment in prices, either by natural influences or governmental intervention. A few small lots of pig iron for early delivery have been sold, but business is very dull, while in billets and sheet bars the market has been at a standstill for a week or more. Mills are calling for specifications on billet contracts, which seems to mean what of a change in their attitude. The market is not quotably lower, but is simply stagnant. Some material concerns might sell a few tonnages, but the mills are not trying to force sales, and are, therefore, quoting former prices, not lower than $80 on billets. Very little activity is noticed in finished products.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled obligations at the end of June amounted to 11,383,287 tons, which is equal to the output at the rate of the last few months during nine months. This total excludes orders for all the rails the corporation cared to sell for next year's delivery, as well as a considerable rail tonnage for 1919. In several other lines than the steel corporation's demands the order books extend far beyond nine months, so that obligations in some lines amount to much less than nine months of output. The large independents are understood to be booked up a good deal more than the corporation, in general, for the sales policy has varied with different companies. Thus, Lackawanna reported 913,196 tons of unfilled business for July 1, while Republic Iron & Steel Co. has booked only for a few months.

Rails are sold up through next year and into 1919, but by no means to the extent of the full rail rolling capacity, for most of the mills devote a part of their capacity to some other line, as sheet bars also, while they have also rolled rounds for 3 to 3½ inch shrapnel. On plates, many of the large mills are sold up for more than a year, and while some of the smaller mills are sold up only for a few months, it is because they have been able to obtain fancy prices. Some mills have sold relatively little tonnage above 3.75c and scarcely any above 4.50c. There are new plate construction plants sufficient to produce 75,000 to 100,000 tons of plates a month, and yet there has been very little selling against the new capacity. There is very little tonnage of shapes on the books, and the reports of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society show fabricated steel bookings in the first six months of this year averaging less than 59 per cent. of the fitting capacity, April being the highest with 68 per cent. and June the lowest with 47½ per cent. A great deal of tonnage is going on the books for the Emergency Fleet Corporation's freighters.

Little Business in Bars.

There has been a little contracting business done in bars for the first half of 1918, with agricultural implement makers reported to be on the basis that specifications would have to be filed before Jan. 1. Jobbers have less than three months' supplies under contract. In April the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company sold its remaining sheet tonnage for the year, estimated at less than six months' output, because it would require some time after July 1 to complete first half contracts, for the reason that steel was being diverted to the tin plate mills for conserving the food supplies. A fair estimate of the sheet output that will be to sell the first half of it is sold up for six months and the other half for an average of three months. The tin plate mills seem to have completed their first half contracts on time, and the second half output is nearly all sold. No selling is heard of for the first half of next year.

In tubular goods, tubing is sold up for a very long time ahead, especially welded boiler tubes. Oil country goods and standard steel pipe are rarely sold far ahead, but the pressure to buy has been so heavy that the business now on the books probably represents four months' output. It is possible to buy pipe for much earlier delivery than that by paying the 42 per cent. list, which is about $23 a ton above the official list of the leading interest, in which the Republic Company is also controlled. With a continuance of such a complete stagnation as indicated above, it might not require more than three or four months for some of the mills to get in such shape as to be desirous of booking more business. At present the attitude of the buyers is to let the market alone.

The volume of pig iron business is very small, but sellers are obtaining the same prices as formerly, but are doing little business. Deliveries are being very well taken, but are chiefly of iron sold at much below the present market. Ferromanganese continues to grow easier, and the market is quotable at about $25 a ton lower, with inquiry very light. Prompt is quoted at $300 to $400, second half at $350 to $375, and first half at $300 to $375.

A new order of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has made a little difference in the market value of coke. The road has made an order that its cars are not to go off its own lines, placing it in the position that the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad has held for some time. For a long time coke loaded in Pittsburgh & Lake Erie cars has been bringing over a dollar a ton more than coke loaded in Baltimore & Ohio or Pennsylvania cars. Now the two former named roads' cars are both at a discount, and some coke loaded in them has been offered at $9.75, while $10.50 to $11 has been obtainable for coke in Pennsylvania equipment. Today's market is, therefore, quotable at $9.75 to $11.

Coke production showed a gain last week, but was yet under the shipment totals. Esetimated production was 362,148 tons, a total gain of 12,629 tons. The furnace ovens produced 225,254 tons, and the merchant ovens 136,794 tons.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	5.10	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	5.20	5.00
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.50	5.10
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'22	4½	4.90	4.60
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.80	5.20
Cuba Railroad	1917-'27	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.05	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.10
Grand Trunk	1917-'27	4½	6.25	4.80
Illinois Central	1917-'25	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Louisville & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
N., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'26	5	5.80	5.20
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.65
N. Y., N. H. & H	1917-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fright	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'29	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.10
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.28	5.00

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, July 28, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'st'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,220,000	$44,648,000	$334,000	$201,000	$113,000	$60,000	$5,568,000	.....	$37,209,000	$3,517,000	$784,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,509,500	22,770,000	155,000	115,000	545,000	46,000	2,468,000	.....	17,539,000	89,000	1,347,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,979,400	122,296,000	6,703,000	1,018,000	4,353,000	240,000	27,717,000	.....	137,387,000	6,078,000	5,771,000
National City	25,000,000	†45,955,000	401,291,000	2,238,000	1,495,000	1,426,000	102,734,000	.....	.....	487,487,000	7,353,000	1,182,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,676,100	51,840,000	515,000	891,000	983,000	80,000	6,439,000	.....	44,781,000	1,295,000	437,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	871,800	14,972,000	279,000	216,000	508,000	58,000	2,219,000	.....	13,971,000	1,087,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	500,000	84,200	2,343,000	17,000	41,000	50,000	9,000	258,000	.....	2,007,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,315,100	90,606,000	2,533,000	1,047,000	749,000	820,000	13,982,000	.....	86,082,000	9,476,000	4,950,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,298,000	278,498,000	3,243,000	2,483,000	1,009,000	141,000	43,177,000	.....	295,429,000	8,811,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,294,200	66,509,000	1,773,000	697,000	946,000	670,000	9,502,000	.....	66,834,000	6,808,000	1,731,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	10,681,300	121,187,000	1,441,000	1,054,000	1,472,000	228,000	29,184,000	.....	146,426,000	.....	200,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,594,800	31,818,000	108,000	59,000	848,000	60,000	4,556,000	.....	28,529,000	625,000	1,019,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,107,800	10,766,000	469,000	27,000	277,000	325,000	2,214,000	.....	10,963,000	.....	124,000
Corn Exchange	8,500,000	6,875,900	108,479,000	1,962,000	478,000	2,276,000	2,134,000	18,808,000	.....	105,073,000	.....	51,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,808,000	36,256,000	559,000	1,098,000	141,000	.....	4,862,000	.....	28,207,000	100,000	1,500,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,807,500	165,820,000	1,178,000	718,000	1,018,000	424,000	22,116,000	.....	158,102,000	3,828,000	3,560,000
East River National	250,000	85,100	2,693,000	36,000	31,000	127,000	7,000	414,000	.....	2,814,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,527,000	19,393,000	267,000	90,000	403,000	122,000	2,141,000	.....	15,453,000	.....	760,000
First National	10,000,000	26,299,900	180,807,000	2,526,000	771,000	1,198,000	21,000	24,023,000	.....	161,711,000	1,253,000	4,371,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,558,900	83,030,000	1,992,000	575,000	2,916,000	21,000	17,226,000	.....	92,651,000	199,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,299,800	9,543,000	300,000	55,000	125,000	107,000	1,672,000	.....	10,295,000	.....	159,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,695,100	231,821,000	6,306,000	3,264,000	2,255,000	464,000	39,538,000	.....	241,385,000	21,952,000	650,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,990,500	18,903,000	320,000	282,000	124,000	189,000	2,464,000	.....	18,918,000	29,000	893,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,362,700	10,455,000	201,000	162,000	853,000	77,000	1,440,000	.....	9,620,000	20,000	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	472,000	6,822,000	60,000	85,000	191,000	9,000	709,000	.....	5,635,000	265,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,168,300	48,085,000	1,150,000	639,000	820,000	92,000	8,490,000	.....	48,973,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,001,900	75,562,000	1,162,000	184,000	173,000	291,000	10,908,000	.....	60,241,000	2,235,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	848,300	10,571,000	246,000	161,000	183,000	78,000	1,477,000	.....	10,430,000	14,000	414,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,800	11,626,000	118,000	104,000	239,000	73,000	1,672,000	.....	10,883,000	454,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,142,900	12,180,000	100,000	77,000	198,000	42,000	1,820,000	.....	10,234,000	560,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,123,000	25,436,000	486,000	199,000	628,000	162,000	3,281,000	.....	24,407,000	594,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,282,800	46,000,000	4,251,000	633,000	460,000	507,000	11,334,000	$36,000	55,724,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,854,500	35,160,000	7,205,000	1,297,000	805,000	73,000	.....	.....	26,405,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,337,800	12,815,000	984,000	250,000	439,000	284,000	791,000	3,000	13,178,000	26,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	394,200	9,536,000	391,000	251,000	335,000	134,000	853,000	$47,000	9,218,000	150,000	.....
People's	200,000	488,000	3,226,000	169,000	73,000	129,000	56,000	180,000	40,000	3,155,000	17,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,109,400	17,547,000	1,822,000	350,000	841,000	107,000	.....	.....	15,401,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	806,200	4,214,000	342,000	25,000	57,000	89,000	228,000	55,000	3,807,000	180,000	.....
German-American	750,000	848,000	6,468,000	827,000	135,000	17,000	2,000	297,000	.....	6,237,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,481,000	17,265,000	2,046,000	435,000	1,161,000	24,000	.....	.....	18,249,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	831,900	5,225,000	360,000	54,000	114,000	82,000	257,000	.....	4,715,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	778,100	6,640,000	682,000	46,000	165,000	80,000	396,000	.....	6,745,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,344,800	15,764,000	813,000	301,000	445,000	175,000	880,000	294,000	14,328,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	116,000	4,057,000	290,000	86,000	86,000	37,000	350,000	.....	3,970,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	977,800	17,024,000	1,328,000	323,000	481,000	123,000	1,140,000	1,557,000	17,441,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	587,100	22,418,000	2,244,000	559,000	559,000	373,000	921,000	.....	25,087,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,194,900	35,479,000	1,959,000	882,000	261,000	352,000	1,419,000	2,070,000	28,388,000	4,562,000	.....
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	16,268,100	254,793,000	21,243,000	75,000	253,000	569,000	10,972,000	19,574,000	219,440,000	50,408,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,819,300	67,279,000	4,765,000	147,000	154,000	199,000	2,024,000	2,482,000	52,499,000	12,650,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,154,000	44,227,000	2,276,000	1,372,000	153,000	178,000	1,276,000	733,000	27,526,000	1,645,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	$25,000,000	$28,274,400	410,273,000	54,276,000	594,000	483,000	552,000	19,259,000	3,011,000	384,780,000	37,558,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,224,100	10,621,000	683,000	77,000	84,000	52,000	421,000	1,131,000	8,436,000	69,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,678,900	25,178,000	1,258,000	430,000	45,000	58,000	3,418,000	8,623,000	58,235,000	758,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,547,700	90,000,000	5,594,000	255,000	655,000	345,000	3,418,000	8,623,000	68,235,000	20,330,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,537,900	24,442,000	1,277,000	90,000	270,000	201,000	1,126,000	944,000	22,521,000	680,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,004,500	75,280,000	6,004,000	183,000	137,000	117,000	3,046,000	2,214,000	51,201,000	6,355,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,282,100	19,444,000	1,552,000	517,000	155,000	129,000	915,000	846,000	18,381,000	1,298,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	526,000	13,906,000	857,000	109,000	252,000	58,000	642,000	304,000	12,844,000	1,711,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,067,500	57,197,000	3,980,000	55,000	238,000	504,000	2,575,000	14,000	51,506,000	4,028,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$123,850,000	$217,811,900	$2,417,083,000	(1)$44,820,000	(2)$20,110,000	(3)$26,965,000	(4)$58,020,000	$411,733,000	.....	$2,360,340,000	$76,311,000	$30,088,000
State banks, not mem.	12,450,000	20,261,700	226,957,000	23,782,000	4,885,000	6,113,000	1,899,000	17,186,000	$2,532,000	274,758,000	408,000	.....
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	62,750,000	98,040,000	1,128,240,000	105,775,000	2,876,000	3,123,000	8,263,000	48,634,000	88,202,000	972,297,000	123,600,000	.....
Agg., 59 members	$198,750,000	$342,533,600	$3,771,680,000	$174,377,000	$27,871,000	$35,901,000	$15,182,000	$477,553,000	$40,734,000	a$3,567,375,000	$300,619,000	$30,088,000
Change	.....	.....	−35,584,000	+18,257,000	+102,000	+117,000	−582,000	+28,719,000	+20,767,000	+58,623,000	+197,000	+226,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,413,707,000	$2,432,982,000	Net demand and time dep.	$102,599,470	+$50,936,070
State banks not mems. of Fed. Res. Bank	127,262,000	127,178,000	Net demand deposits	42,552,840	+ 2,855,040
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	1,152,572,000	109,707,000	Net demand deposits	145,844,550	+ 13,522,400
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,773,535,000	$176,427,000	Total net deposits	$152,038,050	+$66,884,530
Change	+11,715,000	+12,001,000			

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,413,707,000	(5)$43,982,000	(6)$19,732,000 (7)$26,416,000	(8)$7,782,000	$381,209,000
State banks not mems. of Fed. Res. Bank	127,262,000	127,178,000	1,301,000	1,770,000	2,582,000
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,152,572,000	109,707,000	2,729,000	3,413,000	9,148,000
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,773,535,000	$176,427,000	$23,762,000	$31,599,000	$393,039,000
Change	+11,715,000	+12,001,000	+204,000	−280,000	−45,227,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, June 20, 1917; 14 trust companies, June 20, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $96,615,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $97,912,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $149,142,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $149,628,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

Reserve required on:			
Net demand deposits	$308,844,200		
Net time deposits	2,289,350		
Total reserve required	$311,133,550		
Reserve held	311,612,100	Excess	+$478,550
Reserve required on:			
Net demand deposits	$145,844,550		
Net time deposits	2,289,350		
Total reserve required	$148,133,900		
Reserve held	145,844,550	Deficiency	−$2,289,350

Actual Figures

		Net demand deposits	$303,195,880	
		Net time deposits	2,303,490	
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$581,259,000	Net demand and time dep.	$306,499,370	$75,779,630	−$48,866,410
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	64,433,000	Net demand deposits	17,553,090	10,007,340	+ 3,105,750
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	118,997,000	Net demand deposits	140,808,900	$1,144,100	+ 8,078,550
Total	$153,450,000	Total net deposits	$464,256,450	$106,891,570	−$37,154,140

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, July 28, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	1,978,200	103,300	170,400	973,200	911,200	5,866,500
Colonial	8,503,000	600,000	557,300	976,000	99,000	9,819,000
Columbia	9,464,000	702,000	445,000	923,000	12,000	10,666,000
Inter. Bank	4,362,700	338,900	98,100	333,000	248,000	4,947,500
Mutual	7,472,000	561,000	286,000	1,046,000	.....	9,320,000
North.	4,329,000	139,000	402,000	236,000	102,000	5,256,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,147,000	165,000	68,000	121,000	.....	2,015,000
Yorkville	6,411,000	568,000	338,000	895,600	42,200	7,924,900
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	6,263,000	68,200	133,500	559,300	649,400	6,764,000
Mechanics'	18,058,100	1,095,300	1,133,200	3,914,500	142,300	25,859,600
Nat. City	6,054,000	79,000	139,000	567,000	611,000	7,105,000
North Side	4,608,465	300,573	195,067	606,392	4,981	5,651,449
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,885,000	267,000	548,000	4,449,000	884,000	10,412,000
Hudson Co.	5,309,079	112,206	205,026	308,075	908,484	5,146,936
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,561,800	67,600	118,600	1,189,700	82,100	7,051,900
Second Nat.	5,473,956	30,538	113,099	788,176	59,730	6,046,518

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,744,000	682,000	1,255,000	.....	10,240,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	6,825,531	317,348	748,948	846,106	7,849,897

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under "Net Figures."

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$295,591,000	Metropolitan	$59,400,600
Broadway	31,858,000	New York	75,054,700
Brooklyn	37,869,000	Peoples	26,728,600
Columbia	100,306,700	Title Guarantee	83,761,800
Fidelity	12,619,000	United States Mortgage	71,676,000
Franklin	25,228,000		
Guaranty	606,624,000	Total	$1,318,066,500
Lawyers Title Insurance	19,526,400	Change	−8,400,475
Lincoln	15,513,200		

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	760,815	80,000	12,000	247,501	.....	930,039
Bk. of Euro.	2,429,700	252,700	84,200	169,000	.....	2,891,500
Bway Cent.	1,211,200	124,600	77,100	72,900	10,700	1,402,044
Bronx Boro.	1,920,052	51,257	128,208	92,057	36,651	2,178,801
Bryant Park	1,566,200	62,400	188,100	282,800	.....	1,790,500
Chel. Exch.	3,411,000	160,000	271,000	865,000	170,000	3,779,000
Harriman	20,644,000	1,161,200	1,315,100	.....	1,190,000	27,131,400
Public Nat.	13,173,400	553,500	153,100	1,265,000	1,393,200	15,126,000
Sherman	4,131,545	57,764	170,702	.....	970,665	4,423,922
23d Ward	2,690,100	117,500	177,700	520,100	31,900	3,289,900
W Chester Av	1,255,500	68,500	177,300	52,800	5,400	1,299,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,127,100	80,000	150,400	176,300	.....	1,441,100
Bk. Flatbush	1,420,000	80,000	78,000	186,000	.....	1,660,000
Homestead	958,600	71,000	82,800	88,500	.....	998,200
Montauk	818,000	60,000	84,100	43,000	.....	905,800
Peoples Nat.	2,442,700	35,500	148,500	170,000	72,000	2,680,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	145,675,642	13,012,588	61,272,042	10,477,784	210,463,620
Empire	84,535,400	1,839,600	8,557,700	2,641,700	45,065,400
Equitable	137,328,000	10,072,000	11,676,000	30,862,000	184,850,000
Fidelity Loan	125,830,300	12,282,000	15,101,500	16,013,000	188,162,600
Fulton	8,577,900	779,900	990,000	.....	9,159,700
Hudson	5,032,300	291,500	933,000	364,200	5,601,900
Mercantile T.	6,076,100	450,300	239,900	.....	5,560,100
Metropolitan	39,805,500	2,540,000	5,512,200	.....	31,208,900
Transatlantic	4,455,800	214,000	338,100	2,900,500	6,461,700
Union	78,557,793	7,461,545	11,486,435	286,381	92,096,379
United States	70,080,700	5,000,000	7,855,400	.....	67,407,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	24,439,810	1,851,591	2,385,908	.....	25,648,500
M'facturers'	11,378,500	1,168,600	1,627,300	.....	14,094,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	3,057,400	125,400	272,240	46,184	2,817,000

EARNINGS

Railroads.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$1,249,991	$959,845	$290,445
Net after taxes	279,047	173,068	105,981
6 mos. gross	7,176,773	6,088,268	1,088,505
Net after taxes	1,546,704	1,304,697	242,007

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	804,718	726,018	714,877
Net after taxes	236,484	272,824	183,221
Sur. aft. chgs.	129,566	146,849	60,186
6 mos. gross	4,109,637	4,149,809	3,987,310
Net after taxes	862,028	1,012,552	849,441
Sur. aft. chgs.	253,982	241,996	80,048

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

	1917.	Increase.
June railway oper. rev.	5,503,348	605,463
Net railway oper. rev.	2,064,777	*171,546
Surplus	1,633,250	*429,360
6 mos. railway oper. rev.	30,801,938	1,659,481
Net railway oper. rev.	11,678,100	*1,247,400
Surplus	10,136,863	*809,650

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	170,578	121,082	49,496
Net after taxes	68,962	68,188	10,774
12 mos. gross	1,778,141	1,259,500	518,641
Net after taxes	1,162,729	774,571	388,158

NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY and Canadian Niagara Power Company, combined account)—

June gross	322,209	723,183	109,115
Net after taxes	380,117	519,043	61,073
Other income	42,553	38,791	5,

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

With the ending of the third year of the war and the beginning of the fourth, attention is naturally directed toward the problem of its continuance. This interests business men of all kinds, from the controllers of the largest enterprises to the managers of retail stores. Taking the mere surface indications, however, the war seems further away from settlement today than it did when the German Army began its march through Belgium. But these surface indications are merely the face which the belligerents put on for the purpose of influencing their opponents. The controlling actors will be food and finance, as every one is well aware. Just now both Great Britain and Germany are secured against famine until next Spring at least, and each of them is about to issue a new huge loan to provide means for further carrying on of hostilities. This country is just beginning on its share. For some months to come, and until its armies to a sizable extent are in the trenches, the principal contributions from here will be the financial and other material aid furnished the Allies and—what is equally important—the restriction to neutral countries of exports liable to find their way to Germany. Under such circumstances no one expects any sudden termination of the struggle, and business is proceeding on the assumption that no peace will be had for a year hence, if then.

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As to Inflation of Prices.

Because, however, the continuance of the war seems assured, it does not follow that there will also be a continuance of the rise in commodities prices of all kinds, as has been the case for the last three years. Competitive bidding, speculation, and suddenness of demand have had much to do with inflating prices. Some of these factors have already disappeared, and others will soon go the same way. A number of producers in certain lines have likewise taken advantage of the opportunities offered to make exorbitant profits. Latterly much use has been made of the pretext that Government needs, which had to be attended to first, stood in the way of providing for civilian requirements. In many cases this has been a mere pretext, not founded on fact. Aside from cotton duck, whose production is comparatively limited, the textile mills of the country are equipped to supply all that is needed by the military authorities as well as what is required by the population in general and what export calls demand. So, too, are the shoe and other factories. It is merely a matter of apportioning the time to be devoted to each of these demands. Then, too, despite all assertions to the contrary, there is no lack of the raw materials of manufacture. There is plenty of cotton, silk, rubber, leather, and wool, and more of each will soon be obtainable. Incidentally, there is no reason why all-wool clothing should not be made and worn. So far as the difference in price is concerned, the all-wool fabric in a suit ought not to exceed in cost the half-cotton one by more than $3. But it is beginning to be apparent that price inflation has very nearly run its course.

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Some Evidences of Speculation.

On this question of prices it is only necessary to recall how, not so long ago, the price of coal dropped rather suddenly when official attention was called to the fact of an unnecessary inflation. Per contra, on Thursday, the Federal Trade Commission made a report showing the unwarranted profits fleeced from the public in the sale of flags. THE TIMES more than two months ago told the same thing unofficially. Now comes also an explanation of why this year, for the first time, the price of eggs did not drop in the Spring when the hens got busy again. It seems that the packers and other speculators thought this would be a good time to corner the supply, and so they bought up endless stocks of eggs from the farmers and put them in cold storage. The public, however, rebelled and refused to buy at the extortionate prices asked, and the stocks in storage kept on accumulating so that now they are almost, if not quite, up to the limits of keeping capacity. Some one is sure to lose money in the venture before long, and it is safe to say it will not be the public in general. The speculators have simply overreached themselves in this matter. In cheese, with an export trade curtailed by the British embargo, there is a likelihood of something similar happening. An inquiry now in progress will show whether meat prices are warranted. Before the investigating spirit is subdued perhaps the cost of a number of things to wear will come under scrutiny. If this happens, more droppings of price may be looked for.

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Need of Saving Gasoline?

Doubtless many were astonished at the appeal made the other day by Mr. Bedford, the President of the Standard Oil Company, urging motorists to stop all pleasure riding in order to conserve for Government uses the stock of gasoline. If the appeal had been based on the general argument that it is well for every one to be economical during wartime it would have had more force. Curiously enough, Mr. Redford's statement follows by only two days one made in London at a meeting of the Shell Trading and Transport Company, which is one of the great oil producers and carriers of the world. In this, complaint was made against the Standard Oil Company for sending its products all the way out to Calcutta and passing on the way other sources of mineral oil production. By this course, it is not only reducing its stocks for consumption in this country but it is also making use of a lot of shipping capacity that might, perhaps, be otherwise occupied. The Government figures show a very large export trade in petroleum and its products to other countries than those of the Allies. Naturally enough, it will be argued that the Standard Oil Company does not wish to lose the foreign markets which it has acquired. But, while it keeps up its exports, it is hardly fair to shut down on pleasure riding on the plea that this is necessary in order that the Government's needs may be met. Why not curtail the exports instead? It is also worth while noting that petroleum and its products come within the purview of the exports control law and that the Government may before long take cognizance of this matter.

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For the Tariff Commission.

Some very valuable information in official form should be forthcoming as a result of the inquiry set on foot by the Tariff Commission. That body is trying to find out from merchants and others what goods of domestic manufacture they are now handling in place of those which used to be imported, how these compare with the latter, and what new processes or inventions have been developed or are in prospect to provide substitutes. Besides these things, information is sought as to the articles which cannot now be obtained from abroad, as to how far the present conditions are due to patents or copyrights being held by foreigners, and as to the prices of domestic goods which have taken the place of foreign ones. Possession of these facts will be of great use in showing existing conditions and also the steps that should be taken toward making this country more self-contained, especially in essentials. The commission, in addition to seeking this information, however, asks for the opinions of the merchants as to whether "the industrial readjustment after the war will bring a higher or a lower price level for the new domestic products in your line which are now being substituted for articles imported before the war." It is to be feared that these opinions will be of little value. It is generally recognized that prices must come down in the final readjustment after the war. How long after is the question. It may be one year or two years or more, but sooner or later the drop must come. Merchants and dealers have no especial knowledge on the subject which is not in possession of others, and many of them, who are urgent for high duties, are hardly inclined to take an impartial view of a matter involving the tariff.

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Strength of Cotton Prices.

Technically the new cotton year will open on Wednesday, although the movement of this year's crop in any quantity will not begin for some weeks thereafter. On Wednesday, however, the estimate of the crop by the Government as of July 25 will be made public. The general impression is that it will be more favorable than the one at the beginning of this month. This is ascribed to the propitious weather since in the cotton belt and to the absence of reports of large devastation by the boll weevil. Despite the quotations on the Exchange, a kind of suspicion is growing that prices will be lower. The exports are about 600,000 bales less than last year, the consumption in domestic mills is, if anything, slightly less, and there promises to be a fairly large carryover. A fairly good crop is likely, therefore, to play havoc with prices in spite of the ease of borrowing on the stored cotton. More caution is observable in the goods market, where it looks as though a lot of fabrics had been bought as a matter of speculation, judging from the fact that second hands are releasing their holdings whenever prices show signs of softening. It is yet a problem whether consumers will pay next Spring on the basis of present wholesale prices, and, in case they do, whether purchases will not be seriously curtailed. Retailers are not overstocking as yet, in spite of the asseverations that they will be compelled to pay more later. They seem willing to abide the event and take their chances.

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Wool and Offerings of Woolens.

Transactions in raw wool have been rather quiet recently, but there appears to be less worry over supplies. No one seriously believes there will be any lack of the article in due course, but the failure to fix any particular time for shipments to begin from Australia, or to set any price on the material when it does come, brings in the element of uncertainty. It may safely be inferred that the British will exact a fair but not too low a price, so that English makers of woolens may not be placed at a disadvantage. There was a mild interest shown in the offerings in the goods market during the past week. Plenty of possible buyers were in evidence for such goods as were shown, but the disposition on the part of mills seems to be to dole out limited amounts at prices ranging from about 50 to 80 per cent. higher than they were. The Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has taken cognizance of the fact that some mills pretended to have army orders when they had not, and used that pretext for canceling trade orders which they considered too low. Business in dress goods, as far as it has developed, has been only moderate. The deadlock in the women's wear industry, due to the change in discounts, still continues. Each side is as yet confident of carrying its point, and it may be several weeks before the situation is cleared.

DYESTUFFS MAKING TO BE INCREASED

Du Ponts' Plans Go Far Toward Making Domestic Industry Self-Contained.

The intimation from the offices of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company at Wilmington, Del., within the last few days that the big powder concern would shortly make a formal announcement of its plans for entering the dyestuff field, has had the effect of arousing keen interest in color manufacturing and consuming circles. It is known that for a considerable period the firm had been maintaining a big force of chemists devoting their time exclusively to experimental work in color and other lines.

A man who has been in the closest possible touch with all phases of the recent coal tar color development in this country said yesterday that he was convinced the entrance of the powder concern into the actual manufacture of dyestuffs would be final proof that the American color industry had entered upon a permanent and impregnable stage.

"The du Ponts," THE TIMES informant said, "have given the most minute study to the whole question of the permanence in this country of the coal-tar dye industry, and would not embark on the new venture unless absolutely convinced that America in the future could hold its own against all comers. Furthermore, the Wilmington concern apparently feels assured of sufficient demand for its products, because whatever it goes into must be on a large scale."

Active factors in the dyestuff manufacturing business of the country not affiliated with the recently formed combination known as the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., gave it as their belief that the appearance of the du Ponts as a competitive force in the domestic field might later result in an interesting lineup of the two large concerns as purveyors of intermediates and dyestuffs not only to consumers in this country, but in all sections of the world as well.

As interpreted by some factors, the restoration of peace may find the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., closely affiliated with the big German producing companies, either in an active working agreement or other arrangements of a mutually advantageous character. The constituent companies forming the National concern include the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, and the Benzol Products Company. The National has also acquired certain minor interests and processes in coal tar intermediates and is said to have the developing of the General Chemical Company, the Semet-Solvay Company, and the Barrett Company. It thus controls basic materials and intermediates.

Similarly the du Ponts propose to proceed in their development, this bringing the two big companies in direct competition, but with one difference, which an observer yesterday said would in the end result in keeping the two concerns distinct rivals for many years. While it was regarded as undoubted that the du Ponts would go into the color manufacturing business, it was realized that, with their big supplies of intermediates of all kinds they also would be in an advantageous position in the turning out of the pharmaceutical products and photographic chemicals which the National is to make, not to name explosives now being manufactured on an enormous scale.

According to information at hand, the element in the situation bound to make the two concerns distinct competitors lies in the report from a reliable source that the du Ponts, in deciding to embark in the dye business, had formed international connections which would insure close association with any concern identified in the remotest degree with Teutonic influence or control. In short, as told yesterday, the du Pont Company has perfected arrangements to supply permanently the Government-aided coal-tar dyestuff industries of England, France, and Italy such intermediates as may be required to render these industries absolutely independent of Germany in the future for such supplies. These foreign Government subsidized concerns are known, respectively, as British Dyes, Limited, Société Nationale des Matières Colorantes, and the Italian National Dyestuff Company.

Switzerland, which was largely dependent upon Germany for the raw materials of the color industry, was quickly shut off following the outbreak of hostilities. France and England, however, extended such aid as was within their power with the result that, despite the mobilization of the Swiss Army and the consequent shortage of labor, Switzerland is now sending out early satisfactory quantities of dyestuffs, including some of the modern and very fast colors known as the vat dyes. As opportunity offers, it was said to be regarded as certain that the Basle works would be gradually developed, with the probability that Swiss progress would be insured through an entente with the British and French manufacturers. Whether the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company will have as an arrangement to supply Swiss manufacturers with needed supplies of intermediates to make the Swiss independent of German sources after the war, could not be learned yesterday. It also was unknown here whether the du Ponts intend to carry their trade propaganda into Russia and Japan.

One of the foremost authorities on dyestuffs, commenting yesterday upon the active participation of the du Pont concern in color production, said:

"If the du Ponts come in it will spell a big production and insure the future of the coal-tar color industry in this country. It must not be overlooked that the company's force of chemists engaged in experimenting at the big laboratory in Wilmington has exceeded in numbers any similar body of chemists employed in any of the great Rhine color establishments prior to the war.

"From my understanding of the du Pont plans, the intention is to produce lines of colors not manufactured in this country heretofore, or at least in any appreciable volume. Attempt will be made to turn out the more common dyestuffs of which at the present time we are pretty well supplied, but, instead, get out the colors we really lack to make the American industry complete.

"While I do not speak with authority, I think it will be found that the du Pont concern will shortly be turning out alizarins, synthetic indigo, eosine and derived colors, rhodamines, and various other groups of azo colors, sulphur colors and vat colors, the latter as yet practically undeveloped in the United States. While there are some indications that the du Ponts may produce sulphur black, they may not undertake its manufacture, as a good deal of this is being made here now, but may instead develop other shades of sulphur colors."

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, author of the Government dye census and other publications issued by the Department of Commerce, expressed satisfaction yesterday when told by a TIMES reporter that it was understood the du Ponts planned to enter the dye field.

"I feel thoroughly convinced," Dr. Norton said, "that we are now going to have our own American dyestuff industry, and that it will be on a sound and permanent basis. The manufacturers have got enough tariff protection, and every day will make it easier to hold our trade."

The understanding in local dyestuff manufacturing circles yesterday was that A. D. Chambers, who has been in charge of the experimental work in the du Pont laboratory, had been commissioned to supervise the manufacture of colors about to be undertaken by the powder company. The du Pont concern, which already has powder plants at Haskell, N. J., was said yesterday to have purchased additional land there on which buildings will be erected for the manufacture of colors.

CUSTOMS NEWS WITHHELD.

Inconvenience Caused by Cutting Off This Information.

The recent action of L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in directing that hereafter Collectors of customs give out no import or export statistics or shipping information, and that the distribution of such data had been placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce, has caused much inconvenience to business interests here.

Mr. Rowe based his action not on war necessity, but because "the department is informed that there is a lack of uniformity in furnishing shipping information and statistics of imports and exports to business concerns and the press."

In this city, exchanges, banks, shipping, importing, and exporting firms, manufacturing and commercial associations, the daily trade press, and individuals approved by the port authorities have been furnished regularly with Custom House statistics applicable to their respective needs. These all were suddenly cut off from their accustomed sources of information, and although many requests have been sent to the Department of Commerce at Washington for a resumption of the service, only a few of the applications have been acted upon favorably thus far. New York representatives of the Commerce department said yesterday they were not authorized to give out reports, adding that all requests must be made to Washington.

Customs officials denied yesterday that there had been any lack of uniformity in the giving out of information at this port. There has, however, been a good deal of friction between the Treasury and Commerce departments in the matter of the compilation of statistics, and more or less dispute as to which branch of the Government service possessed jurisdiction in the giving out of information in advance of the regular publications of the Department of Commerce.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Continued Price Advances Seem the Rule in All of Them.

The Yokohama raw silk market is advancing by leaps and bounds, the last rise being 50 yen, ($25,) per picul. It is impossible, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers, to tell where the advance will stop, but it is almost safe to predict that Shinshiu No. 1 will go up at least to 1,700 yen, or $850, a picul. Yesterday the price was not far from that mark.

The visible stock at Yokohama is estimated at 9,000 bales, and it is said to be difficult to reason out the rapid rise of the market. One view is that it is due to the Japanese reelers taking advantage of a most favorable time to boost prices.

The Canton market also is more or less excited, most reelers refusing to sell at anything but the very highest prices. They are demanding a premium to spin the coarse sizes, which are scarce. Shanghai cables that that market is active and advancing for all grades of silk. The best grades of tsatlees are now quoted at $5.85 a pound. Tussahs are quoted only for shipments from January forward, and prices seem to increase with each order placed with the reelers.

The Italian market shows no change, according to late cables. Business in the local market apparently is not being checked by the high prices asked for the little silk available here.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Has Been Quiet but Prices Generally Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 28.—There has been quiet trading in printcloths all week. The amount of business actually consummated was small, and the mills state that the buyers' interest was very passive. Users of wide goods continue to show some interest in market conditions and it is reported that business has been fairly good. Mills have no accumulations of wide goods and, on this account, are in a position to command full asking prices for practically all styles manufactured by them. The demand for narrow goods has been rather quiet all week.

The call for sateens, twills, and specialties has been somewhat small. The fine goods markets have shown but little progress. There are some buyers who have all the goods they desire for the present and on this account are not interested in some of the offerings made by mills.

The demand for cotton yarns has been quiet all week. There are some spinners who have softened up a little on prices, but this does not apply to yarns in which there has been or still is a substantial demand.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 75,000 pieces, of which about 20,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand rather light and prices generally well maintained.

THE LATEST IN MILLINERY.

Styles Being Shown by Exclusive Fifth Avenue Shops.

Large mushroom and tailored velour hats in chartreuse and lavender are included in the things now being shown by exclusive Fifth Avenue shops, according to the "official observer" of the Retail Millinery Association of America. They are embroidered with silk or colored beads, and are trimmed with satin ribbon bows or with flowers made of velvet ribbons.

Large black velvet dress hats, turned up from the face and with an insert of silver lace in the front, are also seen. These hats are made with soft-draped crowns and are trimmed with black ostrich feather fancies. Net hats, combined with velvet and decorated with velvet bows and small khaki-colored velvet hats with roll brims are among the other offerings. In addition there are very large black satin dress hats with drooping brims, bell crowns with silver lace edges, and trimmed with flowers and black satin ribbon streamers.

Should Buy Dolls Early.

Buyers of dolls are likely to get left if they follow what appears to be their present inclination and hold off too long in ordering these goods for the holiday trade. It was predicted yesterday that the country will recover shortly from whatever slump it may have developed as a result of entry into the war, and it was pointed out that, since little if any stock is made up by doll manufacturers, buyers who hold off until October or November to place their orders are not going to get their goods delivered before Christmas. Even though rapid strides have been made in this country in the manufacture of dolls since the beginning of the war, it is said that, in the absence of large imports, the demanded trade will have difficulty in meeting the demand made on it under any circumstances. If this demand comes in a bunch at the end of the buying season the buyers are going to give money as well as the manufacturers, because it will overwhelm the latter.

Look for a Big Skirt Season.

While most of the business being done in separate skirts at the moment is in those made of serges, poplins, &c., in the darker shades or of prunellas, cassimeres, jersey cloths, &c., in fancy stripes and plaids on dark grounds, a nice business is looked for in silk and velvet skirts about the end of next month. Good buying of broadcloth skirts is also looked for at that time, and already a fair business has been done in them. Satin and charmeuse are expected to lead in the sales of silk skirts, though much is looked for in the buying of fancy silk skirts in self-figured patterns. Chiffon velvets will probably top the sales in velvet goods, while in the more popular-priced lines velveteens are said to promise well.

GETTING NEARER TO THEIR SEASON

Manufacturers Believe Change Will Be Helpful to Them and the Retailers.

The advertisement of a leading shoe company, announcing a change of policy that will eliminate considerable waste in that industry caused by overstocking and the selection of styles that will not sell, has aroused interest in outside business circles as well as in the shoe trade. Briefly stated, the plan of the company is to operate closer to the retailer's season so that the lines offered to dealers may be up-to-the-minute styles and calculated to prove rapid sellers with the shoe-consuming public.

In describing the conditions that make for loss and waste in the shoe trade, the company explains theft under the old system the shoe manufacturer prepared his styles months before the retailer's season opened. The retailer in making his selection of styles so far ahead frequently went wrong in his choice. When his selling season began he would find his shelves stocked with goods for which there was no demand, and "out" of sizes and styles that his customers wanted. By preparing lines closer to the dealer's season the company feels certain that a better and a good deal more economical choice can be made by the retailer, and the waste caused by stocks that will not sell be reduced to a minimum.

In women's wear circles particularly, the action taken by this concern is expected to attract considerable attention for the reason that a number of the leading men in the industry, including prominent retailers as well, believe that at the present time the industry operates too far ahead of the retail selling season. In a statement recently issued by one of the foremost retailers, the opinion was set forth as generally held by the merchants of the country that conditions would be very much improved if buying were put ahead until such a time as there was more certainty regarding the styles that would sell. It was pointed out that, when the strike took place last year in the garment trade, purchases could not be made until the latter part of August and the result was that the retailers had one of their most successful seasons. Under the present system, it was explained, the merchandise bought early in the season has to be sold at reduced prices and the retailer is lucky if he can cover his costs and expenses.

The recommendation lately issued by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense at Washington has about the same idea in broach as a means of eliminating waste. As a manufacturer pointed out, it is the constant "see-sawing" that marks the beginning of the season that cuts down profits, leads the industry with merchandise that will not sell or has to be sacrificed, and causes so much unsettlement in both the wholesale and retail branches of the trade. The Commercial Economy Board makes this statement preliminary to its recommendations:

"The board has found through conferences with representatives of the cloth and clothing trades and by other investigations that there are produced each season many more styles of cloth and garments than serve any essential purpose for manufacturer, merchant, or consumer. This excess of styles wastes labor and wool, not only in the manufacture but also in the merchandising of cloth and clothing, and it would be urgently needed at a time when there is urgently needed by the army and for other essential uses. There is, indeed, such urgent need of men and materials in essential work that the country cannot endure the waste that results from the excess of styles in clothing."

At the present time, owing to many abnormal conditions, the waste caused by the production of rejected styles in the woolen trade has been reduced to a minimum. Time was when the industry was flooded with cloths of every description, the large majority of which were never put to any practical use. Sample lines ranged in the thousands, and the larger the offering the more confident the seller felt that some two or three of his designs would make the "big hits" of the season. The loss on the "big hits" which were not favorably received was made up through the larger profit margin on the "big numbers." But, though the manufacturer was compensated in this way for his expense in getting out a large number of samples, the rejected cloths represented a big waste.

The industry is now running on what can be almost described as a staple basis. A half dozen cloths are taking the greater part of the demand, and there is no sign of any style uncertainty in the dress goods division. In the garment manufacturing line, however, a different story must be told, as styles are still in a state of flux, it is fairly certain, no matter which way the styles eventually turn, one branch or other of the trade will be up against a loss.

The industry, according to one of its representatives, suffers from a divided style leadership. A few of the leading houses have a reputation for putting out fashions of their own that mean more than not register with the trade. Houses of lesser magnitude follow them. The upset may come in the importations from Paris that are made later in the season. Some new idea may appear in these models that buyers will be eagerly grasp, and the styles created in this country that held the middle of the stage will go up in the dust of job-lot offerings.

In moving their manufacturing season closer to that of the retail season, certain of the manufacturers see a way out of this style uncertainty and the losses and waste caused by it. Furthermore, by eliminating a multiplicity of styles the buyer's task will be made a much simpler one, and the reckless plunging on one style one day and something else on the next will automatically cease.

The industry is fully capable, so a well-informed manufacturer stated, to meet the requirements of the retailers in the shorter space of time that would be allowed by shoving the season ahead. Complaints have been made from time to time that the trade is overcrowded for comfort or profit, but if the season was started later, this man explained, there would be plenty of work for all and smaller losses. In summing up the situation he said:

"While the seasons remain as they are at present and the manufacturers start so long ahead of the retailer, there is bound to be a lot of useless merchandise produced. We will continue to have a great number of styles made up that will never see the inside of a stock room or get into the retailer's show windows. It is a trade fallacy to believe that the earlier the season starts in the longer it will be and more profits should be made. I think it would be the salvation of the industry in more ways than one to move the manufacturing season closer to the retail season. With such a change I can readily see a reduction in the amount of returned goods, a smaller and better paying sample line, the absence of style uncertainty, less lockeying of prices by the retailers and a number of other benefits."

Italian Order on Flour Bolting.

The Italian General Commission on Consumption has published an order, according to Consul General David F. Wilber at Genoa, which forbids the production from grain, selling, holding with intent to sell, or in any manner to put into commerce flour bolted that shall yield more than 90 per cent. Wheat associations must demand from the mills, and for every quintal of wheat delivered, 90 kilos of flour and 10 of by-products. Bakers are forbidden to produce, sell to any person, or in any manner put into commerce, bread made with flour bolted so as to yield more than 90 per cent.

A CHEST OF SILVERWARE.

A Cause of Commotion When Mistaken for Case of Wine.

Business is not without its humor, which fact is attested to by a very well-known man who has to do with the selling of silverware in the Maiden Lane district.

"You can't imagine how many funny things come up here in the ordinary course of business," he told a TIMES reporter yesterday, "but it is a dull week in which I do not get at least one good laugh. One of the funniest experiences I have had in a long time came up recently.

"A man of a very nervous and excitable temperament came in here to buy a chest of silver as a wedding present. He wanted to buy something really nice, and he would have no one but me wait on him. The sale was finally made and, after I had assured him about ten times that the chest would be delivered on the day set, he finally left the store. I issued special orders to the delivery clerk to make sure the purchaser's directions would be followed to a T, and then dismissed the matter from my mind.

"About a week afterward the man came back in a furious temper and wanted my heart's blood. After he had got through calling the vengeance of the gods down on me for failing to do as I had promised, I finally quieted him enough to leave him and hunt up the delivery clerk. As I thought, the fault was not ours, for we had a receipt signed, for the purpose of this story, 'Hobbs.'

"I took the receipt up to the customer, but before showing it to him I asked him if he knew anyone named 'Hobbs.' He replied that 'Hobbs' was the butler at the house where the chest was to be sent. When I showed him the signed receipt he was out of the store like a flash, streaking it for the subway. About an hour later he called me up to tell me everything was all right. It turned out that 'Hobbs,' who had no more mental machinery than the law allows, had mistaken the chest for a case of some kind of rare wine and had stored it down in the cellar pending the wedding feast."

"DELINQUENT" LOOKS BAD.

Suggestion That Some Other Word Be Used as to Debtors.

It has been customary to speak of a debtor who persists in allowing his accounts to become past due as "delinquent." The word has had no other significance in credit usage, according to the bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men, yet it is defined in the "Encyclopaedia of Law and Procedure" as follows: "One failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty; an offender; a transgressor; one who commits a fault or crime." The bulletin goes on:

"In the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, a decision was handed down in a case where the plaintiff sued the defendant for damages upon the ground that the plaintiff had been called a delinquent; that the word connoted something heinous in character, an injustice and an injury for which the defendant was responsible. The decision sustained the contention of the plaintiff and granted the allowance of damages on the ground that the word 'Delinquent' did him an injury, even though in matter of fact he was owing the defendant an account past due.

"While the probability that like action would follow the use of the word 'Delinquent' in correspondence seeking the payment of a past due account from a debtor, or when designating this debtor to others, is small, yet we feel that attention should be called to the decision in the Ohio case because of the danger is of basing an action for libel upon this word.

"The words 'delinquent debtor' may be less open to misrepresentation, but it is safer to use the term debtor, or the word entirely, and to speak of the debtor owing a past due account merely as a debtor, with the addition when describing him to others that he is slow in meeting his obligations."

HOUSEHOLD WARES' SHIFTS.

High Prices and Limited Supplies Responsible for Them.

High prices are making great shifts in the general demands for the various kinds of household wares. Aluminium ware, always higher priced than most other wares, is now so expensive that its sales are apparently lessened. To much the same extent is this true of nickel plated on copper ware, particularly such fancy items as chafing dishes, trays, and 5 o'clock teas.

The finer and higher grades of tinware are likewise suffering, but the usual grades of tinware still hold their own. So does enamel ware, largely because there is none to be had from abroad and the American manufacturers have their hands full endeavoring to supply the demand. They are practically refusing to make any new varieties, since their capacity is already inadequate to take care of the call for existing styles.

Galvanized tubs and pails still sell well, despite high prices, largely because there is practically nothing to take their place. Japanned ware seems to be a dying proposition, save in a comparatively few staple items and in one or two favorite colors.

For Pampered Goldfish.

Pampered "Poms" and other pet dogs would lick their chops with envy if they had any way of finding out what one of the big silversmith concerns has done to make life more livable for the heretofore downtrodden goldfish. In short, it has brought out a three-gallon bowl, hand-etched with dainty festoon motifs and set upon a hand-wrought fancy sterling silver base. The price of this bowl de luxe is $60, but smaller ones may be had at correspondingly lower prices. It is questionable, however, whether a really aristocratic goldfish would be contented with anything less than the $60 one.

Sisal Growing in Eritrea.

A firm with large commercial interests in the Red Sea district, reports Consul Addison E. Southard at Aden, has been carrying on experiments in the Italian colony of Eritrea with a view to determining whether or not sisal hemp could be profitably produced there. An area of eighty acres about twenty-five miles from Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, was planted. The results were quite satisfactory and the company has now obtained a concession of 1,000 acres in the same locality upon which sisal hemp will be produced. The commercial firm interested in this matter has a branch in New York and expects to market its sisal hemp in America.

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DEPENDABLE GARMENTS
CLEVER NEW DESIGNS
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Now Booking Orders with Our Regular Terms.

GLOVE MATERIAL BESIDES SHEEPSKIN

Kid and Horsehide Are Shown to be Not Negligible Items in the Industry.

Exception has been taken to some of the statements made in an article which appeared in THE TIMES on July 15, entitled "Arabia a Source of Glove Leather." The critic is a man who has for many years been connected with the glove industry and is at present the representative of a well-known French concern. An erroneous impression was chiefly conveyed, he said, in the statement that few, if any, goatskins are used for glove leather. When it is considered, he remarked, that a large quantity of kid, the young of the goat, is used in making gloves, the error is plainly evident.

"In pointing out," he said, "that Arabia is a source of glove leather for the American manufacturers, the writer has evidently not taken into account that shipments have been cut off from that country for the past year. We are now dependent upon supplies from the west coast of South America, and for our lambskins from Spain. That Arabia, however, has been a source of large supply is beyond question, as well as no novelty. For the past thirty years we have been getting glove leather from that country.

"In the writer's treatment of his subject, however, it is a mistake to belittle one branch of the industry and dwell on the importance of other branches. In quantity, of course, the amount of sheepskins used is much larger than in the case of goatskins of kid. From a quality standpoint the latter are turned out the finest gloves in the world are made of kid. The amount of kid gloves produced is not so insignificant that it can be dismissed with a word. During the last five and a half months we have imported 22,580 dozen pairs of kid gloves, and there are other houses larger than us who have probably exceeded that amount in the same period. In all there are some thirty-two firms importing gloves from France. Manufacturing of kid gloves in this country is done on a very small scale.

"In enumerating the kinds of leather going into the manufacture of gloves the writer puts down sheep, goats, lambs, deer, &c. Horsehide is certainly worth mentioning, not only from the amount now being consumed, but because of the fact that gloves of this material are destined to take a much more important place in the industry than they now occupy. An order was recently given to a concern in Milwaukee by the Government for some 28,000-odd pairs to be worn by aviators. These gloves are ideal for their purpose, for not only are they pliable but waterproof as well.

"There is also another part of the article which I think is apt to give a wrong impression. To quote the passage I refer to: 'Province of Buenos Aires is the best genuine or real kid leather, but it was up to America to discover a process of degraining leather to give it that velvet-like finish so widely known to the American public.' As far as I know, and I keep in very close touch with everything new in the industry, there is no improvement in the processing of kid leather in this country over the form of manufacture used by the French. In the degraining process one of the principal operations is that of doling. This was formerly accomplished by use of the dolloir knife, a satisfactory instrument worked by hand. It was the French who introduced the doling wheel, which enables one woman to accomplish as much in a day as four men did before the device was adopted. Another point in the treatment of mocha leather the American manufacturers have an undoubted advantage in the dyeing process. They use both drum and brush dyeing, and, as a consequence, the domestic glove is worth more than the imported article. Furthermore, the American glove is known as a fast-dye glove, whereas a change is liable to happen in the imported glove, for the reason that the dye may not hold.

"The reason for the superior quality of a kid glove over some other varieties lies in the different habits of the animal from which the leather comes. In the case of sheep the skin is what is known as distended. That results from the fact that sheep are animals of slow and comfortable existence, who graze upon lowland pastures. On the other hand, the goatskin yields a tougher hide, because the habits of the animal take it to higher lands, mountains and hills, where its life is an active one, and its diet coarse and toughening. The result is, of course, that the leather obtained is a firmer and longer wearing variety.

"To sum up my remarks, then, which are made not so much in a critical sense as for the purpose of correcting certain impressions which are conveyed, kid gloves cannot be dismissed as negligible either from the standpoint of quantity or quality. Arabia was for many years a source of large supply for the American glove industry, and, as far as I am informed, there exists no superiority in processing of kid gloves between this country and France."

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

It Appears Subject to Changes in Taste and Fashion.

Builders' hardware, that is, door locks and kindred trim of all kinds, is subject to changes in taste and fashion, similar to those which prevail in certain lines of dry goods. At present, the once very popular mottled old copper finish is giving way to the sand blast old copper finish and the dull brass finish. Plain bronze and genuine bower barff finishes have likewise lost their former favor with buyers. This is equally true of the once popular Geneva, or No. 3, finish on bronze-plated goods and the Etruscan bronze on steel and iron.

In the way of styles, the romantic and picturesque designs of the Renaissance, Gothic and French architectural patterns have yielded in popular favor largely to the simpler, but apparently more pleasing, Colonial and Greek designs. There have really been but few changes of moment in the mechanical side, save that the all-steel mortise lock seems to have certain circumscribed limitations to its sale, and that all fancy types of rim locks are but little called for nowadays. French window locks have come back with the renewed use of French windows. There is also not the same demand for such a wide variety in store door handles.

Not Much Doing in Gray Goods.

There was very little doing in the local gray goods market yesterday, either in coarse or printcloth-yarn fabrics. Some first-hand business was reported, however, on 27-inch 64-60s at 7 cents for November delivery. While no sales were told of yesterday it is possible now to get 38½-inch 64-60s from second-hands at 10¾ cents for shipments beginning in August.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronzer Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 158 Times.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 37 West 20th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, dry goods, carpets, millinery; 1,158 Broadway.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnston, Du Bose Co.; B. Lax, dress goods, silks, velvets; A. H. Bernard, linens, wash goods, blankets; 20 East 40th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Frankel Clothing Co.; L. Frankel, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marks & Co.; J. Cohan, men's goods, hats; Navarre.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Smith, men's neckwear, hosiery, 1,107 Broadway.
CORSICANA, Tex.—Jarret Dry Goods Co.; H. G. Brown, millinery; Breslin.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores; J. Slaughter, linens, wash goods, blankets, muslin, white goods, flannels, ginghams; Marie Antoinette.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. M. Schrashun, jewelry, leather goods; 854 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Davidson Co.; L. L. Mullinaix, general merchandise; 834 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; A. P. Dupuis, jewelry; silverware, leather goods; 25 Madison Av.
MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; C. H. Deniske, notions, jewelry; Gregorian.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Rice; Miss B. Dreyfuss, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Rhodes Bros.; A. R. Kramer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Ross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—S. Lando & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; New Strand.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Department Store Co.; M. Mau, pianos and talking machines; 1,261 Broadway.
SAN ANGELO, Tex.—Robertson-Smith-Bailey Co.; J. D. Robertson, dry, furnishing goods; Breslin.
STATESBORO, Ga.—Brooks, Simmons Co.; G. Simmons, general merchandise; Collingwood.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; L. Levy, general merchandise; Park Av.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

USE FOR SOY BEAN OIL.

Can Be Made to Take the Place of Linseed Oil In Paint.

There is an association of paint manufacturers in the country who found that it is more profitable to pull together than to pull apart. One method of effective co-operation is to join in the Clean and Paint Up Campaigns, which teach people how much better and more economical it is to paint houses and buildings than to leave them unpainted. Another good plan is a Research Bureau to investigate and discover more efficient and economical methods of manufacturing.

One thing this bureau is developing is the possibility of substituting soy bean oil for linseed oil. Flax, from which linseed oil is made, is very exhausting to the soil, and can be grown to the best advantage only on virgin prairie such as those of the Dakotas, Montana and the Canadian Northwest. This means a limited production, with the tendency to grow more limited as the fertility of the prairies wears out. Flax is a rank feeder, and also because flax is not a remunerative crop to the farmer, save in exceptional cases, because the yield of flax seed per acre is very small compared with that of other grains.

Now, linseed is the life of paint, and when it dries out the paint is apt to chalk and crumble and flake off. Until

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917.

YANKEES SURPRISE WHITE SOX TWICE

Crowd of 20,000 Sees Local Men Take Both Ends of Double Bill from Chicagoans.

MARSANS HAS A BUSY DAY

Drives In Winning Run In First Game and Also Prevents a Mishap with a Circus Catch.

The Chicago White Sox were rudely awakened from their pennant dreams at the Polo Grounds yesterday when the Yankees displayed an unusual amount of activity and won two games, the first by a score of 5 to4 and the other by a score of 4 to 3. The double jolt pulled down the White Sox lead enough to make them feel uncomfortable. A crowd of 20,000 cheered the Yanks in their triumph.

Armando Marsans, the new Cuban outfielder of Donovan's lads, made the crowd forget all about the shortcomings of Leo Magee, who was traded for the Cuban. When the score was tied in the eighth inning of the first game it was a stinging single by Marsans which sent Pipp home with the winning run. And not only that, but the Stogie in the third inning unraveled a single which drove home two other runs for the home troupe. Happy Felsch slashed out a drive in the eighth inning which was ticketed for the fence and maybe a home run, when Marsans raced back, leaped to the fence and wrapped himself around the ball and saved the day.

"When it comes down to cases, however, it was Allan Russell's foot which saved the Yanks in that first clash. In the ninth the White Sox, stinging under the impending defeat, tried desperately to rally. Eddie Murphy, pinch hitting for Schalk, singled to centre, and McMullin, pinch hitting for Faber, sacrificed him to second. Nemo Liebold ficed him to second. Nemo Liebold sent a long fly to Hendryx in right and after the catch Murphy went to third. Buck Weaver was up and it looked dangerous for the Yanks, as they held the upper hand in the game by a score of 5 to 4 and one safe crack would have complicated matters again.

"Weaver smacked a red-hot grasser toward Russell, and before he could bend over to greet it the ball smashed against the left foot. Fortunately the foot was as large as it was, because the ball gave up the fight after the collision, and Russell threw Weaver out at first and clinched the victory.

Peck Gets Five Hits.

Captain Roger Peckinpaugh made the greater part of the noise in the second quarrel. He got five hits in the five times he walked up to the bat, and when he went up the last time in the eighth the Yankees were behind by a score of 3 to 2. The bases were jammed when Peck came up, and according to all lawes of averages he was not due to make another hit after already having made four.

The Yank shortstop cracked one to right centre and Shawkey romped home with the run which tied, closely chased by Hugh High with the tally which carried victory with it. In this second tilt the Yanks got a dozen hits, but the greater part of them went to waste. The Sox couldn't get much with Shawkey's delivery, but the few hits they made were stretched out to the greatest possible use. Peck not only won this second game, but he made the fielding sensation of the last engagement when he jumped into the air in the sixth inning and made a great one-handed catch of Weaver's whistling liner.

The Sox left town deeply disappointed. The best they did here was to break even on the series, each club winning three. There is great rejoicing among the Yankee players over the great luck Snowball Walker, the new mascot, has brought them. Since he took a hand at chasing the Yanks' fly knocks they have won three games and lost one, which makes Walker's mascoting average just .750.

The Yankees needed a pass and three singles to push over a single run in the first inning of the second encounter. Scott weathered the storm and pitched himself out of a deep hole. Hendryx walked and went to second on Baumann's single to left. Peck singled and loaded the bases. Hendryx pulled up lame at third and High took his place. Pipp singled to centre, scoring High. Scott then settled down, and Baker, Marsans, and Miller were easy outs by the way route. Another Yank counter trickled over in the second, but it took three hits and a sacrifice to do it. Nunamaker singled to left and Shawkey sacrificed. High's single sent Nunamaker to third and Baumann fanned. Peck's single to left scored Nunamaker.

Scott was wild in the third and the bases were again densely populated with Yank runners, but, try as they would, they couldn't tease a run across.

The Sox got one of these runs back in the fourth. Liebold received a pass and went to second on Weaver's single. Eddie Collins shot a long fly to Miller. Liebold dusting to third. Nemo scored on Jackson's sacrifice fly to High. Chicago did a little threatening in the fifth. With two out Lynn rolled to Baker, who threw so high over Pipp's head that the runner went to second. Shawkey's wild pitch sent Lynn to third, but Scott failed to send him home.

Yanks Active in Sixth.

With two out in the sixth, the Yanks uncorked a spasm of activity. Baumann grounded to Risberg, who threw wild to Gandil. Paddy going to second. Peck's fourth hit of the game sent Baumann to third, and the situation was up to Pipp, who forced Peck for the third out.

The Sox tied the count in the seventh. Felsch singled to left and went down on Gandil's sacrifice. Risberg rolled to Peck, who threw wild to Baker to catch Felsch. Happy was safe on the error and Risberg went to second. Lynn lifted a sacrifice fly to High and Felsch scored the tying run.

Chicago took a brief lead in the eighth. Weaver sailed to centre and Eddie Collins walked. Shawkey was taken out and was relieved by Caldwell. Jackson bunted to Caldwell, who tried to force Weaver at third, but was too slow. Felsch's sacrifice fly scored Weaver. Gandil filed to Marsans, who doubled up Jackson before he could get back to first.

There was great excitement in the Yanks' section of the field when Nunamaker went out at first Caldwell singled to centre and High was safe when he hit one to Gandil and first base was left uncovered. Baumann singled to short right and jammed the sacks. Peckinpaugh then made the crowd happy by smashing out his fifth hit of the game, the bang sending Caldwell and High over the plate.

Russell Becomes Wild.

Russell showed alarming symptoms of wildness in the second inning of the first game. Felsch got a hit to third and was forced by Gandil. Risberg walked and Schalk rapped a grasser to Russell, who threw to third to force Gandil. Baker muffed the throw, filling the bases. Faber got a pass, forcing Gandil home. The Yanks had a holiday session with Faber in the third. With one out, Hendryx got a hit to short and was forced by Baumann. Peck walked and Pipp was hit, jamming the corners.

Baker slapped a double to right, sending Baumann and Peck over the plate, while Marsans's single to left scored Pipp and Baker. Marsans died stealing for the third out.

The Sox tied the score in the fifth. With two gone, Eddie Collins slipped to left and scored on Joe Jackson's double to right. Felsch singled to centre, scoring Jackson. Gandil's single sent Felsch to third. Felsch and Gandil unveiled a double steal, Felsch counting, as Baumann hurled wild to the plate.

Donovan's lads pulled the game out of the coals in the eighth. After Risberg had tossed Peckinpaugh out at first, Pipp was patient and got a pass. Baker grounded out to Gandil and Marsans again came to the rescue when he poled a hot bouncer through second and caused Pipp home with the jubilant smile.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	2	0	1	1	0	Leibold,lf	4	0	0	0	0
High,lf	4	1	1	2	2	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	2	1
P'paugh,ss	3	1	1	3	2	Collins,2b	4	1	2	5	2
Pipp,1b	2	2	0	7	0	Jackson,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Baker,3b	3	1	2	3	0	Felsch,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	1	1	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	2	11	0
Miller,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Risberg,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Walters,c	3	0	0	3	4	aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	2	Schalk,c	3	0	0	1	4
						Faber,p	2	0	0	1	7
Total	26	5	7	27	10	bMcMullin	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	4	9	24	18

a Batted for Schalk in ninth.
b Batted for Faber in ninth.
Errors—Baumann, Baker.

New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0		—5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		—4

Two-base hits—Jackson, Baker. Stolen bases—Baumann, Gandil, Felsch, Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Miller, Faber. Double play—Risberg and E. Collins. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 4; Faber, 3. Earned runs—Off Faber, 5; Russell, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Pipp, Hendryx.) Struck out—By Russell, 2; Faber, 1. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Leibold,lf	3	1	0	0	0
High,lf	4	2	2	4	0	Weaver,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Baumann,2b	5	0	2	5	2	E. Collins,2b	4	0	2	0	3
P'paugh,ss	5	0	5	3	3	Jackson,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Pipp,1b	5	0	1	10	0	Felsch,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Gandil,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	2	Risberg,ss	4	0	0	2	6
Miller,lf,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Lynn,c	2	0	0	3	0
S'maker,c	4	1	1	1	0	Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	2	0	0	0	1	Scott,p	1	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,p	1	1	1	0	0	J. Collins	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	4	12	27	11	Total	28	3	5	24	15

a Batted for Lynn in ninth.
b Batted for Scott in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, (2,) Pipp, Baker, Risberg.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0		—3

Two-base hit—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Shawkey, Marsans, Gandil, Jackson. Sacrifice flies—Jackson, Lynn. Felsch. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Baumann; Marsans and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 13; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 4; Scott, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Shawkey, 4 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings, (none out in 8th;) Caldwell, 1 and 0 in 2; Scott, 4 runs. Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; Scott, 2. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

SENATORS WIN IN TENTH.

Capture Fourth Game in Series of Six from Indians.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Washington made it four out of six from Cleveland by taking a ten-inning game today, 5 to 4.

In the tenth Milan walked, was sacrificed to second by Rice, took third on Shanks' out, and scored when Harris dropped Evans a throw of Leonard's line drive that carromed off Klepfer's leg.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	1	2	7	0	Graney,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Foster,2b	4	1	0	2	1	Chapman,ss	4	1	0	3	1
Man'ld'f	3	1	2	4	0	Speaker,cf	5	1	2	1	0
Rice,rf	4	1	4	1	1	Roth,rf	2	0	2	5	0
Shanks,ss	3	1	0	2	5	Harris,1b	5	0	1	10	2
Leonard,3b	4	0	2	1	0	Wamb'g's,2b	2	0	1	2	1
Menosky,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Turner,2b	1	0	0	1	1
Henry,c	2	0	0	7	1	Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	1	Howard,2b	1	0	0	1	1
a'Charrity	1	0	0	0	0	Evans,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Dumont,p	2	0	0	1	5	Billings,c	2	0	1	5	2
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	0	cGuisto	1	0	0	0	0
						Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	1
						Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Deberry,e	2	1	1	2	0
						Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	34	5	9	30	14	Total	37	4	9	29	15

a Batted for Ayers in third.
b Batted for Turner in eighth.
c Batted for Billings in ninth.
*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Judge, Foster, Shanks, Harris.

Washington	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0		1—5
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0		—4

Two-base hits—Billings, Speaker, Wambsganss, Judge, Menosky, Deberry. Three-base hit—Graney. Stolen bases—Chapman, Judge, Shanks, Billings, Roth, Harris. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, Chapman, Shanks, Roth, Rice. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double play—Dumont, Shanks and Judge. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; Ayers, 2; Dumont, 2; Klepfer, 1; Gallia, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 9 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; Gould, 0 and 0 in 1; Klepfer, 0 and 0 in 1 1-3; Ayers, 2 and 2 in 3; Dumont, 4 and 2 in 5 1-3; Gallia, 2 and 0 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; Klepfer, 2; Gould, 1; Dumont, 1; Gallia, 1. Time—2 hours 38 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

New York State League.

Lawrence, 3;	Portland, 1.		
Hartford, 3;	New Haven, 1.		
	(First game.)		
Hartford, 4;	New Haven, 1.		
	(Second game.)		
New London, 8;	Bridgeport, 6.		
	(First game.)		
	Bridgeport, 5;	New London, 2.	
	(Second game.)		
	Springfield, 6;	Worcester, 2.	

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 10;	Scranton, 4.		
Reading, 7;	Binghamton, 3.		
	Elmira, 2;	Syracuse, 1.	

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 4.
(First game.)
New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
(Second game.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
(First game; 12 innings.)
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
(Second game.)
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 3
(First game; 10 innings.)
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
(Second game.)
Washington, 5; Cleveland, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 5.
(Ten innings.)
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 2.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
(Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	35	.635
Boston	57	35	.620
Cleveland	51	46	.526
Detroit	50	45	.526
New York	47	45	.511
Washington	39	54	.419
Philadelphia	34	55	.382
St Louis	36	60	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	54	29	.651
St. Louis	51	40	.560
Cincinnati	54	44	.551
Philadelphia	43	39	.524
Chicago	46	47	.495
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
Boston	36	50	.419
Pittsburgh	30	61	.330

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

(No games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

WILSON'S HIT BEATS GIANTS IN TENTH

Timely Two-Bagger Scores Zeider with Run Which Gives Cubs Victory.

SCHUPP IS POUNDED HARD

Lake Draws Crowd from Game—Only 7,000 See New York Suffer 6 to 5 Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A two-base drive by Art Wilson in the tenth inning this afternoon drove Rollie Zeider home with the run that enabled the Cubs to beat the Giants, 6 to 5, in the third game of the series. The score had been tied since the sixth inning at five all.

Ferdie Schupp, McGraw's star lefthander, was the much abused victim. The North Siders got to Ferdie for ten hits, including a double, a three-bagger and a home run. Hendrix started on the mound for Mitchell's team, but was bombarded so hard in the sixth, when the Giants scored four runs, that he was excused for the day. Carter, who succeeded Claude, lasted less than one inning. The Giants could do nothing with Phil Douglas in the succeeding rounds.

The ball game ran Lake Michigan a poor second from an attendance standpoint, fewer than 7,000 turning out for the pastime, the poorest Saturday crowd the Giants have played to in Chicago. Express trains northward from the loop were packed to the guards, but by the time Addison Street was reached ball fans turned lake fans and continued on to the North Shore beaches.

McGraw called upon his star southpaw, Schupp, to take the odd tilt for the leaders, and Ferdie was extremely lucky in the first two innings to escape. The Giants gave him a one-run lead in the first on Groom's hit, a close decision at first by Umpire Brazier. Zeider gave the visitors their opening by tossing Burns's bunt past first, while the runner reached second. Herzog sacrificed, Kauff fanned, and Zimmerman bunted down the third-base line. Zeider made a clean pick-up and throw, but Bransfield called Heinie safe as the run scored.

Cy Williams wiped out this lead with one fell swoop in the third, banging a homer over the right-field wall, with Doyle and Merkle on the bases. Herzog's boot put Larry on, with one out, after which Merkle walked. Then came Cy and his circuit smash. The Bruins let a good chance go by the boards in the first, when they filled the bases before any one was out. Merkle hit to Zim, who threw home, the ball being relayed to first in time to complete a double play. Williams fanned in this pinch.

Hendrix breezed along safely until the sixth, when the Giants showed their driving power by pulling ahead. McGraw's gang got Harrison an argument for calling a doubtful play at first on Burns, who went out. After this Herzog and Kauff walked. Zim singled to left, Herzog scoring when Mann played the ball poorly. Fletcher also singled, counting Kauff with the tying run. Hendrix was taken out for Carter and Robertson singled, sending Zim home. After Holke fanned, Doyle booted Gibson's roller, filling the bases, and then Carter outworked a wild pitch, letting Fletcher tally. Schupp's infield out ended the riot.

The Bruins came right back in their half of the sixth and tied the count, thanks to an error by Zimmerman. Zeider started it with a single. Wortman lined a hit to centre, and when Kauff tried to trap the ball he kicked it over into left for a triple, Zeider scoring.

Herzog blocked Wortman at second, but luckily Bransfield was watching the play, and he sent Chuck on to third. After Dilhoefer grounded out, Elliott knifed for Carter and poled a roller at Zim, whose throw to the plate was low, Wortman scoring.

Zeider waited for a pass in the tenth. Wortman fanned, but Wilson's two-bagger ended the game.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Welter,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Burns,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Mann,lf	5	0	2	0	0	Herzog,2b	5	1	1	3	2
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	1	2	Kauff,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	15	0	Zim'man,3b	5	1	3	0	1
Williams,cf	4	1	1	5	0	Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	0	4
Deal,3b	4	2	1	1	0	Robertson,r	4	1	1	1	0
Wortman,ss	4	1	1	2	3	Holke,1b	4	0	2	10	1
Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	3	2	Gibson,c	4	0	1	8	2
Wilson,c	1	0	1	0	2	Schupp,p	4	0	0	0	3
Hendrix,p	2	0	1	0	2						
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0	Total	35	5	9	27	12
aElliott	1	0	0	0	0						
Douglas,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	37	6	10	30	11						

*One out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Carter in sixth.
Errors—Zeider, Zimmerman, Fletcher.

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1		—6
New York	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		—5

Two-base hit—Wilson. Three-base hit—Wortman. Home run—Williams. Stolen bases—Doyle, Burns. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Doyle, Williams, Kauff. Double plays—Zimmerman, Gibson and Holke; Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke; Wortman and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 10. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 5; Hendrix, 2; Douglas, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 5 hits, 4 runs in 5 1-3 innings; Schupp, 10 and 4 in 9; Carter, 2 and 0 in 2; Douglas, 2 and 0 in 4. Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; Schupp, 5; Carter, 1; Douglas, 2. Wild pitch—Carter. Time—2 hours 24 minutes. Umpires—Harrison, Bransfield, and O'Day.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	8	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0—5	9	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	8	1

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	1—13	16	0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	3—11	15	6

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—	6	2
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	6	1

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	0—9	9	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	8	2

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0—6	11	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	7	1

AT PROVIDENCE—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6	9	0
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2	9	1

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	2		—3	11	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	6	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	57	36	.613
Providence	57	38	.600
Baltimore	53	41	.564
Toronto	53	42	.558
Rochester	47	48	.495
Buffalo	41	57	.418
Richmond	36	57	.387
Montreal	34	59	.366

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
(Two games.)
Richmond at Providence.
(Two games.)
Rochester at Montreal.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8;	Memphis, 4.		
Birmingham, 8;	Little Rock, 3.		
	(First game.)		
Birmingham, 7;	Little Rock, 8.		
	(Second game.)		
Nashville, 4;	Mobile, 1.		
New Orleans, 3;	Chattanooga, 1.		

American Association.

Louisville, 8;	St. Paul, 2.		
Minneapolis, 9;	Columbus, 2.		
Milwaukee, 5;	Toledo, 4.		
	Indianapolis, 9;	Kansas City, 4.	

ENTIRE SERIES TO BOSTON.

Double Victory Gives Red Sox Five Straight Over St. Louis.

BOSTON, July 28.—Boston made it five straight from St. Louis today, winning both games of a double header by the score of 3 to 2. The success brought the Red Sox to within two games of Chicago, which dropped a double header to New York.

The first game went to twelve innings. Plank opposed Mays, and, although the Boston man was hit much the harder, he tightened in the pinches. The winning run was made after Agnew singled and moved along on Mays's second sacrifice. McNally ran for Agnew. Walsh singled off Austin's glove and McNally scored on Janvrin's fly to Sloan.

Shore and Groom were the opposing pitchers in the second game. Shore pitched seventy-two balls in the second game, which is thought to be an American League record. Mathewson, formerly of New York, is credited with having the world's record with sixty-eight.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	3	1	2	2	0	Shotten,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Austin,3b	3	0	2	4	3
Gainer,1b	4	0	0	10	2	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	13	2
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	0	5	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	2	5
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	4	0	Sloan,rf	4	0	1	5	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	4	1	Severeid,c	3	0	2	3	2
Scott,ss	3	0	1	4	7	Jacobson,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Agnew,c	3	1	2	5	1	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Mays,p	3	0	0	0	5	Plank,p	3	0	1	0	4
aMcNally	0	1	0	0	0						
						Total	43	2	13	*35	22
Total	38	3	9	36	25						

* Two out when winning run scored.
a Ran for Agnew in twelfth.
Errors—Austin, Lavan.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Austin, Lewis. Three-base hits—Sisler, Walsh. Stolen bases—Walsh, (2,) Austin. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Mays. (2.) Sacrifice flies—Gainer, Janvrin. Double plays—Janvrin, Scott, and Gainer; Gainer and Janvrin; Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 11. First base on balls—Boston, on balls—Off Plank, 5; Mays, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 9 hits, 2 runs in 11 2-3 innings; Mays, 13 and 2 in 12. Passed ball—Severeid. Struck out—By Mays, 2. Time—2 hours 55 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	4	2	2	5	0	Shotten,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Austin,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Hoblitz'l,1b	1	1	0	15	0	Sisler,1b	4	1	1	10	2
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	2	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	4	1
Hooper,rf	2	1	1	3	0	Sloan,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Lewis,lf	2	1	2	0	0	Severeid,c	4	0	1	1	1
Scott,ss	2	0	0	1	5	Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Agnew,c	2	0	0	2	2	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	4	6
Shore,p	3	0	1	0	5	Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	3	8	27	18	aMagee	1	0	0	0	0
						bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	5	*22	11

* Shore out, hit by batted ball twice.
a Batted for Groom in eighth.
b Batted for Pratt in ninth.
Errors—Janvrin, Gardner, Scott, Agnew, Severeid.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0		—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		—2

Two-base hits—Lewis, Gardner, Sisler. Stolen bases—Hooper, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Groom, Lewis, Scott, Janvrin. Sacrifice fly—Sloan. Double plays—Lavan to Sisler; Sisler, (unassisted;) Lavan to Pratt. Left on bases—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 7 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; Davenport, 1 and 0 in 3. Shore, 5 and 0 in 9 innings. Struck out—By Shore, 1. Time—1 hour 38 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

TIGERS HAVE TWO MEALS.

Feast Twice on Tender Flesh of Mack's Elephants.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Detroit came from behind in both games today and beat Philadelphia twice. The scores were 5 to 3 and 5 to 4, the second game going ten innings.

The visitors scored five runs after the side should have been retired in the ninth inning of the first game on three singles, an error by Bates, three passes and two wild pitches by J. Bush. In the second contest, Heilman tied the score in the ninth inning with a home run drive and Detroit won in the tenth on O. Bush's single, a pass to Cobb and Veach's single.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
O. Bush,ss	5	1	2	1	4	Jamieson,rf	5	0	2	6	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	0	2	2	Strunk,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	3	1	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	3	2	1	Bates,3b	5	1	1	1	1

PONTIAC BEST YACHT IN ECHO BAY RACE

Sally IX. Leads Second Division In Second Contest of the Handicap Class Season.

SEVENTEEN BOATS START

Robin Hood Winner in Third Class and Burnell Lockwood's E'bar is First in Fourth Division.

With seventeen yachts competing, the handicap yacht racing class had the second of its series of races for the season on the waters of Long Island Sound off Echo Bay yesterday, where the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the one organization on the Sound which has held out for racing this Summer, has its delightful headquarters, and whose members acted as hosts to the racers.

How much the opportunity for racing appeals to yachtsmen is shown by the fact that the fleet was larger by three boats than that which competed in the first of the races which the organization is holding. This, in spite of the fact that several of the regularly racing members were over at Lloyd's Harbor for the annual outing of the yacht club there, a yacht club in name rather than in racing activities.

With a fair northwest breeze in the first and last quarters of the race, and but a faint breeze and an approach to a dead calm in the middle or the run, the yachtsmen still had some rattling good sport, and the times were close enough together to make it interesting. Pontiac won both the elapsed and allowed times in her class for the big ones of the fleet. Sally IX. got home in front in the second division, and was so fleet that she won in spite of the fact that she was giving time to all the competitors in her class, though her margin over Nadia was but 22 seconds in a run of approximately ten miles, with Clare but 25 seconds behind the latter, an exceptionally close race for yachts of such varying ratings. Robin Hood was the winner in the third division, and Burnell Lockwood's E'bar in the fourth division, in which she handily defeated two yachts of lake design, all three belonging to the Larchmont interclub one-design class.

When the yachts were sent on their journey up the Sound there was enough wind from the northwest to give them a good chance for a fairly broad reach to the first mark, the five yachts of the first division coming to the line so evenly that there was little to choose between the windward and leeward positions, Arvia having the former as they bowled away on their journey and Wasaka the latter. On the trip up the Sound of two miles and a half, Wasaka managed to work far enough to the front to make the first mark off Scotch Caps in the lead, with Carolina, which had been having a little fun with Bobcat particularly, second around, and Al Lockwood trying hard to catch the Wasaka, which revels in light winds, which the Carolina abhors.

How Carolina Lost Out.

All the yachts broke out spinnakers for the run across the Sound to the second mark in Hempstead Bay, and it was on that leg that Carolina met her defeat. The big O class sloops of the Larchmont Club were making across the Sound at the same time and Lockwood was more interested in giving advice to Bill Taylor as to how to properly sail Commodore Ford's big Varuna with its towering Marconi rig than in attending strictly to the sailing of Carolina, with the result that all the sloops of the class were around the buoy before Lockwood lufted Carolina about the red spar buoy. From there on, after the yachts had passed through the spot, where Carolina had faded them all just as they began their windward work, Lockwood spurred Carolina on so well that he actually sailed the leg faster than any other craft in the division except Pontiac, and at the second boat of her class to finish, Pontiac having gone to the front in the run across the Sound, thus getting the lead which brought her the victory by a handsome margin.

The first of the yachts actually to finish the trip over the course was the Robin Hood, which made the run in a trifle less than two hours, going over the finish line about 4 o'clock and then into Hempstead Harbor. But it was a tight squeeze for the veteran attorney-yachtsman, George Gartland, to get his yacht across the line ahead of young Lockwood, who sailed the Larchmont representative, E'bar. Young Lockwood knew he had a wily sailor to defeat in Mr. Gartland, and tagged him all through the journey like a mosquito buzzing around a particularly fleshless bit of Mexican hairless dog. Mr. Gartland could not shake him off even when on the beat home he took a long leg to the southward in Lockwood's right in the wake all the same, would not be shaken off and was only beaten across the line by eleven seconds. It was by all odds the prettiest contest of the afternoon.

Sally IX. Likes the Calm.

In the second division Sally IX. took most kindly to the variations in the wind, and apparently revelled in the first cousin to a calm the yachts encountered on the Long Island side of the Sound. She slid through the oily waters so easily that none of her class could overhaul her, and was at the finish on the port tack thirty-two seconds ahead of Nadia, which had been her only really dangerous competitor at any part of the race.

The summaries:

HANDICAP SLOOPS.

First Division. Start, 2:40. Course, 9¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Pontiac, Henry Carson	2:16:41	2:15:23
Wasaka, W. Taylor	2:24:56	2:18:43
Arvia, T. S. Clarke	2:25:18	2:18:28
Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	2:22:48	2:20:48
Bobcat, Charles Mabon	2:23:54	2:21:48

Second Division. Start, 2:45. Course, 9¾ Miles.

Sally IX., A. E. Black	2:26:28	2:26:28
Nadia, W. F. Clarke	2:31:14	2:27:50
Clare, F. C. Pfeiffer	2:30:03	2:27:28
Elmore, F. W. Howard	2:47:33	2:29:30
Ariel, T. Price	2:58:21	2:33:13

Third Division. Start, 2:50. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	1:51:31	1:50:58
Acadian, F. E. Reymond	2:04:17	2:00:23

Fourth Division. Start, 2:45. Course, 7¾ Miles.

E'bar, Burnell Lockwood	1:51:42	1:51:42
Bireys, F. W. Fraser	1:56:10	1:56:10
Barbara, C. Shields	1:57:02	1:57:02
Greemah, A. J. Dean	2:00:04	1:59:42
Orienta, G. W. Lawson	2:13:16	2:03:13

HYDE VICTOR IN CLOSE RACE.

His Yacht Hydra Finishes 16 Seconds in Front.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 28.—With his renovated yacht Hydra, Charles E. Hyde won a leg in the series of the club championship races over the six-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club this afternoon. He beat E. V. Willis in the Altair across the finish line by the narrow margin of sixteen seconds, and it required the constant efforts of Mr. Hyde to get every ounce out of his little sloop to win. Throughout the race the yachts were almost constantly within reach of each other.

George A. Corry, in the Little Dipper, which won the forty-seven mile race to Great Captain Island and return last Sunday, finished third, 11 minutes and 8 seconds behind the Willis yacht.

The summary:

STAR CLASS—CHAMPIONSHIP, PORT WASHINGTON YACHT CLUB.

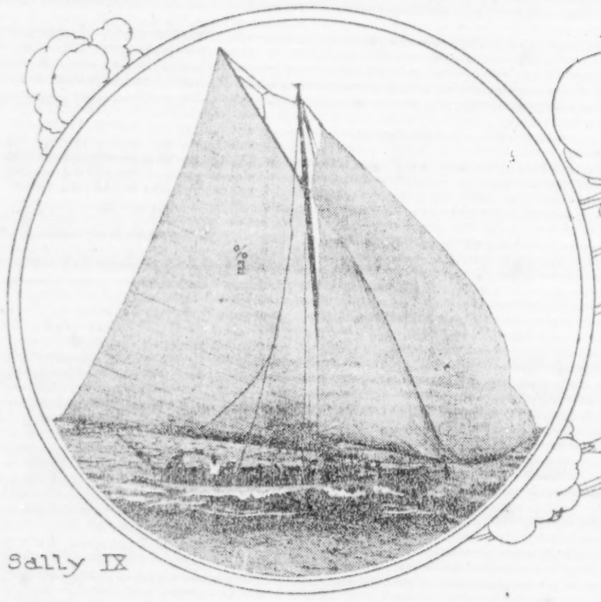
Start, 3:10. Course, 6 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Hyora, Charles E. Hyde	5:13:48	2:03:48
Altair, E. V. Willis	5:14:02	2:04:02
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:25:10	2:15:10
Little Bear, Allan Walker	5:26:30	2:16:56
Vela, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:28:16	2:18:16
Vera, E. O. Child	5:30:23	2:20:27

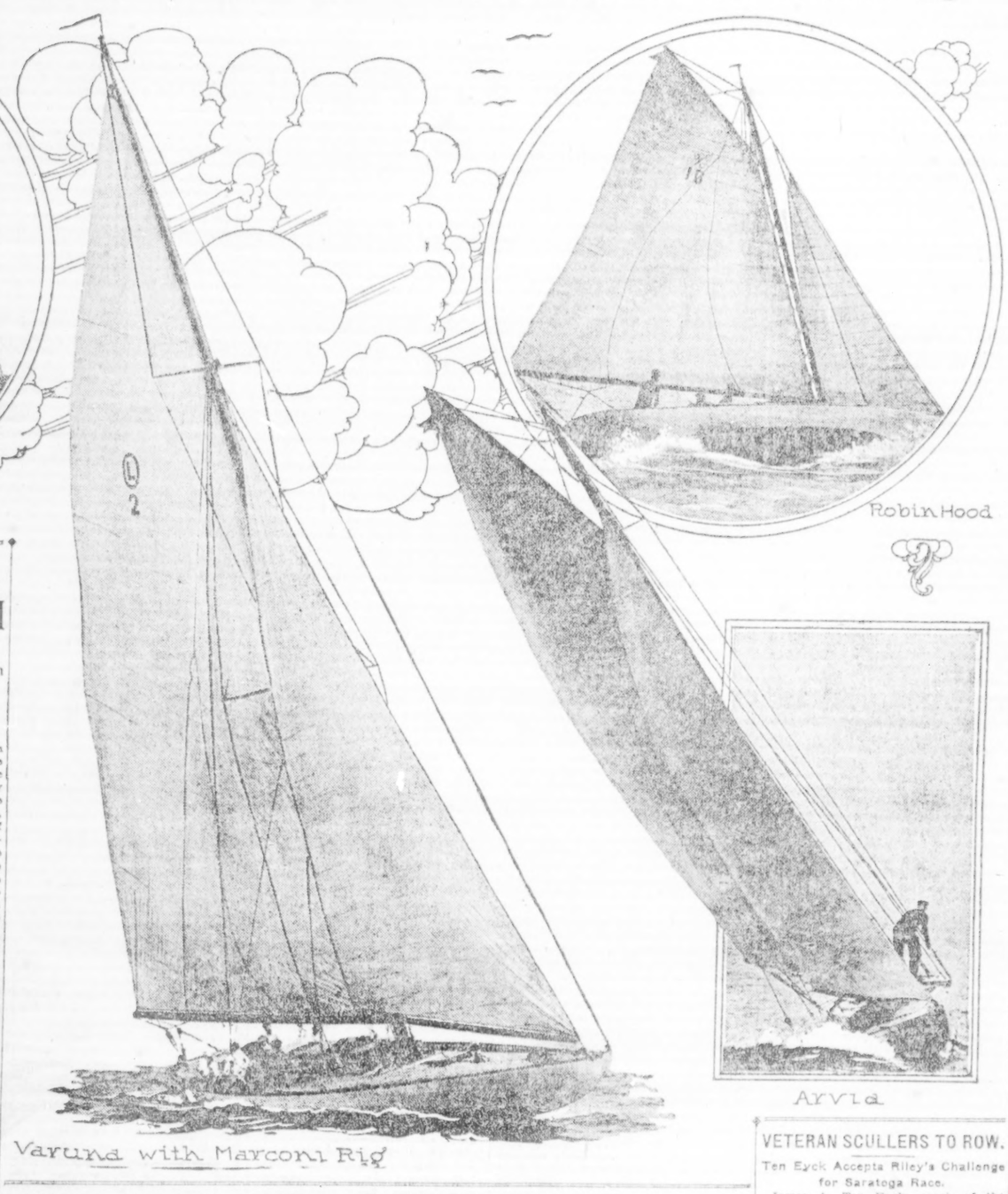
Randall Victor at Maine Traps.

ROCHLAND, Me., July 28.—E. A. Randall of Portland won the amateur State championship in the tournament of the Maine Trapshooters' Association, which closed today. Amateur high gun points for the two days were tied between Randall and L. F. Curtis of Boston. The high scorer in the professional class for the two days was W. G. Hill of Portland.

Yachts of the Handicap Class Racing on the Sound Yesterday, and Varuna With Marconi Rig



Sally IX



Varuna with Marconi Rig

Robin Hood

Aryia.

DOCK MAN STARTS THEM.

Three Bensonhurst Yachts Sail a Pretty Race.

Patriotic yacht racing on Gravesend Bay came very nearly going by the boards yesterday afternoon. The Bensonhurst Yacht Club had taken the date, but at the schedule starting hour, the club had not sent a Regatta Committee to the starting line off the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate, notwithstanding the fact that the three craft hovering around the starting line were enrolled in the organization.

Realizing the situation, "Charlie" the dock man of the Atlantic Yacht Club, picked a course and sent the yachts away in a splendid breeze from the northwest. The course chosen gave the craft an excellent weather leg from the Sea Gate mark to Fort Hamilton. Oriole at once broke tacks with the other yachts and standing almost across the bay got the advantage of the flood tide and was first around the windward mark.

On the reach to Bensonhurst and the run home to Sea Gate, Katharine footed faster than Oriole. The two got into a luffing match coming down on the finish line. It was unfortunate for both as they luffed so far off their course that Sea Bird was able to win 15 seconds corrected time. Although Katharine was the first to finish, on corrected time Oriole beat her for second place.

CENTER ISLAND RACE SLOW.

Wind Bad for Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Series.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Light winds from the west by north were responsible for late finishes in the fourth race of the second series of the Summer regattas of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club off Center Island today. Only four of the Fish Class started. The winner was Barracuda, the property of De Forest Hicks.

The summary:

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:10. Club Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	6:17:27	3:05:27
Blue Fish, H. Smith	6:29:29	3:19:29
Skate, Good & Smith	7:06:40	3:56:40
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	7:08:20	3:58:20

MORGAN HAS NEW YACHT.

Navette Substitutes for Corsair, Which Is on Patrol.

Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club is getting his yachting this season in a new cruising speed yacht called Navette. She is one of the most recent constructions of the Herreshoff yards, from designs by Captain Nathaniel Herreshoff.

Navette, which makes her home port at Glen Cove, is a steam driven craft with a measurement of 108 feet on the line and 114 feet over all. She has a beam of 14 feet—with but a trifle over 3 feet draught, and has shown a speed of close to thirty miles an hour. Although built for speed and for use chiefly in taking Commodore Morgan to and from his home at Glen Cove, or for occasional visits to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, she has ample cruising accommodations for a party of a half dozen, and will probably be seen at Newport later in the season if yachtsmen are ever again to be blessed with favorable yachting weather.

Mr. Morgan's Corsair, which he tendered to the Government at the declaration of war against Germany, is now doing duty as a cruiser and submarine chaser somewhere on the Atlantic, his son, Junius S. Morgan, serving as an ensign in the large crew aboard her.

LARGE KETCH TAKES WATER.

Alessandro Fabbri's Ajax Second Only in Size to Finback.

Alessandro Fabbri, N. Y. Y. C., is the owner of the second largest auxiliary ketch in this country. She is called Ajax and is being used this Summer for the first time in and about the waters of Bar Harbor. Ajax is 123 feet 7 inches over all, 91 feet on the waterline, of 23 feet beam, and has a draught of 13 feet 6 inches. Her recent trial shows that she have considerable speed in stiff winds, easy to handle, and as comfortable as she is roomy.

The one pleasure ketch exceeding Mr. Fabbri's in size is Finback, which created quite a sensation in Eastern waters last season as well by her speed as her unusual rig. Finback is thirteen feet longer over all and has a waterline length of 102 feet. While the ketch rig is frequently among fishing boats on the North Atlantic, it was not until the building of the Finback that it was adapted to sizable pleasure yachts. The adventure was so satisfactory, however, that Mr. Fabbri had Thomas F. McManus design one for him, the craft being built by F. C. Adams at East Boothbay, Me., where she was recently launched.

NEW CRAFT BEING TESTED.

Five Classes of One-Design Yachts Racing for First Time.

Eastern yachtsmen are trying out five new classes of one-design boats, which are racing for the first time this season. The largest of these, called the bird class of the Annisquam Yacht Club, consists of a fleet of a dozen, all bearing the names of birds. These are nineteen feet in length, with a knockabout rig, and are furnishing a lot of sport at the regular Saturday afternoon races.

Another class is the seventeen-footers, this fleet also numbering a dozen. These are owned by the Summer residents at Barnstable, just at the northern entrance to the Cape Cod Canal. These yachts, about the size of the Seawanhaka Fish class, are also knockabout rigged, dry, and speedy. The owners of this class are all members of the Wianno Yacht Club and fly its peculiar red and blue pennant, with the bulging white W on its red field.

A third class of fifteen-foot knockabouts has been designed by John G. Alden for Summer residents at Biddeford Pool, Me., which will begin racing the last of July.

METROPOLITAN R. C. VICTOR ON HARLEM

Defeats the Nonpareil Oarsmen in Open Centipede Race by One Length.

Rowing one of the best races seen in local waters since the start of the present inactive season, the crew of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday splashed its way across the finish line a winner in the open centipede race, the feature event on the program of the Nonpareil Rowing Club on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The conditions under which the events were run were ideal, and this race, with the four closed events which comprised the program, furnished the large crowd which occupied the club veranda with interesting competition.

The centipede event was the only open race on the program, and attracted entries from the Metropolitan Rowing Club, the Bohemian Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, and Nonpareil Rowing Club. All four crews got away on a line with the starter's word and raced over the first half of the half-mile course upstream in practically even formation, with the Nonpareil crew in the outside lane slightly ahead of the three other boats.

For the next 100 yards or so the Nonpareil crew seemed to go convincingly into the lead, with the Metropolitan boat, stroked by George Froelich and on the inside lane, hanging on tenaciously. As the oarsmen neared the club float, the finish mark, the Mets perceptibly quickened their stroke and, with a driving finish which had the full powers of all four of the oarsmen behind the oars, they drove their frail craft under the flag drop about one length ahead of the Nonpareil crew. The Bohemian boat came in third place, fighting hard to overtake the Nonpareil representatives, but failing by about one-half length, while the Nassau oarsmen finished fourth. The winning crew's time was 3:41.

In the club's races J. Ehlers carried off the individual honors, competing in two events and finishing a winner on both occasions. His first victory was registered in the junior singles event, rowed downstream, and in the junior doubles race, with E. Harper as his mate. Ehler's boat went under the flag with about two lengths to spare.

The summaries:

Junior Single Race, (closed to Nonpareil Rowing Club.)—Won by J. Ehlers; W. Harper, second; A. Alberta, third. Time—3:04.

Junior Double Race, (closed to Nonpareil Rowing Club.)—Won by Crew 2, (J. Ehlers and E. Harper;) Crew 2, (H. Charmley and T. Bloom,) second; Crew 4, (W. Donovan and J. Harty,) third. Time—3:17.

Centipede Race, Open.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, (bow, L. Jeusa; No. 2, E. E. Serrano; No. 3, S. Weiss; No. 4, George Froelich;) Nonpareil Rowing Club, (bow, Crowley; No. 2, Livingston; No. 3, J. Keenan; stroke, E. H. Fearse,) second; Bohemian Boat Club, (bow, Naam; No. 2, N. Cyhana; No. 3, F. Snezek; stroke, V. Balazka,) third. Time—3:41.

Centipede Race, (closed to Nonpareil Rowing Club.)—Won by Crew 1, (stroke, Livingston; No. 2, Conversano; No. 3, G. Mullen; No. 4, Harper; No. 5, W. Shea; No. 6, Cronin; No. 7, Keenan; coxswain, Larolle.) No time taken.

SWIMMING MEET TONIGHT.

Pentathlon Contest for Girls to be Held at Graham Beach.

Fourteen girl swimmers will compete tonight at the Pool and Surf Baths, Graham Beach, in a pentathlon contest under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union. The event is the first of its nature to be conducted under the control of the A. A. U., and for that reason is attracting more than ordinary attention.

Philadelphia is sending Miss Gertrude Artelt, who holds several indoor records; Miss Helen Tennytacker, Miss Elizabeth Becker, Miss Florence McLachlin, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan. Miss Marion Gibson, of Boston will be the most prominent entry from New England. From New York City Miss Claire Galligan heads the list. Miss Charlotte Boyle, Miss Riata Greenfield, Miss Lucy A. Freeman, Miss Josephine Bartlett, Miss Edna W. Cole, Miss Elsie Sultan, and Miss Katherine Klatt are the other Gothamites. Miss Charlotte Epstein will be in charge.

Taylor Says—

"show me a fighter who is poorly equipped and I'll show you one half licked." An athlete properly equipped makes the best fighter. We equip both — athletes and fighters.

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SARI HAS FIRST TRIAL.

New R Class Yachts Defeats Rivals on Lake Michigan.

Sari, the new R Class yacht built for Samuel Dauchy of Chicago, with which he hopes to win the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy, has had her first trial on the waters of Lake Michigan. Although she had been overboard only two days, Mr. Dauchy was successful in sailing her against two boats of her type, Mia and Twenty-nine, both of which are thoroughly seasoned craft. In a good, stiff breeze over an eleven-mile triangular course Sari defeated her rivals more than eight minutes.

Sari is to be raced against last year's champion, Pam, and against a new boat, Clarice, built for Alexander Winston of the Cleveland Yacht Club, which is a challenger for this cup. This trophy will be raced for by yachts of the R Class for the first time next month.

Sari, which is 25 feet on the waterline, is 38 feet 6 inches over all, with 7 feet 11 inches beam and a draught of 5 feet 6 inches. She is from designs by John G. Alden, who was also the designer of Pam, which Sari was built to defeat. Although built for the express purpose of racing for the Lipton Cup, Sari has accommodations for three persons to cruise comfortably in her, even with only five feet head room in her cabin.

NAHMA WILL RACE WASAKA IN SERIES

Addison G. Hanan Accepts the Challenge of John J. Martin for Next Season.

Although Addison G. Hanan, managing owner of the Nahma, was obliged to decline the challenge of John J. Martin of Boston for a series of races between his boat Wasaka II., which was formerly owned and raced by Mr. Hanan as Josephine, because Nahma was not overboard and could not be fitted for racing this Fall, he has agreed to a series of races next season. This Mr. Martin and his sons, who make up the crew of the Wasaka, are considering. They will probably arrange during the Winter for a series of races a year from now, providing conditions are such that Wasaka can safely make the trip to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club anchorage and there is no objection by the Government to racing on the waters of the Sound.

While Mr. Martin has every faith in the ability of his boat to defeat Nahma, as he expressed before the races for the Manhasset Cup last year, he may have had his courage stimulated a little by the very politic letter he is said to have received from Mr. Hanan regarding the impossibility of a race this Fall. The story among yachtsmen is that Mr. Hanan's letter stating that he would like to race against his old boat next season, incidentally wrote that he believed the Wasaka to be as good as she was when she sailed as the Josephine, and that she had an equal chance against Nahma or any other P class yacht in a moderate breeze, but that in a race with the wind blowing at twenty knots or better he [Hanan] believed the Nahma to be the faster of the two.

Those who saw the Nahma sail in the second race, which she won in winds that failed as the day went on, so that she barely got across the line in time to make the drifting match of that day a race, are inclined to think that Mr. Hanan's vein of humor was in pretty good working order when he wrote that friendly letter of comparison, and that he was handing out rather a large-sized bit of bait to the Boston yachtsman.

FASIG-TIPTON CO.

ANNOUNCE

A Remarkable Series of Sales of Yearlings

AT SARATOGA IN AUGUST.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.	DELBERT REIFF. French Bred Yearlings, including the entire crop from Haras Champagne St. Hilaire (Baron Maurice de Rothschild), the get of SARDANAPALE, the greatest horse in France, Verdun, Faucheur, Negofol, Macdonald II., and other sires. Also yearling from France bred by MR. F. R. HITCHCOCK, the get of Yankee.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.	JOHN A. DRAKE. English bred yearlings by the best sires in England out of great mares. GLEN HELEN STUD yearlings, principally the get of Imp. PEEP O' DAY.
THURSDAY, AUG. 9.	KEENE, LONG & SCHORR. English bred yearlings by England's best sires out of winners and producers. Also yearlings from other leading Kentucky breeders.
FRIDAY, AUG. 10.	BEAUMONT STUD YEARLINGS. All the foals of 1916 by the wonderful sires, Imp. STAR SHOOT and UNCLE. Consignment also includes the yearlings owned by W. B. MILLER, by the same sires.
SATURDAY, AUG. 11.	HARAS DE FRESNAY (Mr. Clarence H. Mackay), Normandy, France. The get of FITZ HERBERT, Imp. MEDDLER, etc. MARCHMONT STUD yearlings, by the leading sires in Kentucky, and the CARR and PIATT yearlings, by the best sires in the Blue Grass.
FRIDAY, AUG. 17.	ADELBERT STUD yearlings (and consignments from other breeders in Hopkinsville, Ky.), the get of the great race horse and coming sire, ZEUS. And the SPENDTHRIFT STUD (O. H. Chenault) yearlings by BEN TROVATO.
SATURDAY, AUG. 18.	HARAS DU GAZON (Mrs. H. B. Duryea), Normandy, France, the get of IRISH LAD, SWEEPER, the Derby winner DURBAR, etc. EDWARD CEBRIAN, San Francisco, Cal., yearlings by VON TROMP, JOE CAREY, and other sires.

SALE OF HORSES IN TRAINING. ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, DISPERSAL OF THE RACING STABLE OF BROWNLEIGH PARK BREEDING CORPORATION.

FOR CATALOGS ADDRESS

FASIG-TIPTON CO. 31-33 East 27th Street NEW YORK CITY

SHADOW SHOWS WAY TO BAYSIDE YACHTS

Crosses Line 1 Minute and 46 Seconds Ahead of the Aria in Star Class Race.

With a light breeze from the northwest, the skippers of the two classes matching eleven yachts in a special race of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday went around the course in the opposite direction from the route traversed when the ideal southwester holds. According to the season's schedule the yachts of the club were to have been on their annual cruise yesterday, but the war interfered with this arrangement, and the races will not be included in the series for the championship in the respective classes.

A close finish was seen in the race among the Star Class yachts, in which seven started. E. Linkfield made his initial appearance as a skipper in a race on the bay when he steered the Taurus, which he recently purchased from Philip Benson. Linkfield sailed his new craft like a veteran, and, although he did not win, finishing fourth, he created a favorable impression among the other skippers, and henceforth will be looked upon as a considerable factor in the races in Little Neck Bay.

Mrs. H. F. L. Funke was again at the helm in her husband's yacht, the Southern Cross. She understood the direction of the course at the start, and leading after she had rounded the first turn, took the wrong direction, and before she discovered her mistake it was too late to turn around and go back, so she dropped out of the race. W. L. Inslee again won, in his Shadow, crossing the line 1 minute and 41 seconds ahead of George Abbott in the Aria, who in turn was only a half second in advance of John J. Nesbett, the clever sixteen-year-old skipper, in the Starlight.

The Star boats were sent over the full nine-mile course, or twice over the regular 4½-mile course, but the wind was so light that the Regatta Committee decided to have the "bees" make only one lap. George Hopewell, in his Maybe, handled his yacht steadily in the light going and won over James Gillies in his Vespa by a margin of 4:52. Both first finished last.

The yachts of the "bird" class did not race yesterday. There were no skippers left at the club to man them when the owners of this class of boats left at 2 o'clock for a cruise up the Sound to Block Island in William G. Haskell's 65-foot auxiliary yawl, Senga. Aboard the Senga were William B. Teller, Jr., John Johns, C. L. Willard, Clifton Willard, and Mr. Haskell.

The summary follows:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:40. Course, 9 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:37:37	1:57:37
Starlight, J. Nesbett	5:38:58	1:58:58
Aria, George Abbott	5:38:53½	1:58:53½
Taurus, E. Linkfield	5:40:04	2:00:04
Maybe, G. Hopewell	5:40:28	2:00:28
Shooting Star, K. Crumble	5:47:02	2:07:02
Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke, did not finish.		

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 4½ miles.

Maybe, G. Hopewell	1:52:07	1:17:07
Vespa, James Gillies	1:56:50	1:21:50
Bewon, J. Dailey	2:01:58	1:26:58
Befrist, H. Clarke	2:03:02	1:28:02

POLO FLAGS TO ENGLAND.

Emblems Used for International Matches Sent as Tribute.

The two big national emblems, the American and British flags, which waved over the club stand at the International Polo Cup games at Meadow Brook have been expressed to the Hurlingham Club of London, England, by the Polo Association. With the gift, Henry Lloyd Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, sent the following letter to the committee of the Hurlingham Club:

"Gentlemen—Before the great war the flags of England and America floated side by side at Meadow Brook during the international polo matches of England, and Hurlingham represented friendly rivals in a friendly sport.

"Today, when the two great Anglo-Saxon nations have allied themselves against a common foe, the Polo Association of America desires to present to the Hurlingham Club of London two of these flags—one of England and one of America—as a token of admiration for the brave polo players of England who have fallen in the cause of right and as a symbol of loyalty and friendship."

VETERAN SCULLERS TO ROW.

Ten Eyck Accepts Riley's Challenge for Saratoga Race.

James A. Ten Eyck, coach of the Syracuse University crews, who is summering at the headquarters of the Duluth Boat Club, is out with a reply to the challenge from Jim Riley to row Ten Eyck over the waters of Lonely Lake at Saratoga for fun or money. Ten Eyck takes the challenge rather seriously and has sent to a friend in Saratoga a certified check for $500 with a reply to Riley's challenge, in which he offers to row Riley two races in one day, one in the morning and one in the evening for $500 a side, both races to be play or pay, and no races, no more talk.

Baker, Murray & Imbrie Inc.

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The better grades are guaranteed all wool garments, and at their newly-marked prices are away above ordinary values.

25% Discount on All Baseball Goods

Including Catchers' Mitts, Basemen's Mitts, Fielders' Gloves, Masks, Body Protectors and other accessories.

Sport Hats, 50c to $4.50

Ranging from the white duck naval or tennis hats to the luxurious silk helmet which sold formerly for $6.00. Hats of Madagascar grass, silk, poplin, flannel and duck.

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These sold originally from $3.25 to $6.00. All low cut professional models.

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Sizes complete for both men and women. Best models are leather trimmed and very smartly designed.

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Shirts—65c to $1.15.
Pants—39c to 70c.
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Jersey Jackets—$1.95 and $3.50.

We Have Also Made Reductions Throughout the Following Lines:

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10-15-17 WARREN STREET

(Just across Broadway from City Hall)

BUTLER'S SPUR WINS YONKERS HANDICAP

Favorite Makes Brilliant Finish After Trailing at Empire City Track.

PASSES LADY ROTHA EASILY

John Sanford's Lady Russe Too Fleet for Quietude in the Second Race.

James Butler's four-year-old son of King James-Auntie Mum demonstrated that he inherited the courage and determination of his sire when he won the Yonkers Handicap at Empire City yesterday, coming up with a rush at the finish when he looked to be hopelessly out of the race. The electrifying spurt of the son of King James provided a great spectacle for the large crowd which equaled any that had attended the successful meeting. The enthusiasm which greeted the stirring finish of Spur was renewed when the time was hung out and it was announced that the best horse in Mr. Butler's barn had put himself in a niche by being the only horse to equal a track record at the meeting. Carried along by the swift pace set by Lady Botha and later by the speed displayed by Clematis II., the son of King James was forced to show the best that was in him. The result was a mile and a sixteenth in 1:44 3-5, which equaled the time made by Harry Payne Whitney's Borrow when he won the Yonkers Handicap in 1914.

With only four starters it was scarcely expected that the handicap would result in such a fine contest, and one that as usual attested to the skill of Handicapper Vosburgh. Before the event the larger portion of the guaranteed purse of $3,000 was looked on as a gift for Spur, who had shown his liking for the track when he won the Empire City Handicap on the opening day and left such sterling performers as Stirling and Roamer in his wake. Scarcely a thought was given as to the likelihood of any of the other entrants defeating the Butler crack, and he closed a strong favorite at 7 to 10, the speculation on the opposing three-year-olds being as to which would take the place, St. Isidore and Lady Rotha had a slight call in this respect, so that Clematis II. was the outsider of the quartet.

Lady Rotha Takes Lead.

Spur is a notoriously slow beginner, so that there was little surprise when Lady Rotha, undefeated at the meeting and with a record of three victories, got the better of the argument with St. Isidore in the run for the first turn and opened a gap of four lengths when she was straightened out in the back stretch. St. Isidore was two lengths in front of Clematis II., and Spur was rating along in last place, a length further back.

Clematis II. began to show a sample of her speed in the run along the back stretch and shooting up on the inside passed St. Isidore and went in hot pursuit of the leader. All this time Spur was ambling along far in the rear, and his backers were wondering when he would make a real contention. Clematis II. cut down the lead of Lady Botha as the pair raced around the last turn and on entering the stretch assumed the lead. The imported mare was showing signs already that she was in last place her victory looked imminent.

As in the running for the Empire City handicap, the change came quickly when Keogh gave Spur the call for the first. The big bay colt appeared to look over those in front of him, measure the distances they were ahead, and then, starting by passing St. Isidore like a streak of lightning, he went after Lady Botha, tired from the early pacemaking, was subdued without trouble, and only Clematis II. remained to bar the way to victory at the last sixteenth pole. Wild shouts rang through the stand for Spur as he responded to Keogh's drew nearer to the stout-hearted filly, which was struggling with every effort to maintain the lead she had wrested from Lady Botha. Spur seemed to sense the approval of his efforts, and his strides lengthened so that he only seemed to skim the surface. With fifty yards to go, the pair were on even terms and in the short distance that remained Spur displayed his gameness in the question of the crowd by stretching his neck in front of Clematis II. and keeping it there until he passed the judges. Clematis II. had run the best race of her career in this country and took the place by three lengths from Lady Botha.

La Russe's Fine Performance.

An additional treat for the crowd was the form displayed by John Sanford's imported filly, La Russe, in the second race. This daughter of the English Derby winner, Lemberg, was starting for the second time. She had won in her first attempt with ridiculous ease so that there was some ground for the belief that A. M. Morris's Quietude, with much greater racing experience, might be able to extend her. Beginning rather slowly La Russe realized the task before reaching the end of the first furlong, yet Quietude was allowed to lead until rounding the turn for home. For only a few strides was La Russe allowed to show her real quality. Then with a quickly obtained lead of about two lengths, Buxton eased her to a gallop and this was sufficient to offset the best efforts of Quietude. There were many expressions of opinion that in La Russe Mr. Sanford has a filly calculated to extend the Whitney crack, Rosie O'Grady.

After riding a perfect race on Spur, Knapp failed to add to his reputation by the manner in which he handled W. M. Jefferds's Red Sox, the favorite for the last race for two-year-olds.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $681, about six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.

Manganese, C. Buxton's b. g., 6 years, 115 pounds, by Lithos-Hopea, 4 to 1, 3 to 5, and even. (L. Lyne).....1

Imperator, S. T. Toon's ch. g., 6, 115, by Peter Quince-Sparkle, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1. (N. Buxton).....2½

Busy Joe, E. R. Bradley's blk. f., 4, 108, by Sain-Bandello, 3 to 1 third. (D. Connelly).....3½

Englehert, James P. Cummings, Brownie, Hidden Gem, Passing Fancy, Flare, Master McGrath, Candyland, Fullade, and Almandite also ran. Fer Right, Marse Henry, and Glory Bells scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; purse, $681; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

La Russe, John Sanford's ch. f., 108 pounds, by Lemberg-Jose de Vibra, 9 to 20 and out. (M. Buxton).....1½

Quietude, A. H. Morris's br. f., 114, by Dalhousle-Takeurel, 1 to 2 and out. (J. Ryan).....2

Perky O'Malley, H. Perkins's b. f., 108, by Charles O'Malley-Bachelor's Cherry, 4 to 1 third. (Mr. Connolly).....3

Wanda and Myrtle V. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; selling; purse, $681; one mile. Time—1:40 3-5.

Ginger Snap, Jr., Ralph Beaver Strassburger's ch. f., 4, 105, by Gingal-Calcaria Lad, even and 1 to 2. (D. Connelly).....1

Hickorytot, Ernest Beltas's b. f., 108, by Sweetbriar-Locoese Nut, 4 to 1 third. (M. Buxton).....2½

Spring Song, Mae Murray, Glory Bells, The Baroness, and Leoneidia also ran. Fredia, Spectre, and Gretna scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Yonkers Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed purse $5,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:44 3-5.

Spur, James Butler's b. c., 4 years, 122 pounds, by King James-Auntie Mum, 7 to 10 and out. (W. Knapp).....1

Clematis II., Oscar Lewisohn's ch. f., 4, 106, by King's Proctor-Bonnie Creeper, 4 to 5 and even. (F. Robinson).....2

Lady Botha, W. H. Baker's b. m., 5, 104, by Golden Maxim or Fayette-Sandy Bar, out for third. (N. Barrett).....3

Jabot also ran. Green Jome and Syrian scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; by subscription of $5, with $681 added; to 10 and out. (W. Knapp).....1

Piraeus, John O. Talbot's ch. c., 109 years, by Cyclades-Elizabeth B., 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and out. (F. Robinson).....2

Jack Ingfield, W. C. Oliver's br. g., 3, 104, by Sea King-Glad Tidings, 1 to 2 and out. (M. Howard).....3

Courtship, Mercury Stable's b. m., 109. (Mr. Phenix-courtisane, cut for third. (A. Collins).....

Flash of Steel also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $681; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

Kashmir, W. C. Clancy's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Dodbi-Gingham, 9 to 1 and 6 to 5. (M. Buxton).....1

Red Sox, W. M. Jefford's br. g., 115, by Irish Lad-Zuna, out for place. (W. Knapp).....2

Aurum, Jefferson Livingston's b. c., 115, by Mushroom-Royal Anne, out for third. (F. Robinson).....3

Magnetite and Dr. Blair also ran. Svengall, Frank Keogh, Chief Lally, Adoration II., and Payment scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; about six furlongs. Bally, 115 pounds; Basil, 111; Brooklyn, 111; Meteorite, 111; Harvest King, 111; Zouave, 111; The Grader, 111; Gunrock, (imp.,) 105; Sandale, (imp.,) 100.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; selling; five furlongs. Belle Meade, 111 pounds; Alderbert, (imp.,) 107; Supernaid, 107; Dianthea, 107; Sallie Waters, 107; *Miss Gore, 100; Schoolgirl, 105; Parlor Maid, 105; *Frances Crawford, 100; *Wince, 98; *Tumble In, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Melrose Stakes; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Paddy Whack, 111 pounds; Harry Shaw II, 110; Alderman, 110; Wooltex Shoes, 109; *El Roche, 101; *Dorcas, 101; Barry Shannon, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Orderly, 115 pounds; Paddy, (imp.,) 108; Scarpia II., (imp.,) 108; Herman, (imp.,) 108; Candyland, 108; Dixie II., (imp.,) 108; James F. Cummings, 108; Bar of Phoenix, 108; Hibernicus, 103; Tenosta, (imp.,) 103; Flora Finch, 103; *Cousin Dan, 103; *Sorcerer II., (imp.,) 103; Spring Song, 103; *Reckport, 103; *Bollvanna, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and an eighth. Harwood II., (imp.,) 118 pounds; *Tatone, 112; *Tyrrahill, 112; Plaudite, 112; *Dovedale, 106; *Square Dealer, 103; Bar of Phoenix, 103; Muckross, (imp.,) 102; *Thursday Nighter, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Papp, 126 pounds; Miss Donero, 115; Chief Lally, 112; Aurum, (imp.,) 110; Trophy 106.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

CARDS RALLY AND WIN.

Overcome Braves' Big Lead and Beat Boston, 5 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—St. Louis overcame a lead of four runs today and again defeated Boston, 5 to 4.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Long,rf	4	1	3	1	0	0
Betzel,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
hf. Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller,cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miller,2b	3	1	1	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	1	0	0
Duke,cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Pageler,1b	4	0	2	11	1	0
Rohrd,3b	4	0	2	2	4	0
Sinder,c	4	1	1	5	4	0
Meadows,p	1	0	0	1	0	0
aGriggs	1	0	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	2	0	2	0	1	0
aSmyth	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	13	27	10	

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'Ville,ss	5	0	2	3	2	
Powell,cf	5	0	1	5	1	
Reig,rf	4	1	1	0	0	
Kelly,lf	3	1	1	2	1	
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	10	1	
C. Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	4	
Rawlings,2b	4	0	2	2	2	
Tragresser,c	4	1	1	2	1	
Tyler,p	4	1	2	1	2	
aRudolph,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Neif,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	36	4	12	*26	13	

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Meadows in sixth.
b Batted for Betzel in ninth.
c Batted for C. Smith in ninth.
d Ran for Horstman in ninth.
Errors—Maranville, Tragresser.

St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1—5
Boston .....2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Reig, Maranville, Long, Stolen bases—Betzel, Tragresser, Baird, Miller, Hornsby, 2. Sacrifice hit—Kelly. Double plays—C. Smith, Rawlings, and Konetchy; C. Smith and Konetchy; Hornsby and Paulette. Left on bases—Bos on, 8; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 3; Rudolph, 1; Meadows, 1; Horstman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 8 hits and 2 runs in 7 innings; Rudolph, 4 and 0 in 1; Meadows, 1 and 4 in 6; Horstman, 1 and 0 in 3. Balk—Meadows. Struck out—By Tyler, 2; Meadows, 5; Horstman, 1. Wild pitch—Tyler. Time—2 hours, 25 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

DODGERS FEAST ON TOTTERING PIRATES

Brooklyns, Playing Like Champions, Win Double-Header from Pittsburgh.

BIG DAY FOR CHENEY

Old Larry Performs Nobly with Both Arm and Bat—Scores Are 6 to 2 and 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—The Brooklyn Dodgers played like champions today, and put down the lowly Pirates twice, 6 to 2 and 4 to 2. It looked as if they were to be content with an even break until the last inning of the second game, when the score was 2 to 1 against them, but Ward very obligingly gave Olson a life on a low throw to first, and Miller went up in the air at the same time. Before the inning was over the Dodgers had tallied three more runs and the game was safe.

Each manager used a right hander and a portsider in the two games, and the dope worked right for the visitors. Cheney beating Bob Steele, while Sherrod Smith triumphed over Frank Miller. The first game was featured by the work of the pitchers in several ways. Cheney unexpectedly walloped a couple of doubles, both of which played a part in the scoring, while Steele was the first Pirate to get a hit and score a run. However, he also contributed three runs to the Dodgers, one on a wild pitch and two more on a very wild throw to the plate.

Brooklyn was the first to score in the initial encounter, when, with two men gone, Olson and Daubert both doubled to left, the wild pitch coming after Daubert had squished out his two-bagger. With two runs to the good, all seemed lovely for the men from the big borough, but the Pirates took a hand themselves in the last half of the same inning. Hard by Steele, Bigbee and King and Carey's sacrifice fly tied the score, but that was the extent of the Pirates' effort. Bill Fischer screamed out a triple in the seventh, but there were two down at the time, and Bob Steele whiffed the air three times.

The Dodgers broke the tie in the fifth inning, when Mowrey coaxed a walk, went to third on Cheney's bubble to left, and tallied on Olson's sacrifice fly to Carey. They wanted to make it sure, and in the seventh inning scored a couple more runs, although they did not have scored had perfect ball been played by the opposition. Again two were out before the trouble began, and Olson started it with a single to centre, went to second on Daubert's scratch single, and Myers shot a single to right, filling the bases. King let the ball fly for home, and Steele intercepted it and threw over Fischer's head at the plate, both Olson and Daubert scoring. In the ninth Larry Cheney again smashed out a double, and scored on Olson's single to centre field.

For the second game Smith faced the Buccaneers and Miller was picked by Manager Rodgers in at least break even. The Bullet pitched fine ball in the first six innings, the only hit recorded by Brooklyn being very scratchy, as Ward broke it down and then threw wild to first. But the Dodgers suddenly awakened to the fact that Miller could be reached in the seventh inning, when Captain Daubert led off with a single to centre, but was eliminated on Myers's crack down the line to Wagner.

Stengel then stung Miller on the gloved hand with a hot shot and reached first in safety, while Myers by speedy work anchored at third. Johnston emulated Myers, in that he nearly tore Miller's hand off with another hot drive, scoring Myers and putting Stengel on second. Cutshaw hit down to Piller, who touched Johnston out on the line and then threw to first in time to complete a double play. It saved the Buccaneers from a dangerous situation.

Then came the happy ninth. The score was 2 to 1 in favor of Pittsburgh, and the fans were leaving the park, satisfied with an even break, but when Ward threw low to first on Olson's duster the crowd sat down again. By this time Manager Robinson was yelling like mad, as if the pennant depended on the game, and urged his boys to get in and win. Miller picked up Daubert's roller and instead of throwing to second, which he had plenty of time to do, he lobbed the ball to Wagner and extinguished the Brooklyn captain and allowed Olson to repose on second.

If Myers tied the score with a single to centre field and in a few moments he, also, came romping over the pan on a triple to the left field fence by Casey Stengel. Miller then sadly gave up the ball to Grimes, but the damage was done, and to make it surer, Stengel romped over the pan while Hans Wagner was spearing Johnston's hard-hit grounder.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Olson,ss	4	2	3	1	1	
Daubert,1b	5	2	3	11	1	
Myers,cf	5	0	1	3	0	
Hickman,rf	5	0	0	3	0	
Johnston,lf	4	0	2	2	0	
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	3	
Mowrey,3b	3	1	0	0	5	
Miller,c	4	0	0	5	0	
Cheney,p	4	1	2	1	1	
Total	37	6	12	27	8	

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bigbee,lf	4	1	1	1	0	
King,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Carey,cf	3	0	1	4	0	
Wagner,3b	4	0	1	7	0	
Ward,3b	4	0	0	2	2	
Wilhoit	1	0	0	0	0	
Wilhoit	0	0	0	0	0	
Pitler,2b	3	0	1	1	2	
Steckel	1	0	0	0	0	
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	0	
Miller,p	3	0	0	0	4	
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	33	2	6	27	8	

a Batted for Debus in ninth.
b Batted for Pitler in ninth.
Errors—Debus, Steele.

Brooklyn .....0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1—6
Pittsburgh .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Olson, Daubert, Johnston, Cheney, (2.) Three-base hit—Fischer. Stolen bases—Daubert, Myers, Johnston, Debus. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Sacrifice flies—Olson, Carey. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Brooklyn. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 1; Steele, 1. Earned runs—Off Cheney, 2; Steele, 5. Struck out—By Cheney, 5; Steele, 3. Wild pitches—Steele. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Olson,ss	4	1	0	3	4	
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	13	1	
Myers,cf	4	2	1	0	0	
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	1	0	
Johnston,lf	4	0	2	1	0	
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	1	5	
O'Rourke,3b	2	0	1	1	2	
Mowrey,3b	1	0	0	0	2	
M. Wheat,c	5	0	0	2	1	
Smith,p	3	0	0	1	4	
Total	40	4	6	27	19	

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0	
King,rf	4	0	1	1	2	
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Wagner,ss	4	0	2	2	3	
Wilhoit	0	0	0	0	0	
Pitler,2b	3	0	1	4	1	
Beckel	1	0	0	0	0	
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	0	
Miller,p	3	0	0	0	0	
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	33	0	6	27	11	

a Ran for Wagner in ninth.
b Batted for Pitler in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Ward, Debus.

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—4
Pittsburgh .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hit—Debus. Three-base hit—Stengel. Double play—Pitler and Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 9 hits and 6 runs in 9 innings; Miller, 5 and 3 in 8 1-3 innings; Grimes, 1 and 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Smith, 2; Miller, 3. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

ERROR FATAL TO MATTIES.

McKechnie's Blunder in Tenth Enables Phillies to Win, 6 to 3.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—McKechnie's error in the tenth inning today allowed Philadelphia to score three unearned runs in that round and they won the third game of the series, 6 to 3. Cincinnati had tied up a hard-fought game in the eighth, and, after McKechnie made his fumble in the tenth, the visitors fell upon Mitchell's curves almost at will and batted out a victory.

Regan was knocked out of the box in the sixth. Alexander not only pitched good ball, but scored two runs and obtained two hits out of three times at bat.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Paskert,cf	5	2	1	3	0	
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	4	7	
Stock,3b	5	2	2	0	1	
Cravath,rf	5	0	2	1	0	
Luderus,1b	2	0	0	10	2	
Niehoff,lb	2	0	1	5	0	
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	1	0	
Evers,2b	3	0	0	2	7	
Adams,c	4	0	2	3	1	
Alexander,p	3	2	2	7	2	
Total	37	6	10	30	20	

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh,3b	5	1	1	3	0	
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	3	4	2
Roush,cf	4	1	2	2	0	
Chase,1b	3	0	1	5	1	
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	3	2	
Neale,lf	4	0	0	3	0	
McK'nie,2b	4	0	0	0	3	
Wingo,c	4	0	1	4	0	
Regan,p	2	0	0	0	3	
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	1	1	
Total	35	3	5	30	12	

Errors—Stock, McKechnie.

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3—6
Cincinnati .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Paskert, Stock. Three-base hits—Roush. Stock. Sacrifice hits—Alexander, Roush. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Double plays—Evers and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Alexander 2, Regan, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 8 hits, 3 runs in 10 innings; Regan, 5 and 3 in 5 1-3; Mitchell, 3 and 0 in 4 2-3. Struck out—By Alexander, 2; Regan, 2. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Time—1 hour 59 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Hart.

Bankers Trust Team Champs.

The Bankers Trust Company team defeated the nine representing the Guaranty Trust Company at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday, by the score of 9 to 3, thereby winning the Bank Clerks' League championship. Lewis, who pitched for the Bankers, struck out fourteen men. Porter started the ball a-rolling by a triple with two men on bases. Wendell of the Guaranty starred for his side with four clean hits. The lead had seesawed back and forth between Bankers and Guaranty all season.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 14, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Fielding Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the league. They include games played on July 26:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Roush, Cincinnati	84	354	52	109	8	7	.386
Prendergast, Chi.	20	18	1	6	0	0	.333
Cruise, St. L.	89	310	42	105	10	10	.339
Feisel, Pitts.	83	120	23	38	5	3	.320
Harnedy, St. L.	85	305	57	100	13	8	.328
T. Clarke, Cin.	41	95	11	30	3	0	.316
Griffith, Cin.	69	191	26	60	9	5	.314
Hartley, N. Y.	69	211	30	66	2	2	.310
Rawlings, Boston.	57	162	14	47	2	5	.309
Powell, Boston.	15	35	11	20	3	2	.308
Groh, Cincinnati.	84	309	52	95	7	6	.307
Chase, Cincinnati.	83	309	52	112	15	6	.304
G. Burns, N. Y.	82	319	58	99	21	3	.301
Neale, Cin.	73	222	22	66	5	3	.300
Steele, Pittsburgh	23	40	5	12	1	0	.300
Paulette, St. L.	51	161	12	50	0	5	.297
Wheat, Brooklyn.	89	256	29	74	5	8	.289
Packard, St. Louis.	84	270	29	78	8	5	.286
Ruether, Chicago.	82	265	35	76	10	13	.285
Zimmerman, N. Y.	80	310	35	88	9	11	.284
Olson, Brooklyn.	82	260	39	73	5	5	.281
Carey, Pittsburgh.	87	356	49	94	29	5	.280
Mann, Chicago.	87	323	47	90	11	10	.279
Fitzpatrick, Bos.	31	98	11	27	1	2	.276
Luderus, Phila.	83	269	29	74	2	10	.275
Daubert, Brooklyn.	82	218	32	60	4	13	.275
Stengel, Brooklyn.	82	260	40	79	9	6	.272
J. Smith, St. L.	80	278	41	75	9	9	.270
Wilhoit, Pitts.	61	195	20	53	4	8	.272
Cutshaw, B'klyn.	87	317	27	85	13	13	.271
Elliott, Chicago.	59	152	16	41	4	5	.270
Herzog, N. Y.	82	314	33	79	12	6	.252
J. Smith, Boston.	84	289	37	77	7	11	.266
Kopf, Cincinnati.	95	376	52	99	11	15	.263
Holke, N. Y.	92	281	34	74	11	12	.263
Pedersen, N. Y.	84	318	32	82	9	11	.258
Paskert, Phila.	80	299	50	78	8	4	.261
S. Magee, Boston.	71	243	24	63	6	14	.259
King, Pittsburgh.	63	212	16	49	2	8	.250
Myers, Phila.	51	189	15	49	2	8	.259
Coombs, B'klyn.	21	27	2	7	0	1	.259
Stock, Phila.	91	302	39	78	8	14	.258
Cravath, Phila.	78	275	41	70	9	9	.255
Bigbee, Pitts.	72	251	24	64	5	10	.255
Betzel, St. Louis.	68	220	15	48	6	6	.218
Martin, N. Y.	28	37	3	8	0	0	.216
W. Wagner, Phila.	84	312	22	67	6	6	.214
Rixey, Phila.	24	75	6	16	0	2	.213
Cueto, Cincinnati.	44	120	10	25	2	3	.208
Mamaux, Pitts.	41	115	9	24	1	2	.208
Mowrey, Brklyn.	16	39	3	8	0	0	.205
Alexander, Phila.	35	85	7	17	2	2	.200
Schulte, Phila.	87	319	41	63	8	8	.197
Benton, N. Y.	41	114	13	22	1	1	.193
Whitted, Phila.	79	270	21	51	5	5	.189
Bailey, Boston.	15	37	2	7	0	0	.189

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis	90	2481	1508	119	3915	.970
Brooklyn	89	2459	1503	124	3886	.968
New York	82	2224	1379	151	3754	.960
Cincinnati	96	2554	1511	145	3888	.963
Philadelphia	84	2181	1379	151	3711	.959
Pittsburgh	81	2083	1321	147	3551	.958
Brooklyn	87	2376	1493	145	3601	.959
Chicago	92	2463	1481	159	3795	.958

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati	96	3229	543	869	74	80	.268
Brooklyn	89	3039	503	809	69	89	.266
Philadelphia	84	2881	393	676	44	100	.257
Pittsburgh	81	2683	299	613	69	80	.247
Chicago	92	3045	343	733	75	101	.247
Boston	85	2791	283	673	76	132	.247
St. Louis	90	2935	243	713	76	132	.242

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Reuther, Chicago.	10	9	0	12	12	56	1000
Ames, St. L.	3	3	0	2	1	16	1000
Ward, Pittsburgh.	9	7	2	5	2	18	.778
Hendrix, Chicago.	9	7	2	5	2	18	.778
Hersog, N. Y.	11	8	3	6	2	24	.727
Hickman, Brklyn.	9	6	3	2	1	18	.667
Griffith, Cin.	9	6	3	2	1	18	.667
J. Miller, Brklyn.	11	7	4	3	1	24	.636
Mamaux, Pitts.	11	7	4	3	1	24	.636
Fisher, Chicago.	9	5	3	2	1	18	.625
Rehg, Boston.	9	5	3	2	1	18	.625
Cheney, Brklyn.	11	6	4	3	1	24	.600
Bigbee, Pitts.	9	5	4	2	1	18	.556
Betzel, St. Louis.	9	5	4	2	1	18	.556
Martin, N. Y.	6	3	3	1	1	12	.500
W. Wagner, Phila.	11	5	6	2	1	24	.455
Rixey, Phila.	6	2	4	1	1	12	.333
Cueto, Cincinnati.	4	1	3	1	1	8	.333
Mowrey, Brklyn.	3	1	2	1	1	6	.333
Alexander, Phila.	5	2	3	1	1	10	.400
Schulte, Phila.	1	0	1	0	0	2	.000
Benton, N. Y.	1	0	1	0	0	2	.000
Bailey, Boston.	1	0	1	0	0	2	.000

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis	90	2481	1508	119	3915	.970
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Philadelphia	84	2881	393	676	44	100	.257
Pittsburgh	81	2683	299

HOMEBRED GOLFERS SCORE A TRIUMPH

Register 152 Holes, Against 87 for Scots, 72 for English, and 28 for Amateurs.

TRAVERS CONQUERS HAGEN

Finishes Up Week of Team Matches Successfully in P. G. A. Tourney for Red Cross Fund.

American-born professional golfers who learned their game over native links proved superior to those who studied under St. Andrews and came to this country to impart their wisdom. In the international team matches which ended at the Garden City Golf Club yesterday, the Homebred aggregation won by almost sixty holes from its nearest competitor. The Homebreds scored 152 holes in the three days of play at Baltusrol, Siwanoy, and Garden City, as compared to 87 for the Scots, 72 for the English, and 28 for the amateur team captained by Jerome D. Travers.

It probably was one of the most successful and most interesting golf exhibitions ever performed in this vicinity. Arranged primarily as a medium to raise money for a war relief fund to be donated to the Government by the Professional Golfers' Association, it developed into a series of exceptional golf displays with the leading players in the country pitted against each other.

It was so successful that it may lead to another meeting later in the season. Some professional suggested that a team contest between British born players and American born, with amateurs and professionals on both sides, should be held. In such a case twenty golfers would be on each side.

The finishing matches over the picturesque Garden City course brought out the best golf of the week in most cases. The best golf of the week in most cases. The best golf of the week in most cases. the best golf of the week in most cases. the best golf of the week in most cases. the

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917.

CHARITIES CONTROL NEEDED IN NEW YORK

Barry C. Smith, of Charity Organization Society, Criticises Methods Used by Many Organizations for Raising Money.

By BARRY C. SMITH.

Secretary Finance Committee and Secretary Bureau of Advice and Information, Charity Organization Society of New York City.

THE evidence is convincing that from May 23, 1915, to May 23, 1916, moneys were collected by means of mite boxes in public places, endless chain letters, and private contributions under the guise of charity and used for the sole purpose of maintaining the society to support its Treasurer. Of the money collected not a single cent was expended for relief."

The above statement is quoted from the opinion of the referee in court proceedings against the Cripples Welfare Society of 347 Fifth Avenue, on April 26, 1917. George W. Ryder, the Treasurer of the organization, has been indicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud, and had a hearing before Judge Hand in the Federal District Court on July 3.

This is only one of many instances known to the Charity Organization Society which indicate a need in the City of New York for some thorough-going plan for charities control. Philanthropic work is to a large extent so unregulated that it offers a fertile field for the exploitation of the public by individuals who, with great ease and facility, get funds to meet the expenses of their "organization," or who, with good intentions, operate at public expense inefficient or unnecessary philanthropies.

Let us see what the situation is in detail. Except in the case of philanthropic enterprises proposing to maintain institutions of certain types specified by law, it is perfectly possible for any five people to incorporate under the membership corporations law any organization for alleged charitable purposes, and such a corporation will be practically free from regulation or interference by the authorities. Such incorporation gives the organization a sort of legal sanction and standing which is unquestionably valuable in securing support. Yet quite frequently the interested parties do not bother to incorporate, thereby avoiding even the necessity of securing the approval of a Supreme Court Justice.

Once organized, whether incorporated or not, the organization finds it necessary to work within the following provisions of the Criminal Code:

Section 884—Who are vagrants?

1. A person who, not having visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment.

5. A person wandering abroad and begging, or who goes about from door to door, or places himself in the streets, highways, passages or other public places, to beg or receive alms.

6. A person wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, groceries, alehouses, watch or station houses, outhouses, market places, sheds, stables, barns or uninhabited buildings, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of himself.

Section 934—Fraudulently obtaining property for charitable purposes.

A person who, willfully, by color or aid of any false token or writing, or other false pretense, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, or any money or property for any alleged or pretended charitable or benevolent purpose, is punishable by imprisonment for not less than one or more than three years, or by a fine to an amount not exceeding the value of the money or property obtained, or by both.

The first of these sections has been enforced with some success in Brooklyn through the efforts of Mr. Godfrey, special magistrate officer connected with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, in the case of street solicitors, but it is obviously applicable only in the most notorious cases. It furnishes no satisfactory solution of undeserving or mismanaged philanthropies.

Section 934 would seem to have teeth, but there are certain well-defined difficulties. In the first place it may be quite certain that a given organization is in reality a fraud, yet it may be, and often is, extremely difficult to get legal evidence of the fact. In a recent conference with an Assistant District Attorney of New York the writer was assured that a certain person was, in the attorney's opinion, an "out and out crook"—yet so clever was he that two years' diligent effort had failed to provide legal evidence sufficient for conviction. Secondly, it appears to be entirely possible for an organization to do some slight charity work and thereby keep "within the law." The financial statement of one organization, for instance, shows disbursements over a definite period of several thousand dollars, with an item for charity of less than $200. Yet some charitable work was done. Under such conditions, experience has shown that convictions are extremely difficult to obtain.

Moreover, it is not a question of fraud alone. Many organizations which break no law and which have, in some instances at least, perfectly good intentions, are doing utterly inefficient work, and have no just claim on public support. Such organizations are really not susceptible to control by existing laws at all, except in certain instances which come under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. This will be referred to below.

It is not a difficult thing to lay down certain fundamental requirements which all philanthropic organizations might be reasonably expected to observe. It is interesting to notice a few of the many organizations in New York which, through the lack of any adequate control, come nowhere near meeting these standards, but which, nevertheless, have managed to obtain continuing support from the public. In the first place, it is reasonable to require that an organization be incorporated, and that it have a responsible Board of Managers, closely in touch with the work, who hold regular and frequent meetings.

New York has a large number of organizations which do not meet this requirement. An alleged day nursery, located on the upper east side until recently, furnishes one of the best examples. The Board of Managers consisted chiefly of a number of paid solicitors, and could in no sense be considered responsible. Any number of other instances could be given off-hand. Another organization purporting to do work for the blind has had a Board of Managers identical with the officers of the society, and included no others whatever.

No one wishes to contribute to an organization unless the actual results achieved do, in a reasonable degree, correspond to the amount of money expended. The organization mentioned at the beginning of this article is one which certainly failed to meet this requiremnt during the time specified.

Another, the Golden Rule Alliance, of 75 Fifth Avenue, which has its mite boxes asking for contributions to "help us build a home for blind girls," widely distributed not only in New York but all over the country, was organized in December, 1912, and has been asking public support pretty much all the time since. It has not as yet built any home. This organization shows in its financial statement total disbursements of $4,057.15, including a balance on hand of $1,180.18, of which $146.38 went for charitable purposes during the period Jan. 31, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1916. It is certainly questionable whether the results accomplished by it are in any degree commensurate with the funds collected. It may be added that the Golden Rule Alliance at one time asked contributions to help maintain a home for blind girls, although no such home existed. The organization was therefore ordered to remove its boxes from the City of Newark by Judge Hahn in April, 1913.

Another point on which many New York charities are to be criticised severely is found in the methods employed for raising money. No contributor will be likely to find any special satisfaction in giving to a solicitor for a charitable institution if he knows that this solicitor is receiving a commission of 25 to 50 per cent. on everything he collects. Yet this is a common procedure in New York. Not only is this an expensive method of raising funds, but it puts a premium on dishonesty for the solicitor takes in a great deal of cash and there is no way of checking up the amount. It is worthy of note that there is a class of professional solicitors who may be found working now for one and now for another organization—sometimes for two or three simultaneously. For the reason that this method of raising money is countenanced under present conditions in New York, although by no means approved, the writer hesitates to name organizations which employ it, for a few otherwise reputable charities unfortunately make use of it.

There lies before me as I write, however, a list of thirteen alleged charities, all of bad repute, eleven of which have employed solicitors paying commissions usually of 25 per cent. or more, and in several instances of 50 per cent. This list contains only a few flagrant offenders. It could easily be extended to four times the number. It is entirely unnecessary for any legitimate organization to raise money in this way. The method is to be condemned without qualification.

Another method of raising money frequently employed is that of giving expensive entertainments. This perhaps does not appeal so strongly to the pure faker, as it is likely to prove a boomerang, entailing heavy loss. Nevertheless it is not uncommon to have entertainments given on an arrangement quite similar to the following: If total receipts amount to $2,000, and expenses of, say, $500 are deducted, the balance of $1,500 is then split, half going to the "manager" or "producer" and half to charity. In other words, of a total of $2,000 contributed by the public only $750 has gone to the charitable organization.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to consider all the requirements which it is generally conceded all first-class philanthropies should meet. There is one more, however, which must be mentioned, and it is the most important of all. That is, that the accounts should be audited annually by public accountants. It is not too much to say that in New York City this requirement is a joke. Many perfectly responsible and otherwise well-managed social agencies issue their financial statements unaudited.

Surely, as an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES not long ago expressed it, in speaking of the many war relief agencies which are raising funds in New York, "those who handle the money of others, for others," should not object to rendering a properly checked up statement of their stewardship. The necessity for it lies in the check it provides to possible frauds, and, further, it furnishes an evidence of financial responsibility which every social agency should be willing to offer as due the public. Yet many organizations continue to get public support not only without auditing their accounts but in some instances without even printing in their annual report, if any be published, any kind of financial statement.

These being facts, it would appear that the community is sorely in need of some effective means of charitable control. For some time past, moreover, a bad situation has been made worse by a new element—the war relief organizations.

Within a short time after the war began the first efforts toward raising money in the United States for war sufferers began. American committees were organized, sometimes a number of different committees representing a single organization. Many of the most influential people became interested, many others who took no active part gladly gave the use of their names. Soon professional promoters of one sort and another began to enter the field. The American public was quick to sympathize and money poured in rapidly. Before many months there existed a perfect network of committees and organizations with all sorts of local subcommittees. All over the country they were busy raising funds, making materials, packing and shipping supplies.

At first little was thought of it. Needs in Europe must be met—they required huge sums of money, and the money must be obtained—so the work went on. The motives and standing of the people connected with many of them could not be questioned, and so no organized attempt at supervision has been undertaken. Although Charity Organization Societies and Chambers of Commerce have tried to give warning against obvious swindles, the question of standards of work and business methods has been allowed to go unheeded.

In the anxiety of big-hearted people to help, there has thus developed among many war relief organizations a policy which is not in accord with the best standards of administration as determined for and by reputable charities in the United States, and there exists a distinct danger that, through this policy, much of the educational work of past years may be undone; that is, that the public which has been taught to demand administrative and financial responsibility of a high type may come to demand less, to give without thinking, and to encourage a reversion to lower standards.

It is obvious that no type of charitable organization can possibly wield a wider influence in America today than the war relief agencies. Their work and its necessity are common knowledge. For a long period their influence will necessarily have a powerful effect in molding public estimation of charitable activity. It is a most unfortunate fact that a large number of such organizations do not feel any obligation to make known to the general public their financial statements. The giving public has the right to demand such statements. There is little question, too, that because many of the reputable agencies do not give such evidence of financial responsibility a distinct encouragement is given to the dishonest to undertake fraudulent schemes.

What is the remedy for such conditions? It is possible for inefficiency and even dishonesty to thrive under the guise of charity in New York today. For the most part the giving public is unprotected. Members of the Charity Organization Society are an exception to this, as are members of the Merchants' Association, because as such they are entitled to call upon the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charity Organization Society for reports as to any philanthropy before contributing. This bureau of the society has existed for many years and within the field of its service has done much to assist in intelligent, well-directed giving. But a private charity cannot reach the public at large with this information, and that public is, in New York, without means of determining which charities are good. Lacking a means of control, how, then, shall we establish one?

The solution lies in the extension through proper legislation of the powers of supervision and control exercised by the State Board of Charities. Proper laws will give to an efficient State Board the power necessary to protect the giver and will get efficiency without risk of injustice and with a certainty of results. Such legislation is simple and briefly may be summed up under the following four heads:

1. Every charitable organization which solicits funds from the public should be required by law to incorporate.

2. The present law requires the approval of the State Board of Charities for the incorporation of a charitable organization only if the purposes specified in the certificate of incorporation include "the care of orphan, pauper or destitute children, the establishment or maintenance of a maternity hospital or lying-in-asylum where women may be received, cared for or treated during pregnancy or during or after delivery, or for boarding or keeping nursing children." The law should be amended to make the approval of the State Board necessary for an organization which includes among its purposes any of a charitable, correctional, eleemosynary, or reformatory character. It should further be required that previous to granting its approval, the State Board should make an investigation to ascertain the character, reliability, business responsibility, qualifications and fitness of the persons who have asked to be incorporated, as well as the need in the community for such a corporation, and other information of like nature.

3. No corporation under this law should be permitted to extend its powers without approval by the State Board.

4. A charitable corporation, so created, should thereafter come under the supervision of the State Board of Charities by law. That is to say, the State Board should have the privilege of periodic investigation of its work, and if, as a result of such investigation, valid reason be discovered for the revoking of the incorporation, the State Board of Charities should have authority to make such revocation—subject, however, to proper appeal to the courts. This would enable the board to hold philanthropic organizations up to such reasonable requirements as have been mentioned in this article, including proper methods of accounting.

The above headings give, of course, only the roughest outline of the legislation which would be necessary. A correctly drafted law, however, embracing these provisions, should operate to raise standards gradually and to make impossible the continuance of fraudulent, inefficient, and unnecessary charities. Administered by a well-organized State Board it could accomplish nothing but good.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL
In BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Ave.
Nevins Street Subway Station

AEOLIAN HALL
In MANHATTAN
29 West 42nd Street

AEOLIAN HALL
In THE BRONX, 367 E. 149th St.
West of Third Avenue

"That is the best looking phonograph I ever saw in my life"

"WE CHOSE THE VOCALION ON ACCOUNT OF OUR CHILDREN"

I had dropped in to see my old friend Natalie Kent for the first time in several months. We had been chatting cosily for a few moments in our usual intimate, chummy way, when I happened to look up through the half-drawn portieres, into the library beyond.

"Isn't that stunning mahogany cabinet, or whatever it is, something new, Nat? How effective it is between those two windows."

"Oh, yes," said Natalie rising, and starting toward the library. "I want you to hear it—it is a phonograph; our new Aeolian-Vocalion. But, here is Nellie with the tea—we'll take it first, while it is hot and then have some music."

But my interest was stirred, and not to be entirely deflected, even by tea and toasted crumpets. "That is the best looking phonograph I ever saw in my life; and how like you to have placed it so cleverly in that niche as if it grew there:" said I, glancing appreciatively around the charming drawing-room where we were seated and then back into the library. "But how did you happen to select this particular phonograph? Its exterior is certainly most attractive—but there are so many different kinds being sold now, and they all sound so much alike—I'd never be able to choose."

NATALIE looked at me from across the rim of her teacup, and smiled rather inscrutably: "We chose the Vocalion on account of the children," she said. "Just as we try to select the best books and the best food for them, we tried to pick out the best phonograph. And the Vocalion can give them something that no other phonograph can give."

"You certainly arouse all of my righteous curiosity, Natalie," said I. "They all sound much alike to me. . . . Who is that singing? Surely it cannot be Marjorie!" as a clear, silvery soprano voice singing the opening line of "My Laddie" wafted in from the direction of the library.

"No," laughed Natalie, "it is Alice Nielsen's voice; Marjorie cannot sing like that yet,—but she is playing the record on the Vocalion—listen!"

Gradually, tenderly, toward the end of the verse, the lovely voice melted away as if the singer, having lulled her little one to sleep, were moving slowly out of the room; singing as she went, so to leave him dreaming.

Fascinated, almost doubting that such flexibility of tone-color *could* come from a phonograph, I linked my arm in that of my friend and moved toward the library door. Natalie's twelve-year-old daughter, Marjorie, stood about three feet from the Vocalion, holding in her hand a small valve-like device connected by a black cord to the Vocalion. We paused at the door—the sweet, vibrant voice was beginning the second verse:

HOW natural—how wonderfully *human* the notes coming from this *different* phonograph! and where was the usual thin, "phonograph" tone?

I noticed that by simply pulling the little valve and pushing it back again, Marjorie was actually playing the record herself; accenting a note here, modulating a phrase there, making of this remarkable phonograph a responsive medium for the expression of her own musical thought.

"Your daughter has inherited her mother's ear for music," said I, as the record ended. Again came the smile that is one of the secrets of Natalie Kent's charm. "Yes, dear, I think Marjorie will have a voice, and if she does, I shall give at least part of the credit to this Vocalion with its Graduola. Marjorie loves to play it—goes over some of the songs every day. She and Jack almost always spend a half-hour or so with it just before bedtime. And then as she undresses, I hear her singing the songs she has been playing, words and music;—for on the Vocalion the words are very clearly enunciated; did you notice?

"I like the look of the Vocalion in my library, and both John and I think the tone is the best of any we have heard. But even *without* these advantages I would choose the Vocalion for the Children's sake on account of the Graduola—because it gives them an opportunity to play the music themselves—to learn rhythm and musical expression—and they learn without conscious effort. It seems to me bound to be of inestimable value to them later on, to say nothing of the hours of pleasure it gives them now."

"You are right, Natalie, it is wonderful. I am going to have a Vocalion myself, and soon. What a mother you are!"

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"THE PHONOGRAPH OF MUCH GREATER PERFECTION"

Vocalion prices are $35 *to* $350. *Graduola styles from* $90. *Terms as low as* $5 *monthly*

CATALOG AND COMPLETE INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

FAMOUS MEN WHO HAVE DIED WHILE WAR HAS BEEN RAGING

NEXT Wednesday will be the third anniversary of the war's beginning. What the total mortality of its victims has been may never be known exactly. But there is a definite record of the leaders—important public men of the various nations—who have died in the three years.

Taking them in the order of nations and following the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the most important death in Austria-Hungary was that of the old Emperor, Francis Joseph, on Nov. 21, 1916. Germany, though not losing any of the members of the royal household immediately affecting the succession, has paid a greater toll in the deaths of her military leaders.

Chief among these was General von Moltke, who died June 18, 1916. Up to the time of his death he was Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the army and directed his attention to the operations against the French. Next may be rated the death of Admiral von Spee, who commanded the Pacific fleet that sunk the British cruisers off Chilean shores on Nov. 1, 1914, when Sir Christopher Cradock, the English commander, was drowned. The flagship, Scharnhorst, of von Spee was in turn sunk in a naval battle off the coast of the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8, a little more than a month after the sinking of Cradock's ship. Sir Frederick Sturdie was the commander of the victorious British fleet.

The next to go was Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, who had gone from Belgium to be commander in chief of the First Turkish Army. It was he who was instrumental in building the strong Turkish defense on the Gallipoli peninsula, and he frequently predicted that the allied fleet would never be able to force a passage through the Dardanelles. Von der Goltz contracted spotted fever while on duty in Turkey and died at his headquarters on April 19, 1916. He was 72 years old. In the same year, on Dec. 10, Admiral Hugo von Pohl died. Meanwhile, beginning with the year 1914, many minor German Princes came to their end, including Prince Wilhelm zu Schvaich-Carolath, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm and Prince Ernst of Lippe; Prince Wohlrad Friedrich zu Waldeck und Pyrmont, Prince Otto of Schonburg-Waldenburg, Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Henry XLVI. of Reuss, and Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen.

The greatest loss to Great Britain, of course, was that of Earl Kitchener, who went down with the steamship Hampshire, June 6, 1916. He was on his way to Russia at the request of the Russian Government to make arrangements to supply that country with ammunition. The date of the departure of his ship was kept secret, but it is still believed in the diplomatic circles of England and Russia that there were German spies who possessed the information that led to the sinking.

Earl Roberts, Field Marshal of Britain—the famous "Bob"—died at the French front on Nov. 14, 1914, at the age of 82. He was inspecting the troops when he contracted pneumonia. Among the losses of British naval commanders, the death of Sir Christopher Cradock, already mentioned, comes first. Of course there have been commanders of lesser note too numerous to recall.

An equally patriotic figure in the ranks of English dead is that of Rupert Brooke, the war poet. A Socialist and Radical before the war, he felt it was his duty to be at the front, and obtained a commission in the Hood Battalion of the Royal Naval Division. He took part in the expedition to Antwerp, and in the Spring of 1915 sailed with the British Mediterranean forces. In an encounter with the enemy off the coast of Scyros, in the Aegean Sea, he was wounded. He died of blood poisoning on April 23, 1915, at the age of 27. Among the titled persons whose deaths were directly due to the war have been Earl Annesly, Viscount Hawarden, and Lords Bradbourne, Congleton, and de Freyne.

In France one figure stands out on the list of heroes who have given their lives—General Joseph Simon Gallieni. During the critical days of 1914, it will be recalled, the German General von Kluck, in his advance upon Paris, reached the outer fortifications on Sept. 3 and then swung to the southeast, enveloping La Feite, Sazaune, and Vitry on Sept. 5. On that day General Manoury, commanding the French left, sent word to Gallieni, who was the Military Governor of Paris at the time, that his lines were in jeopardy. Gallieni collected every motor car in Paris and rushed 80,000 reserve troops to the relief of Manoury. With the increased forces an attack was made upon von Kluck's flank at Oureq, and the French in the southeast rolled the Germans back to the Marne, where the now famous battle was fought. Gallieni was later appointed Minister of War, but had to resign on account of ill-health. He died on May 28, 1916.

In looking over the three years' dead of Russia one finds two figures that stand out, though neither took an active part in the present war. The first was General Anatoli Mikhailovitch Stössel, who at one time during the Russo-Japanese war was the man of the hour. By a strange twist of fate he was first hailed as the "Hero of Port Arthur" and honored for the part he took in that encounter. Later it was discovered that he had been guilty of cowardice, and he was condemned to death for surrendering his forces in order to save his skin. The sentence was commuted, but the effects of the disgrace left their mark. He died a broken man on Jan. 17, 1915. The second figure is that of Count Sergius Julievitch Witte, who as President of the Council of Ministers was sent to Portsmouth at the end of the Russo-Japanese war to fix the terms of peace. Although not seeing active duty at the front in the great war, Witte was known to have been the leader of a group which wanted a separate peace with Germany. It was believed that he was willing to give up Constantinople as the price of Russia's withdrawal from the war.

Rasputin, the powerful monk at the court of the deposed Czar Nicholas, is the most interesting among the dead of Russia. Maintaining for years an influence over the life and morals of the royal household and taking an active and treacherous part in the politics of the nation, he became the most dangerous figure in Russian political life. It was left for a Prince to assassinate him, and the body of the priest was found in a lake in the first week of last January.

King Carol of Rumania is the only man of prominence who has died in that beset little country. In Italy the death of Pope Pius X. was hastened by worries over the war situation. He died on Aug. 20, 1914. Italy lost a great military leader in Lieut. Gen. Bandini, commander of the Albanian expeditionary forces, who was drowned on Dec. 11, 1916, when his ship Regina Margherita was sunk by the enemy.

Although not a belligerent until April last, America has been paying her war toll since May 7, 1915, when the Lusitania went down. Among the victims of that outrage most widely known to the American public were Charles Frohman, theatrical manager; Charles Klein, playwright; Justus Miles Forman, novelist; Elbert Hubbard, and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. Alan Seeger is thus far the best known American who died in the trenches. An American boy, fired with the spirit of the allied cause, he enlisted with the Canadian forces and found his death "over there." His case is similar to that of Rupert Brooke. Both of them discovered powers of literary expression of which they had before been but dimly aware.

This ends the list of the most conspicuous deaths as a direct result of participation in the war, but the last three years have seen numerous other leaders in their respective fields pass away. They have included Professor Ilya Metchnikof, famous bacteriologist, head of the Pasteur Institute in Paris; James Keir Hardie, the English labor leader and leader of the peace element in Britain; Stephen Phillips, poet and dramatist; Henry James, the American novelist, resident in London; Hugo Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology at Harvard; James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet; Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic; Emile Verhaeren, Belgian poet; Victoriano Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico; Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico; Eugene Rostand, the French economist; Rafael Joseffy, pianist; Theodor Leschititzky, German pianist and teacher; Joseph H. Choate, ex-American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the English actor.

FIVE THOUSAND IN AMBULANCE CAMP

WITH no blare of trumpets, but with the same intensity that distinguishes our training grounds for soldiers, the Concentration Camp of the United States Army Ambulance Corps at Allentown, Penn., is preparing 5,000 picked young men, many of them out of the colleges and universities from California to Washington and from Maine to South Carolina, in the fundamental essentials required to perform the gallant deeds which have become so famous among the rescue squads along the European battle fronts. New York City is represented in the camp by Unit A, Section 75, U. S. A. A. C.

The camp is situated in the fair grounds at Allentown, ninety-five miles from New York. On Sunday the grounds are thronged with visitors numbering from 10,000 to 15,000, intent on seeing the men who soon will join the divisions on the other side of the Atlantic. The 5,000 students are hard at work each day from 5:30 A. M. until 11 P. M., except on Sundays, when they are permitted to rest for a few hours.

Perhaps the most interesting feature to visitors is mess, when each section of the corps marches from its barracks, swings smartly about in front of its entrance to the eating place, stands at ease until its number is called by the Mess Sergeant; forms in single rank and enters the "Hall of Hardtack" at half step, the men uncovering as they cease the spot where they receive their cups and plates, and then charges upon the tables.

When the ambulance men get to the other side they will probably [illegible] there are no hours and the [illegible] varies, at times being [illegible], at times not so heavy. [illegible] Allentown they are being tr[illegible] the theory that they will be [illegible] ost of the time. About the fir[illegible] in a program of intensive ar[illegible]on, either physical or mental, [illegible] occurs after evening mess, [illegible] the students are off duty unti[illegible] o'clock. Moving pictures are [illegible] in the grandstand of the fair grounds, where in peace times the carefree populace watched the horses race. Before and after the motion-picture entertainment the men sing camp songs, the words of which are thrown on the screen. One of the songs runs like this:

Uncle Sammy, we need an ambulance,
Putties and khaki pants;
Just give us half a chance,
Then, by gosh, we'll go to Sunny France.
God help Kaiser Bill!

Perhaps the most popular song includes this verse:

* Don't talk about the Infantry
Or Cavalry to me,
Don't blow about your Flying Squad,
Or Coast Artillery.
The finest bunch of men that ever
Served on land or sea
Is the Ambulance, the Ambulance,
The U. S. A. A. C.!

The concert always ends with the rendition of some close harmony, during which is usually featured "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and the lumps jump upward in many a throat, while the singers think of home and of the future. But homesickness is only an occassional emotion. Everybody in camp is anxious to begin the real work of his life among the wounded of war.

Last week while Section 52 was on guard, there was reported a comical incident, showing how necessary it was for the men to undergo a period of training in military usages before being sent to Europe. When a sentry is on guard he takes orders only from the commanding officer, the Officer of the Day, or the Sergeant of the Guard. One of Section 52's men was on sentry duty near the garage where the ambulances were parked, and he became aware of the presence in his vicinity of what he construed to be a skulking figure—a figure that undoubtedly was moving directly across his beat. The time was 2 A. M.

Upon being challenged by the sentry, the hazily outlined being replied: "Officer of the Day."

Whereupon, the sentry shouted at the top of his voice: "You can't fool me. What the devil are you doing out in the night time?"

After twenty-four hours on guard the men have twenty-four hours' leave of absence and are then ordered to perform twenty-four hours of fatigue duty, which includes working around the camp, digging drain ditches, putting up tents and so on, after which they settle down to the regular routine. On Saturdays there is battalion drill at 8 A. M., recall at 9:30, and then battalion inspection, when every article of the men's dress must be exactly as it should be, and, as a private describes it, the men are not allowed to move even a muscle of their faces. It is a great relief to the recruits when Saturday night comes and they can go to sleep with the consciousness that on Sunday, after rollcall at 6 A. M., they will be free for the rest of the day.

The Standing Retreat, which is placed on the Order of the Day at 5:15 P. M., is most impressive. Five thousand clean-cut young chaps stand at strictest attention while the flag for which they are willing to give their lives flutters and comes down.

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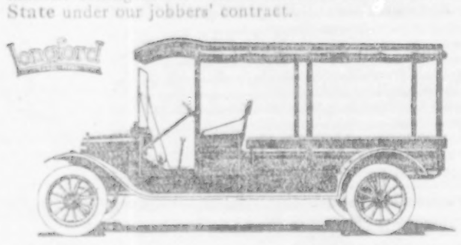

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"We Are in This War Because We Were Forced Into It" *Ambassador Gerard*

THE full account of just *how* we were forced into it, and what would have happened to us if we had longer ignored the danger, as told by Ambassador Gerard himself, makes one of the most remarkable stories of all history.

It is a story that has not been told before. It will create a sensation in every capital in the world. Some of the facts disclosed have a significance that will extend even past the end of the present conflict.

Mr. Gerard paints his picture of Germans and of Germany by relating a multitude of incidents—amusing, dramatic and tragic—which convey a clearer understanding of the real Kaiser and the real Germany than could be gleaned from volumes of prosaic description.

Through it all runs the fascinating account of Gerard's personal experiences—his interviews with the Kaiser, his encounters with the Prussian chiefs, his virtual imprisonment at the end.

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400 MORE OFFICERS FOR RESERVE CORPS

250 of Them Are to Report to General Bell at Governors Island.

MANY NEW YORKERS IN LIST

Several Will Be Attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

President Wilson signed last week the commissions of more than 400 new reserve officers of the army. These officers are in addition to those commissioned from the ranks of the military services, the lists of which have already appeared in THE TIMES. Of the new reserve officers 250 of them report to Major Gen. Bell on Governors Island. A large percentage of the officers are from New York City, and included in the number are many new officers for the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

The officers who report to Governors Island follow:

Delano Ames, 24 Lt., Inf., Baltimore; Walden H. McNair, 24 Lt., Inf., Brooklyn; Henry D. Bullard, 1st Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Alan Crawford, 24 Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Clement N. Tarbell, 24 Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Thomas G. Gerdine, Major, Engrs., Washington; Lewis K. Davis, Major, Engrs., New York; John B. Whitehead, Major, Engrs., Baltimore; Walter M. Grant, Capt., Engrs., New York; Thomas H. Birch, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Eric T. King, Capt., Engrs., Armchair, S. C.; James D. Taliaferro, Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn; John McDonough, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; James D. Kenly, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Edward S. Jones, Capt., Engrs., Mount Vernon; Rosslyn S. Scott, Capt., Engrs., Baltimore; W. C. Nichols, Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn; William H. Messenger, Capt., Engrs., Brooklyn; M. McFarland, Capt., Engrs., Fayetteville; Daniel Armstrong, Capt., Engrs., Fayetteville; Daniel W. Anders, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; New York; Carl A. Hastings-on-Hudson; James W. Ogier, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; A. H. Rogers, Capt., Engrs., New York; Lewis P. Hall, Capt., Engrs., Philadelphia; Thomas M. Robins, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Irving Bryant, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Irving D. Porter, Capt., Engrs., Washington; Edward McFarland, 1st Lt., Engrs., Somerset; Paul R. Powell, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; J. H. Smith, Jr., 1st Lt., Engrs., Mount Carmel; William H. Bartlett, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; David A. Pennoyer, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Thomas Buchanan, 1st Lt., Engrs., Baltimore; Edward S. Addleman, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Irving Hale, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Walter A. Bagger, 1st Lt., Engrs., Trenton; Henry Hudson; Tom J. Allen, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; G. P. Kuzmier, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Raz A. Smith, 1st Lt., Engrs., Syracuse; Harry W. Norfolk; Harry D. Wilson, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Perry Engrs., Baltimore; J. H. Morris, 1st Lt., Engrs., New Castle; G. M. Morgan, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; A. S. Williams, 1st Lt., Engrs., Bayonne; A. S. Wilson, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; A. S. Williams, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; John Morgan, 1st Lt., Engrs., Mount Vernon; A. Robertson, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; William L. Tracy, 1st Lt., Engrs., Scranton; Benjamin, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Ira Crosby, 1st Lt., Engrs., Trenton; Walter A. Bagger, 1st Lt., Engrs., Trenton; Henry Hudson; Tom J. Allen, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; G. P. Kuzmier, 1st Lt., Engrs., Pittsburgh; Raz A. Smith, 1st Lt., Engrs., Syracuse; Harry W. Norfolk; Harry D. Wilson, 1st Lt., Engrs., Washington; Perry Engrs., Baltimore; J. H. Morris, 1st Lt., Engrs., New Castle; G. M. Morgan, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; A. S. Williams, 1st Lt., Engrs., New York; A. S. Wilson, 1st Lt., Engrs., Bayonne

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

B. R. T. IS ACCUSED BY P. S. COMMISSION

Says the Company Is Using the Courts to Delay Making Needed Improvements.

DELAY IN BUYING MORE CARS

Commission Charges Company with Breaking Faith and Disregard of Public Rights.

Officials of the Public Service Commission are greatly annoyed with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company because of its refusal to sufficiently equip its surface railroad lines to enable it to render a fairly adequate service. The company's position has been described as incomprehensible because it agreed to supply an additional 250 cars, but as soon as the order of the commission was issued requiring the new equipment the company fled to the courts and obtained writs of certiorari for the sole purpose, the commission declares, of delaying the purchase of the cars for many months.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the commission, said yesterday that the acts of the company furnished sufficient evidence that it intends using the delay growing out of the legal proceedings to "further ends unauthorized by law and uncountenanced by public policy." The truth of this statement the commission promises to prove. The commission contends that the law does not contemplate the use of certiorari to obtain delay in complying with a commission's order. The act of the company, Mr. Ransom thought, seemed to be a "playing fast and loose with judicial processes and mandates."

Concerning the traffic conditions in Brooklyn, Mr. Ransom said: "The conditions on the surface lines have long been seriously and offensively congested, especially in the winter. Soon after the present appointees of the present Governor came to constitute the present commission they took up a condition which they felt had been neglected by their predecessors—a neglect which had been matter of criticism in the legislative inquiry precipitating a change of personnel. Cars were found commonly crowded many lines carrying passengers at more than 100 per cent. of excess over seating capacity. The company's own schedules were found in many instances to be based on maintaining 50 to 60 per cent. overloads.

Mr. Ransom referred to the orders issued by the Health Commissioner, who sought to better a condition which he found to be "a serious menace to public health and even morals." By direction of the Mayor the Health Commissioner enforced a rule forbidding more than a specified number of passengers on each car.

"This prevented shocking congestion on cars," said Mr. Ransom, "but left passengers long on the curb who were impatient to be on their way to work. The Health Department did not solve the situation; even the Operating Superintendent of the company testified that he had urged the purchase of more cars, but 'without avail.'"

With some signs of indignation Mr. Ransom told of the actions of the company in admitting that more cars were needed and of then applying to the courts, not for the rescission of the commission order which the writs would indicate was wanted, but for the sole purpose of delay.

"The commission," explained Mr. Ransom, "after careful and painstaking investigation, determines that the additional cars are required in the public interest. The conference is held at which the President of the company admits the willingness of the company to accept an order of the commission which will give ample opportunity to purchase the cars under favorable market conditions, providing for part motor and part trailer cars. The dates are agreed upon.

"Then, through misunderstanding, or inadvertence, an order is entered that does not entirely accord with the understanding of the company's counsel. A further conference is held, at which operating heads of the company again express their acquiescence in the agreement reached at the conference. An amended order is prepared to correctly embody the agreement and to meet in minor respects the views of the company.

"On the very same morning the conference is held an order of the commission is entered amending the original order to conform in every respect to the agreement and phraseology resulted.

"Thereupon all of the subsidiary companies except the Nassau Electric Railroad Company notify the commission that they cannot accept the order unless the commission should embody in it certain understandings for which there is no warrant in law. The Nassau Company also refused to accept the order but advanced other reasons.

Mr. Ransom explained that the terms of the agreement were that the first of the new cars were to be furnished on Dec. 1, and that the company could choose between motor and trailer cars for all furnished by Dec. 1 next. The company objected to an arbitrary time limit and only wanted to be held to exercise "reasonable" discretion in the time of placing orders. Mr. Ransom described all of the company's objections as "frivolous."

Mr. Ransom said that if there ever was an instance of insisting trifling with courts, public regulation bodies, and legal processes, "this record discloses such a deliberate course of conduct. The effort seems to be to test how far such trifling may go without being brought to book."

PARK AVENUE VIADUCT.

Bids for Improvement to be Opened Tomorrow.

Bids will be opened tomorrow by the Bureau of Highways for the construction of the viaduct street from the Grand Central Station down Park Avenue to Fortieth Street, which will, like North and South Park Avenue, make it a continuous thoroughfare and one which, it is calculated, will greatly relieve Fifth Avenue of its vehicular traffic.

If the bids come within the amount the city has appropriated for this improvement, which is $487,717.52, Borough President Marks will then award the contracts to the lowest bidder, who will be required to complete the viaduct within 400 days.

The objection the Interborough Company made recently to letting contractors into its subway in order to build the supporting piers of the viaduct street has been covered by the insertion of a clause in the contract which will make it necessary for the successful contractor to arrange with the Interborough Company regarding this part of the work.

The diagonal station connection at Forty-second Street, one of the most important in the dual subway system, which caused the letting in the undertaking of the viaduct street, is now so far advanced that the building of the viaduct can proceed at once, and in all probability trains will be in operation on the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway this Fall.

Auction Sale at Brightwaters.

Having completed the development of Brightwaters, and having sold at private sale practically all of the property originally included in the bay and lake section of this development on the Great South Bay shore of Long Island, the T. H. Ackerson Company has decided to close out at auction all the land in the waterfront section still remaining in its ownership.

There are only 162 plots in all in the bay and lake section and these are to be sold by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company on the property Saturday, Aug. 11.

UPPER MADISON AVENUE A LIVE BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE; DEMAND EVER INCREASING FOR STORES AT GOOD RENTALS

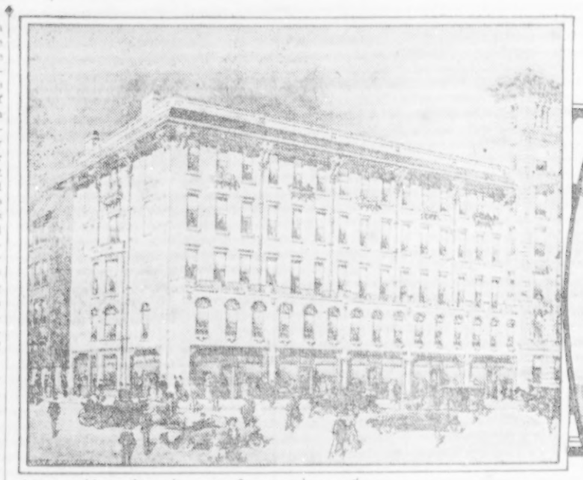
Five Old Dwellings at Seventy-eighth Street Corner Under Alteration for Stores and Small Apartments—Trade Claims Historic Synagogue—Sixtieth Street an Important Banking Centre—Arion Members Leave Old Clubhouse for West Side.

THE Madison Avenue blocks north of Fifty-ninth Street to the Eighties present an appearance of bustling activity and progress, commercially and otherwise, this season. The business transformation of this section of the thoroughfare has been accomplished with remarkable and surprising rapidity within the last few years. Several new operations are under way, two of which are of a somewhat more ambitious character than the usual alteration of the old-time residence into stores below with small apartments above. In addition to these commercial changes, the residential demand is showing its force in the new twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, the first big structure of that type in that part of the avenue since the erection of the eleven-story building on the site of the Marquand house at the northwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street.

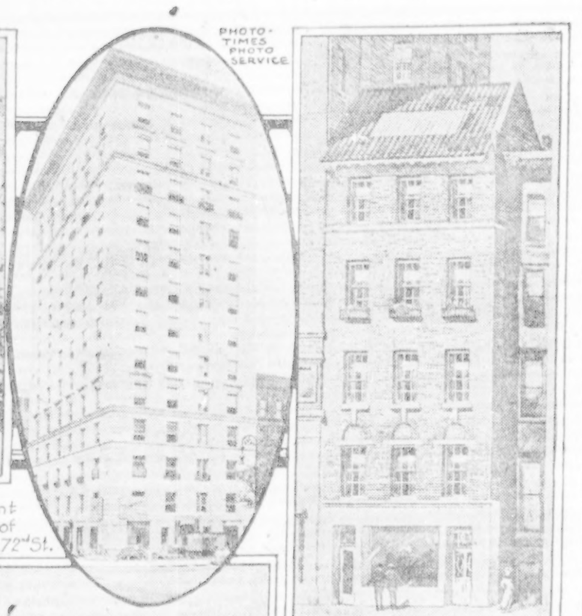
While these new apartments and other older but well-rented houses continue to be popular and remunerative, the great feature of the avenue above Fifty-ninth Street has been business, and it must be admitted that it is the predominating note today. When the banking houses recognize it in so important a manner as the Guaranty Trust Company, for instance, which is erecting a dignified and attractive building for its Madison Avenue branch on the northwest corner of Sixtieth Street, site of the Dimock residence, there can be no question that there is business in the neighborhood, with prospects for unlooked-for expansion in the near future.

Another newcomer in the field is the Pacific Bank, which recently leased the store at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, long used for a drug store. On the southeast corner of Sixtieth Street is the branch of the Produce Exchange Bank. The Corn Exchange Bank has a branch at Lexington Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street is the Union Trust Company. It is interesting to note that four of these five closely grouped financial houses are at Sixtieth Street.

The two important business changes now in progress are those at the southeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street and on the old synagogue site on the west side of the avenue adjoining the south corner of Sixty-fifth Street. The picturesque synagogue which for years was one of the characteristic buildings on the avenue, with its Moorish-like domes and turrets, has lately been torn down. The property, fronting seventy-five feet on the street by 109, was purchased some time ago by the Alliance Realty Company when the congregation decided to move to the west side. A four-story business and apartment building is now being put up from plans by the architects, Rouse & Goldstone. There will be four wide stores on the avenue and two on the second floor. In the rear will be a large entertainment hall, two stories high, with floor dimensions of about 52 by 61 feet. The façade will be of Colonial design with a mansard plate roof.



Attractive business & apartment alteration. S.E. corner Madison Ave. & 78th St.



New apartment N.W. corner of Madison Ave. & 72nd St.

La Salle Chambers 29 East 60th Street

Old Arion Club House S.E. corner Park Ave. & 59th St. Leased by Anderson Galleries

The Seventy-eighth Street building involves the conversion of the five old dwellings on the northerly half of the block into non-housekeeping apartments with stores on the ground floor. The work is being done by the estate of Charles Gulden. The estate owns the adjoining Don Carlos apartment house at the northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, and a few years ago, shortly before his death, Mr. Gulden purchased the adjoining dwellings, giving him the ownership of the easterly block front between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets.

Maynicke & Franke have made a very attractive design for the altered buildings. It combines some of the best features of the artistic changes made by the same architects for the old structures owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor in Eighth Street, east of Fifth Avenue. The main entrance to the apartments will be on the street, the rear yard of the corner house being utilized for that purpose. Artistic gate posts will guard the entrance into an open court, which will be provided with a fountain, shrubs, and seats. Beyond will be the reception hall. The apartments on the upper three floors will be arranged in small suites with baths, but it will be possible to arrange apartment units of additional rooms. The building will be ready for occupancy in the Fall.

The demand for small suites has led to a remodeling of the ten-story apartment at 780 Madison Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. It will now be used exclusively as a bachelor apartment with suites of two rooms and bath. A nine-story apartment is nearing completion at 70 East Seventy-seventh Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, and between the same block in the Fifty-ninth Street vicinity two or three important operations are being completed, including the fourteen-story La Salle apartment hotel in Sixtieth Street. Adjoining is a neat five-story building, covering the protective plot, erected by the La Salle owners, Bing & Bing, with small suites above the store.

The clearest indication that business is good in these upper blocks of Madison Avenue is revealed in the almost total absence of vacancies. There are practically no vacant stores in the area from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth Street.

"The business is here," said Frederick T. Barry, a real estate broker who has been associated with the section for years. "I am making no exaggeration when I say that the supply of stores, and also small apartments, is not equal to the demand. Everything good is taken up quickly and this fact has led the owners of old dwellings whose usefulness has passed to adopt the more remunerative method of spending a small sum in substantial alterations. It never fails to enhance the income of the property and most of the leases, stores, as well as small apartments, are for three years.

"The business activity has naturally followed the upbuilding of Park Avenue with its splendid apartments. Anyone who recalls the character of the general run of trade in this vicinity twelve or fifteen years ago cannot fail to be impressed at the change. Madison Avenue has shops of all kinds, many of which have as exclusive and individual a tone as the popular small shops in the Forties near Fifth Avenue.

"Owing to the increased cost of everything, rents have risen for stores and apartments in the Madison Avenue section from 10 to 20 per cent. It could not be otherwise when the cost of steam, for instance, supplied by the New York Steam Company, has gone up 30 per cent. in a year. Last Fall it went up 10 per cent. and the Public Service Commission recently allowed another 20 per cent. increase. But despite this, everything is rented. There have been no vacancies in the building at 25 East Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of the avenue, since its alteration two years ago, and the same can be said of 782 and 784 Madison Avenue. Many other structures have been equally successful."

The average rental for a full sized store, not corners, on Sixtieth Street is about Seventy-fifth Street, about $2,500 a year. Above that point prices are cheaper and in the Fifty-ninth Street centre rates are materially higher with scarcely anything to be had. The recent Arion Club change of importance to the locality, its clubhouse having lately been leased on a long term by the Anderson Galleries, which will make Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street a sort of art exhibition and sales centre. The Arion Club will make its new home in West Seventy-second Street, having recently leased a house there. The Anderson Galleries has taken the property for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $59,400, making one of the largest commercial leases closed in that locality for some time.

The removal of the Arion Club from the east to the west side is one of the important club changes of the year. The Arions have been so intimately associated with the east side at Park Avenue that their desertion of the old home became a disagreeable surprise to many German citizens. For about thirty years the Arions have been on the Park Avenue corner, having moved up to their elaborate clubhouse in 1887. The property has been purchased by George Ehret. Its famous halls of music will now give way to exhibitions of paintings and art objects of all degrees of excellence, while instead of notes of Wagner will re-echo the sonorous voice of the persuasive auctioneer.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Mrs. Henrietta Floyd-Jones Sells West Side Dwelling to an Investor for Occupancy.

PROPERTY HELD AT $35,000

Professor Lough of New York University Buys Montclair, N. J., Property Held at $26,000.

Mrs. Henrietta Floyd-Jones sold to an investing client of Pease & Elliman 207 West Seventieth Street for occupancy. The structure, which is a five-story American basement dwelling, occupies a lot 17 by 100. It was held at $35,000.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Henrietta W. Ryer 145 West 130th Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

E. A. Howard sold 67 Garfield Place, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a three-story and basement two-family dwelling, for James Rodden to an investor.

R. A. Schlesing sold for Frederick Kuehner the two-family brick house, 1,050 Forest Avenue, Ridgewood, to Louis Lewin for occupancy.

Frank A. Seaver sold the two six-family brick houses, 536 and 540 Gravesend Avenue, for the Gibraltar Construction Company to an investor.

New Jersey.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for Philip H. Mueller 85 and 87 Osborne Terrace, Newark, located on the west side, south of Clinton Avenue, on a plot 50 by 150; also for Bernard Benson, the three-family brick dwelling, 58 Wright Street, Newark, to Philip H. Mueller.

E. C. Cheney sold the residence and grounds on the east side of Prospect Avenue, near Claremont Avenue, Montclair, for Yogle T. Frazee to Professor Lough of New York University. The property has a frontage of 196 feet on Prospect Avenue and is 300 feet deep. It was held at $28,000.

S. S. Wallstrom-Gordon & Forman sold for Mrs. Frances R. Lackland her residence on Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, N. J., to H. E. Spaulding.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, sold the Julius Gregory residence on Greenacres Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to James T. Dargan, vice-president of Home Insurance Company of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building at 220 West Twenty-ninth Street to the Westinghouse Lamp Company for a term of years.

J. Arthur Fischer leased for Joseph P. Kennelly, restaurateur, the store and basement formerly occupied by him at 486 Columbus Avenue, to Giovanni Fancrasi for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $25,000.

Several weeks ago M. O. Silliman took a long lease from the Plaza Leasehold Company, Inc., on the Astor property, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. An additional lease has just been closed on a store at 5 East Fifty-sixth Street. It will be used as a high-class restaurant in connection with the apartments above. The leases were negotiated by John W. Breadley.

GLASS MAY INCREASE 100%.

Builders Warned of Advance at Manufacturers' Convention.

A sharp advance in the price of window glass was predicted last week at the seventh annual meeting of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers held at the Hotel Astor. More than 500 window and plate glass manufacturers from all sections of the United States were present when H. J. Walter, Vice President and General Manager of the Consolidated Machine Company, Bradford, Penn., and Vice President of the association, called the meeting to order.

Mr. Walter in opening the convention recited the abnormal conditions of trade now confronting the industry. Not only were the raw materials entering into the manufacture of glass increasing at an alarming pace, but the cost of natural gas used extensively in the industry was selling at unheard-of prices, he said.

THE LONG ISLAND MARKET

The Long Island suburban real estate market is now showing a better tone than it did even in the boom year of 1901. Then a speculative movement actuated it primarily; whereas now it is almost entirely an investment spirit that characterizes it.

Sixteen years ago many vacant lots were sold and few dwellings were built. Nowadays many dwellings are erected and most of the vacant plots are bought for immediate improvement.

The dealing is almost entirely in communities with good train service and easily accessible to local shopping centres; whereas in 1901 lot buyers put their money into remote and obscure sections of the Island. The investing public has since been educated. Real estate on Long Island, too, has been aided materially in value by the creation of new business sections caused by influx of population.

"The primary cause of the contrast in the present-day real estate situation on Long Island with that of sixteen years ago," said Samuel Elchen yesterday, "is the present method of operation of the Long Island Railroad with that of 1901. The elimination of the East River as a traffic barrier both to Brooklyn and Long Island City from Manhattan, the reduction in running time and the general increase in the number of trains have transformed Long Island in less than a decade into a keen rival of the five suburban counties of New Jersey and Rockland and Westchester Counties.

"Train for train, schedule for schedule, the service on the west end of Long Island fully meets that of other suburban roads running into New York City. It is the old story of good transportation facilities putting a territory completely on the map for residential purposes.

"The Summer rental season on Long Island this year is augmenting the permanent population. Many New York business men who leased furnished houses for the season have bought plots for improvement with homes for all-year occupancy. The increase of apartment house rentals in Greater New York from 5 to 30 per cent. is a contributing cause to suburban home selling.

HIGHWAY CONTRACTS.

Bids for Work Estimated to Cost $189,842.15 Opened.

Bids on nineteen highway contracts, the cost of which will amount to $189,842.15, were opened by Borough President Connolly in Queens last week. The contracts call for the paving of Fifth Avenue from Eighteenth to Twenty-first Street, Sixth Avenue from Tenth to Eleventh Street, Seventh Avenue from Sixteenth to Eighteenth Street, Eighth Avenue from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, Tenth Street from Avenue C to the East River, and Thirteenth Street from Avenue C to Northern Boulevard, College Point; Thomson Avenue from Jackson Avenue to the viaduct over the Long Island Railroad, Woodbine Street from Myrtle Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue, Ridgewood; Hamilton Street from Paynter Avenue to Webster Avenue, Long Island City; Fifth Avenue from Broadway to Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City; Eighth Avenue from Washington Avenue to Pierce Avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE'S 5 AND 10 CENT STORE DE LUXE

Ground has been broken and work is progressing rapidly on the new ten-story building which the F. W. Woolworth Company is erecting on the northeast corner of Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue as a home for its five and ten cent store de luxe.

Several years ago it was reported that the Woolworth Company was negotiating for the lease or purchase of one of the famous mansions on Fifth Avenue as a store site, but at that time it was considered a joke, and Fifth Avenue firms ridiculed the idea of such an establishment in their midst.

It was argued that a store selling only five and ten cent articles could not afford to bear the enormous rental demanded for Fifth Avenue property. This argument was somewhat discounted by the opening of one of the Woolworth stores on Maiden Lane, and last Spring the rumor of the Fifth Avenue invasion was revived.

A number of sites were considered by the Woolworth Company, and finally the property at 463, 465, 467, and 469 Fifth Avenue, directly opposite the Public Library and 1 East Fortieth Street, was decided upon as being the most desirable, as it had not only the advantage of the Fifth Avenue traffic, but was close to Forty-second Street and the Grand Central Terminal zone.

The Fifth Avenue property, which is owned by the heirs of J. O. Roessele, has a frontage of 66 feet on Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Fortieth Street, and a depth of 66 feet.

The property at 1 East Fortieth Street is owned by Josephine H. Coggeshall, and has a frontage of 27 feet 6 inches on the street and a depth of 92 feet 7 inches abutting the Fifth Avenue property, and forming an "L" around the corner plot.

Both properties were leased through M. & L. Hess, Inc., to the F. W. Woolworth Company for a term of forty-two years at an aggregate rental of about $4,500,000.

The new structure will be of granite and terra cotta from plans by Jardine, Hill & Murdock.

With the exception of the corner store, 26 by 70, the entire first floor and basement will be occupied as a salesroom by the Woolworth Company. The balance of the building will be leased.

In a recent interview, H. T. Parson, Vice President and Treasurer of the Company, said: "There seems to be an impression that we are 'invading' Fifth Avenue. We do not consider that we are doing any such thing. We are simply following the trend of business, and as it has centred itself now in Fifth Avenue we propose to centre at least part of our activities there.

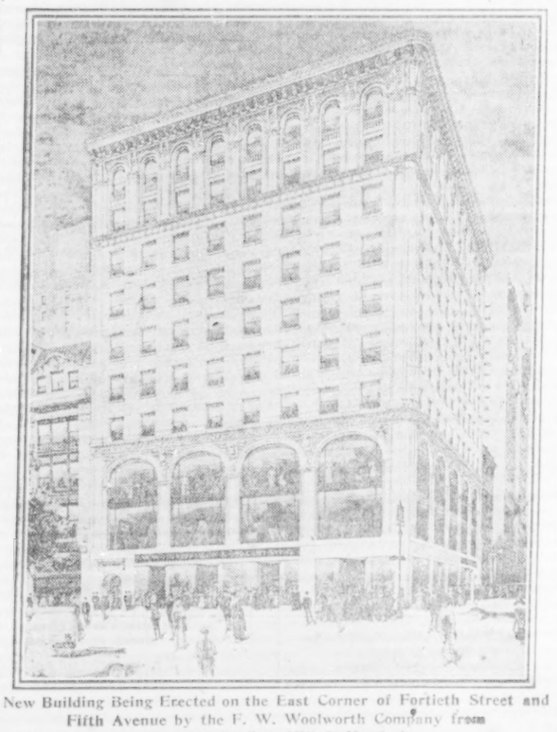
"It must be remembered that the very shops that will now be neighbors to us were our neighbors in the old days when Sixth Avenue was the fashionable shopping district and, before that, when Fourteenth Street attracted the best class of buyers. If these shops find they can do business in Fifth Avenue, why should not we? We believe we can.

"In former days customers of the most exclusive dry goods and department stores visited these, made such purchases as they desired, and then entered our store to make purchases which they could not make to the same advantage in the other shops. It is just the same today. Women have not changed. They want to buy what they need and want at the best possible price. Within our field that is what we intend to give them. We do not intend to compete with the so-called fashionable shops any more than a butcher competes with a grocer.

"At the outset the new Fifth Avenue store won't differ in any way from our other stores except, perhaps, that the fittings may be a little more elaborate. The stock will be just the same and will be changed as the demand makes it seem advisable.

"We see nothing strange in entering Fifth Avenue. The name means nothing to us. We are simply going where the business is and if business had centred itself on Fourth Avenue instead of Fifth it would be Fourth Avenue to which we would now move."

So Fifth Avenue will soon have a five and ten cent store even to the familiar red front, for, said Mr. Parson, that is the Woolworth trademark—and why change it simply for Fifth Avenue?



New Building Being Erected on the East Corner of Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue by the F. W. Woolworth Company from Plans by Jardine, Hill & Murdock.

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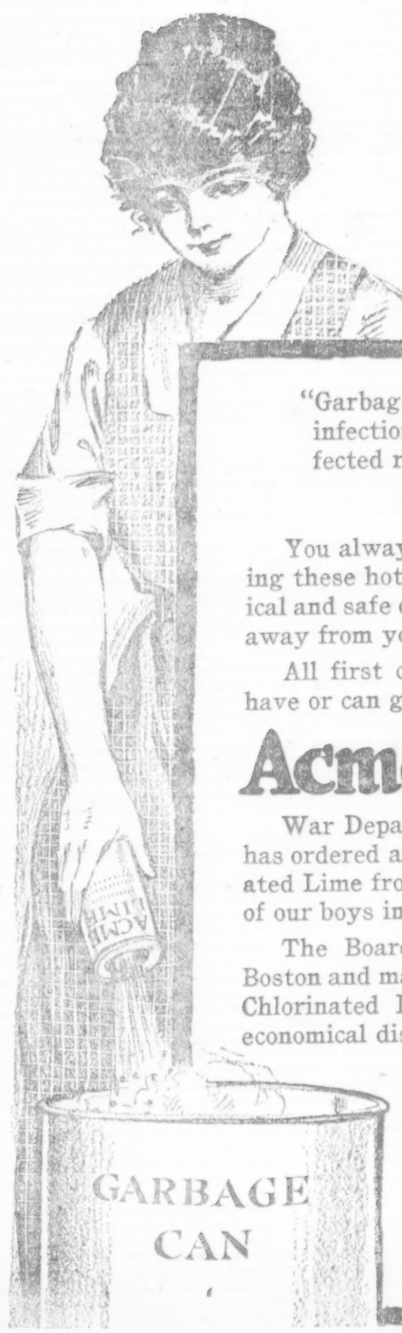

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"Garbage pails are a source of infection and should be disinfected regularly."
—Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

You always need, and especially during these hot days, a powerful, economical and safe disinfectant to keep disease away from your home.

All first class grocers and druggists have or can get for you

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War Department, U. S. Government, has ordered a large quantity of Chlorinated Lime from us to protect the health of our boys in camps and trenches.

The Board of Health of New York, Boston and many other cities recommend Chlorinated Lime as an effective and economical disinfectant.

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30 EQUAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS

or 8% on mortgage, or 3% discount for all cash.

Titles will be insured to purchasers without expense to them, by the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. The sale will be conducted (rain or shine) under a large tent.

In order that the many who will come from the City may arrive as nearly as possible at the same time, thus permitting the sale to be promptly started, A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL BE RUN ON THE DAY OF THE AUCTION, LEAVING THE PENNA. STATION, N. Y., AND FLATBUSH AV., BKLYN., AT 12:52.

Complimentary tickets may be obtained upon application.

Representatives will be at the Brightwaters office on the Merrick Road every day before the sale to show the property.

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TERMS: 10% and 1% auction and exchange fees down, then the balance $5 per lot per month, or 60% on mortgage, or 3% discount for all cash.

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on west side, containing 10,000 square feet, upon which owner will erect a garage to suit tenants. Apply

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20-story new business building, having 400 feet street light; pays 6% net on $750,000. Equity above 1st mortgage. Owner will exchange.

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below 57th St., modern, fireproof building; price, under $100 a foot; 10% basis; biggest bargain in town; wonderful opportunity.

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257 West 97th Street; just Broadway and West End Avenue; size 18'x50'; 2 story and extension; hardwood floors, 2 baths; good stock. Apply to Owner, KENNETH MYGATT, 1 W. 34th Street. Phone 940 Greeley.

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70% may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5½%.
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FOR SALE. New, artistic Bungalow; large living room, open fireplace, dining room, den, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor, 3 large bedrooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath; large plot, garage; price $6,500.

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Three and one-half acres on Esplanade and Penhalde A.V. Improved with dwelling containing 24 rooms and five baths, rooms not including dining room, pantries, storerooms and closets. New plumbing and heating system. Hot water standpipes and hose for fire protection. Beautiful trees and shrubbery. Other improvements, including bungalow, garage and tennis court. Trolley service at property to Pelham Manor Station (five minutes' walk.) Price $75,000. 45 minutes motor ride from 42d St. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

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10 *Minutes' Walk from Station.*

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Spacious [illegible] within City Limits of City of 18,000, rich land, 200 fruit trees, 10 acres planted to produce 3 acres crop; [illegible] small fruits, asparagus, &c.; 7-room house, bath, heat city water, also 5-room Bungalow for help; modern laying houses for 2,000 hens, complete brooder house, with stove brooders for 8,000 chicks; splendid incubator cellar with 12 large machines, colony houses, acres of wire runs; includes horse, cow, large flock poultry, carriages, wagons, tools, implements, machinery, and crops. Buildings alone cost to put up to-day more than the price which is $6,000, $2,000 cash, which includes everything. Write for details, also our handsomely illustrated catalogue of other FARMS.

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On arm of ocean, with finest of bathing, boating, and fishing. Near neighbors, good school; a mile to electric cars, and only two miles to village; depot 20 miles city. Dark loam, fertile tillage; 15 acres wire-fenced pasture and wood lot. House of 8 nice rooms, with bath, hot water heat; just painted and blinded; in good repair inside and out. Porch on three sides, with grand views; telephone if desired. Barn 6x60, painted, and in good repair; 4-room tenant house. Woman owner makes low price, $8,100, and if taken soon includes household furniture, farming tools, etc. Traveling instructions to see it on page 6, Strout's Summer Catalogue. Copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2506-G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

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Good American neighbors; 23 acres tillable, excellent for all crops; pasture; wood for home use; 125 fruit trees; good house; 2 wells, supply of water; 40-ft. barn, corn crib, and poultry houses, owner called away; for immediate sale including horses, cows, poultry, poultry wagon, harness, farm tools, and crops, all for the sacrifice price of $5000, part cash, easy terms. For details and traveling instructions to see this and other farms within commuting distance of New York City, see page 21 Strout's Summer Catalogue, mailed free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2506-G, 150 Nassau St., New York.

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67 ACRES FARM, 28 miles out; elevation, view, good roads; house 10 rooms, bath; fourroom cottage, barn, all in good condition; 50 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees. A VERY ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN 120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

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ON EMMONS AVE., SHEEPSHEAD BAY. 4 rooms, living porch, gas range, electric light, city water, sewer; private bath furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate. HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property. Take Brighton "L" express from New York. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

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Elevator Apartments—One Select In Upper Manhattan.
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Highest type of walk-up.
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At St. Nicholas Ave.
Just ready for occupancy. All improvements, including hall service.
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Ultra Modern Non-Elevator Apartments. Hall Service.
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79 Sherman Ave., Southeast Cor. Dyckman St.
2 Blocks from Subway.
Exceptionally Fine Walk-Up.
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4 Rooms,	7th floor	(1 bath)	$1,400
5 Rooms,	9th "	(2 baths)	1,900
6 Rooms,	10th "	(3 baths)	2,500
7 Rooms,	12th "	(3 baths)	2,800

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(Just west of West End Avenue)

The apartments contain many desirable and modern features which have appealed to a number who have leased from the plans. The apartments are now open for inspection.

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SEVEN EIGHT and NINE ROOMS with Two and Three Baths

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New Elevator Apartment

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.

3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

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Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
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7 Exceptionally Large ROOMS

Extra Maids' Rooms and Bathrooms on top floor.

All rooms practically face on street or wide, open courts overlooking private dwellings, thus having a maximum of light and sunshine.

The building is of fireproof construction containing two passenger and one service elevators, vacuum heating system, commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest appliances.

Attentive and courteous service.

Rents $1,200 to $1,900

Immediate possession.

High-Class Fireproof Apartments Under Owner's Management.

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Fireproof Elevator House.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.

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Fireproof Elevator House.
3 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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Apply Superintendent on premises, or
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APARTMENT OF 9 ROOMS

and three bathrooms; 11th floor.

Overlooking Manhattan Sq. Park

Half block from Central Park entrance.

Living room 18x28 ft.; All Bedrooms face south. Unusual features.

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Five and six rooms, elevator apartment. Rents $55-$70.

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Well adapted for Nose and Throat or Eye Specialist.

Apply to
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185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room—	$28 to $31
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One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

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3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings
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A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

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High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
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110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars.
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6 Rooms, One Bath, $1,080—$1,130.
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Rooms Large, Light, Conveniently Arranged.
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610-18 West 141st St.,
3 & 4 Room Suites
$530 to $660

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1125 Lexington Avenue,
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
$1,200—$1,320—$1,440

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2790 Broadway,
7 Rooms....$1,100
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Highest type fireproof Apartment, Overlooking the Hudson and Hispanic Museum grounds.
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Only 2 Apartments on a floor.

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Convenient to 145th St. Subway Station and all car lines.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Extra Lavatories.

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Ideally situated, unusually large.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
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Only one apartment to rent,
Six Rooms and Two Baths.
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210 Riverside Dr., N. Cor. 93d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 12th Floor,
Rental $2,700
Extensive view of Hudson; all outside rooms.
One 10 Room, 3 Bath Duplex Apt.,
Rental $2,500
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SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

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605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldg.
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 617 6TH AVE.

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Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 & 4 Baths,
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

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7, 8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
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817 West End Av., 100th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,150 to $2,000.

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200 West 97th St.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $1,150.

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10 West 81st St., Cor. Broadway.
2, 3, 4 & 9 Rooms,
Also Kitchenette Apartments,
Rents $900 to $2,600.

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3, 4, 7 & 8 Rooms,
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Adjoining Riverside Drive.
6 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $870 to $1,150.

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4, 5, 7 Rooms & Bath,
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6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
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583 West 143d St.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $450 to $660.

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6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,300 to $2,500.

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8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

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5 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
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Adjoining Central Park West.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600
One Apartment on Each Floor.

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9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

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6 to 8 Rooms,
Rents $480 to $720,
with Electric Light.

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251 West 95th St.,
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7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

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3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $720 to $1,300.

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7 & 8 Rooms,
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4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
Rents $510 to $780.

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9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
All Modern Improvements.
Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

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261 Riverside Drive,
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,400 to $1,500.

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6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Cor. 97th St.
5, 7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $840 to $1,500.

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7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

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5 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths,
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5 Rooms,
Rent $690.

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5 & 7 Rooms,
Rents $500 to $900.

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7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $690 to $780.
Hall Service.

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5, 6 & 7 Rooms,
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7 & 8 Rooms,
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Electric Light.

DALLAS COURT,
600 West 144th St., cor. Broadway.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms.
Rents $660 to $1,000.

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Near Amsterdam Av.
7 & 8 Rooms,
Rents $780 to $840.

VIOLA,
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S. E. cor. Columbus Ave.
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Rent $900.

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Rents $540 to $630

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Rents $540 to $720

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630 West 156th St.
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Rents $360 to $456.

THE WESTPORT,
634 West 176th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
Rents $360 to $540.

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Rents $420 to $600.

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"Swampscott" Elevator Apartments.
Splendid, spacious apartments, extra large and light, delightfully situated.
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6 Rooms.....$55 to $60
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Overlooking Hispanic Art Museum.
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Overlooking its own and adjoining gardens.
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Extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood throughout.
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5 Rooms, cor.....$57.50-$60
5 Rooms.....$55

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High, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
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Situated in Washington Heights most select residential section.
4 Rooms; very desirable rooms service and apartments as good as any in elevator house. Rent $53 to $36.

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Near Columbia University.

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4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
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NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200
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7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,050
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Selection of Highest Class ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

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	620 West 116th Street.	1200

Renting Agents at 606 W. 116th St. and 250 West 116th St.

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Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

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HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath,
RENT $36 TO $60.
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4-5-6-7-8 Rooms & Baths.
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One 7-room Apartment. Every window overlooking Hudson, $1,400.

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All Large Outside Rooms

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High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

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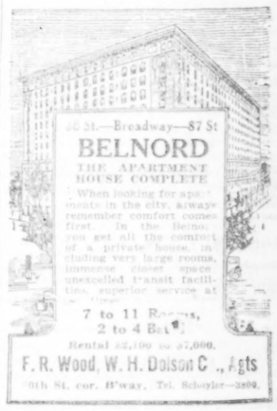

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Rental $2,100 to $7,000.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agts
96th St. cor. B'way, Tel. Schuyler—3800.

TO LET FROM OCTOBER 1st

A few very desirable apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms at

PRINCE'S COURT,

N. E. Cor. 104th St. & Broadway.

Convenient to subway. Buses pass the door. Rents $540 to $900.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR

J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 Madison Ave., cor. 41 Street.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72d STREET Tel. 7240 Columbus

The Following Is a Selected List of Apartments Offered to Rent from Oct. 1

(In some instances earlier possession may be had)

The Abbottsford
411 West End Ave.,
Southwest corner 80th St.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,600 to $2,300.

Oregon
162 West 54th St.,
Southeast Corner 7th Ave.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$2,400.

425 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 80th St.
Corner Apartment.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$2,000 to $2,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.,
Northeast Cor. Broadway
4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
$650 to $1,000.

Luxor
600 West 115th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,600.

San Domingo
949 West End Ave.,
Near 106th St.
5 & 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,500.

Lucania
235 West 71st St.,
Bet. B'way and West End Ave.
4 and 5 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,200 and $1,600.

498 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
Corner Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,300.

Manchester
255 West 108th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $2,000.

349 West 85th St.
Between West End Ave.
& Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400.

Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400 and $1,600

Halsworth
645 West End Ave.,
Southwest Corner 92d St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,200.

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St.,
Northwest Cor. West End Ave.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,100 to $2,750.

124 West 72d St.
New Apartment House.
Bet. Central Park West & B'way
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
$1,350 to $1,650.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Near 69th Street.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,100 to $1,700.

Colonial Parkway Apts.
409 Edgecombe Ave.,
Near 155th Street.
3-4-5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
$570 to $1,500.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory will be mailed upon application

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely Fireproof. — Every modern improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 96th St.
Fireproof building, conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
9 & 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x25. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rents $2,800 to $3,000.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator Apartment house; large, sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

Runoia,
207 West 86th St.
Modern high-class fireproof apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,900 to $2,000.

St. Charles,
101 West 72d St.
N. W. Cor. Columbus Av.
Situated in one of the highest class residential sections. Exceptionally large rooms and modern service.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,000 to $1,400.

Douglas & Desmond,
N. W. Cor. 121st St. & 7th Av.
Attractively located rooms, very large and adapted to large families. Elevator service and modern improvements.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Descriptive booklet upon request. Representative at each house, or call at office of agents.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
IN THE ARTHORP. TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

J. S. MAXWELL,

3,422 Broadway, at 139th St.,
Offers the Following Apartments to Rent:

126 West 91st St.,	between Columbus and Amsterdam aves.	7 Rooms	$57.50
515 West 111th St.,	near Broadway	5-7 Rooms	$47-$65
460 Manhattan Av.,	near 129th St.	6 Rooms	$30-$32
504 West 135th St.,	near 137th Subway	5 Rooms	$33
621-25 West 135th St	near Broadway	4-5-6 Rooms	$35-$45
601 West 136th St.,	corner Broadway	4-5-6 Rooms	$40-$65
607 West 136th St.,	adjacent Broadway	4-5-6-7 Rooms	$34-$54
520 West 139th St.,	near 137th Subway	3-4-5-6 Rooms	$38-$65
507 West 140th St.,	at Amsterdam Av.	6 Rooms	$38
521-3 West 156th St.,	bet. Broadway and Amsterdam	5 Rooms	$26-$30
40 St. Nicholas Place,	near 155th St.	4-5-6 Rooms	$40-$60
576 West 161st St.,	adjacent B'way	4-5 Rooms	$32-40
112 Haven Av.,	bet. 171st & 172d Sts., 2 blocks west of Broadway	3-4-5 Rooms	$36-$50
821 West 178th St.,	cor. Pinehurst Av.	6 Rooms	$45

Model Eight Room Apartment

Southern exposure, rooms all outside. Spacious Living Room and Library, Dining Room in the Gothic period, 3 large Master Bedrooms, 2 Master Baths and Lavatory; Parquet Flooring throughout. An unusually attractive apartment. Other superb apartments with 6, 7 and 9 rooms.

Manhasset APARTMENTS
BROADWAY 108th to 109th St.

Commanding fine view of the Hudson. One block from Riverside Drive, Crosstown Bus Line or Subway Express Station. The layout of large rooms, with excellent service, centrally located, where the rentals produce great value for the money.

May we show you these very desirable apartments before you decide!

H. B. SNYDER, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

454 Ft. Washington Av.
Southeast Corner 181st St.
2 Blocks from 181st St. B'way Sub. and 8th Ave. Buses.
"The Nathan Hale," Washington Heights' Most Elegant Apartments.
Apartments contain every known modern convenience; needle spray shower baths, sunken sanitary tubs, vacuum cleaning, TWO ELEVATORS, fine spacious rooms, large closets and ample closets.
3 Rooms, front, $40, with bath and foyer hall.
4 Rooms, $50, with bath and foyer hall.
5 Rooms, $75 to $85, with bath and foyer hall.
6 Rooms, $75 to $80, with reception hall, bath and extra toilet.
7 Rooms, $80 to $90, with reception hall and 2 baths.
7 Rooms, Corner, $115, with reception hall and 2 baths.
9 Rooms, $110 to $120, with reception hall and 3 baths.
Knap & Wasson Co., Agents
4249 B'way, at 181. Tel. 2110 Nic.
3759 B'way, cor. 156. Tel. 870 Aud.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive
Corner of 95th Street
Modern High Class Apartments
5 Rooms and Bath with fine view of the River.....$1100
7 Rooms and Bath...$900-$1100
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management.
Broadway, at 103th Street.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
ALL CORNER ROOMS
$2,600—$3,000
495 WEST END AVE.
S. W. Cor. 84th St.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
ALFRED C. BOWMAN,
5 West 31st St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3463.

311 WEST 24th ST.
Elevator Building.
3-4 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $35-$48. Electric light, steam heat, hot water, tile bath, water-proof kitchen floors; telephone service; all improvements.
Supt. on premises, or
JAMES N. WELLS' SONS
191 NINTH AVE.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
suitable for
Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
on Premises. Phone Circle 4184.

THE LAKEHURST
MODERN, HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
803 West 180th St. N. E. CORNER PINEHURST AVE.
5-6 Rooms, $50-$65
SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD. SUPERIOR SERVICE.

865 WEST 180TH STREET
4-5-6 Rooms High-class walk-up apts., dual service, large, light and sunny rooms, all outside.
RENTS $32 TO $55 MONTHLY

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS

401 West End Av.
N. W. Cor. 79th St.
10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths.
$3,200 to $3,500
Refrigeration, Filtration, Free Table Ice.

The St. Denis
N. Cor. Riverside Drive & 92d St.
One Apartment left,
10 rooms, 3 baths,
$2,800
Louis Kempner & Son
BROADWAY AT 92ND ST.
Phone Riverside 3120.

Elevator Apartments.
233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Rooms Large Light Rooms & Bath $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway & 100th St.

"ORIENTA"
302 West 79th St.
7 ROOM
Apartments
Fireproof building, located on a Park street between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive. Convenient to all lines of transportation.
Rents $1,100 to $1,300
Superintendent on Premises.

120TH ST., 42 WEST
OLGA COURT
Elevator Apartment, 8 large rooms, bath, butler's pantry, all modern improvements, to lease from Oct. 1.
RENT $75.00.
Apply Superintendent, or
A. P. HAGEMAN,
67 WEST 36TH STREET.

8-Room Elevator Apartment.
109 WEST 129 ST.
RENTAL $850-$950.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.
$20 per month for balance of season.
La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

THE INVERMARK
525 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Ave., two blocks from Subway. APARTMENTS, five, six large light rooms and bath; telephone, &c.
All Improvements; Rent $32-$40

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

WINTER'S COAL SUPPLY ON HAND
The Hamilton
201 and 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
HARLEM'S BEST LOCATION
Wonderfully large—all outside rooms. Newly renovated; every improvement.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1000 to $1150

El Nido
121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cor. 116th St. & 7th Ave.
Beautiful High Class Modern Building
Corner Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms, $780 to $1200

The Piedmont
316 West 97th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments near Riverside Drive. Exceptionally Convenient.
6 and 7 Rooms, $850 to $1100

97 Ft. Washington Ave.
Finest Apartments on Wash. Heights.
Beautifully located—near subway stations. River views; every improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms, $570 to $900
Apply Supts., or Louis Schlechter
140 St. Nicholas Ave. (117th St.)
Phone 2950 Morning.

219 West 81st St.
CORNER BROADWAY.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
1 to 3 Baths.
Rental $1,200 to $2,000
Superintendent on Premises, or
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Ave. Tel. 2750 Murray Hill

LAURELTON COURT,
555 West 184th St.
New Six Story Building. Large, Light Rooms, Southern Exposure.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms, $28 to $43.
Apply on premises, or
Newmark & Jacobs,
307 AUDUBON AV.

Westwood & Cliffwood Court
Ft. Washington Av.
and
179th to 180th St.
High-class Elevator Apts.
8 and 9 rooms
rent $1050 to $1500
all outside rooms; exceptionally large.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Rent $480 to $800
Owner on premises.

BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Elevator Apartments. 5 Rooms.
$900 to $1,500
Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Large Rooms at Moderate Prices
LUCETIE
35-39 West 96th St.
8 story fireproof building.
7 Rooms, bath, and maid's lavatory.

RIVERSIDE DWELLINGS
611-619 West 114th St.,
Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
8 Exceptionally large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service.

ANNAMERE COURT
609-615 West 115th St.,
Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large, light rooms, 2 baths.
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service.
JOHN W. DAVIS,
611-619 W. 114th St. Phone Morning.

1730 Broadway
Northwest Cor. 56th St.
11 Story Modern Fireproof Apartments
2 to 8 ROOMS
All Large and Light, Attractive Rental.
Apply Supt., on premises, or
N. A. Berwin & Co.,
56 West 45th St. Tel. 4452 Vanderbilt

Hampstead
600 West 161st St.
S. W. Cor. Broadway
10 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment
5 to 8 Rooms
Large Foyers, Pantries, Spacious Closet
Attractive Rental
Agent on premises. Phone Aud. 6941

501 WEST 178TH ST.
Corner Amsterdam Avenue.
Attractive Apartments. Elevator and Switchboard service. Moderate rentals. Apply SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Bolton Amsterdam Av. Entire Block 176th to 177th St.
Elevator apartments, all modern improvements; unobstructed views; opposite High Bridge Park.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $23 to $37

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,041 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-5-room apartments, $28-$37, all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

6 ROOMS
565 West 136th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 2,573 Broadway.

ALWYN COURT

SOUTHERN and WESTERN EXPOSURE

Suites of 10 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

The large entertaining space here provided is an unsurpassed attraction. The reception, living, dining and music rooms are so arranged that they can be thrown into one, making the entertaining space equal to the entire floor of a private residence.

Suites of 12 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms

Before deciding on your new apartment See Alwyn Court
Resident Superintendent always on premises
182 West 58th Street

WELLSMORE

77th Street, Southeast Corner Broadway
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200-$3,500

UMBRIA

465 West End Avenue, Northwest Corner 82nd Street
7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 Rooms, $2,400-$3,800

BONA VISTA

Riverside Drive and 109th Street
8, 10 & 11 Rooms, $1,900-$2,800
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av., Cor. 41st St.
'Phone Murray Hill—1481

The Langham

73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.
Offers a few desirable
Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward
Also Physician's 4-Room Suite
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750.

Chatsmurth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

Washington Square Section
NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building
3 & 4-ROOM SUITES.....$900-$1400
5 & 6-ROOM SUITES.....1500-2300
Open Fireplaces Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection...Leasing for Fall Occupancy.
Apply on Premises.
Wm. A. White & Sons, *Managing Agents*, 46 Cedar St. *Telephone 5200 John.*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

Apartment Hotel
One Room and Bath, $420 to $540.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $900.
Including Maid Service.
First Class Restaurant on Premises.
El Dorado
302 Central Park West, Cor. 91st Street.
SHARP & CO., 99th St. & B'way.

THE BEST VALUE—7 ROOMS
Large, Light and Delightfully Situated.
"COURT REBELLE"
416-20 WEST 122ND ST.
Opposite Morningside Park, on the Hill.
RENTS $75—$80.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100th Street and Broadway.

Raymore
1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1,500 to $2,200
Apply on Premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

Gainsborough Studios
222 West 59th St.
Apartments 3 rooms and bath and studios with north light.
J. E. BALL, MANAGER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

9-10-14 Rooms
Single and Duplex
(1, 2 and 3 baths)
$1600 to $4000
Large rooms, well arranged, with high ceilings.
121 Madison Ave.,
cor. 30th Street
Eleven-story fireproof building. Apartments would bring $500 to $1000 more further uptown.
New Management
Will Lease
For 1, 2 or 3 years.
Supt. on premises, or
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
84 William St. Tel. 2260 John.

THE WITHINGTON
16 East 60th Street
At Madison Avenue
Modern bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator and maid service; $50 and up.
FREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
646 Madison Ave., N. Y.

16 EAST 96TH STREET.
8 rooms & 2 baths
9 rooms & 3 baths
Rentals—$1800 to $2,000.
Queenston Corporation,
18 EAST 41ST ST.
Phone: Murray Hill 7100.

3&4 ROOMS, BATH
NEW FIREPROOF BLD'G
145 East 49th St.
Possession at once.
RENTS $1000 TO $1500.
Wellesley Realty Corp.
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 7160.

No Increase
8 Room Corner Apartments
Every room exceptionally large, light; high-class service in every respect; no shafts, all exposed. Will decorate to suit. Rent $1,050-$1,100. 1,350 MADISON AVE., Southwest corner 99th St.

3-Room Duplex
Modern apartments, with bath; large rooms; high ceilings. Rent $1200. 25 East 50th St. Supt. on premises, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

270 PARK AVENUE

FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS
"The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments"

Restaurant under management of Ritz-Carlton.

Immediate Inquiry Necessary

THE restaurant for special convenience of tenants, situated on the Park Avenue side of this building, will be under the management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

A Chef and complete staff will be installed on the premises.

Service in your apartment if desired.

Reasonable arrangements may be made for servants in your apartment, entirely eliminating this formidable problem.

These unique features combine the advantages of the smartest housekeeping apartments with the service convenience of the finest apartment hotel.

6 to 10 Rooms 3 to 4 Baths
$4000. to $6500.
12 to 17 Rooms 4 to 6 Baths
$7000. to $15000.

Booklet on Request
Under Management of
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street
Telephone, Murray Hill 5600

HENDRIK HUDSON APARTMENTS

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Between 110th and 111th Streets
COMMANDING VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER

APARTMENTS
OF
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1500-$1700
8 rooms, 2 or 3 baths, $1600-$2000
9 rooms and 3 baths, $2000

Gymnasium for adults and roof garden playground for the children.
Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.

Subway Express Station at the building.

Frank A. Peteler, Manager at the Building.

These Apartments Under Management of
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. 'Phone Murray Hill 5600.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Studio, Duplex Apartment, $4,000
1-2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $780 to $1,200

901 Lexington Avenue
N. E. Cor. 67th St.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800

40-48 Central Park South
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Duplex, $3,500

68 EAST 86TH ST.
Bet. Madison & Park Aves.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500

OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1ST

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
TELEPHONE 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE 6761—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

1067 FIFTH AVENUE

New building
Overlooking the Park
Light on all sides
Suites of 12 rooms, 4 baths
Booklet on request

WORTHINGTON WHITEHOUSE, Inc., Agents
9 East 46th St. Murray Hill 1000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

ARTHUR HALL
51 East 96th Street
Corner Madison Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rent $91.67 to $130.00
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
S. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Fine new apartments.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dodson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

75 EAST 81ST ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER PARK AVENUE
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

1225 MADISON AVENUE,
corner 89th St., 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; large sunny rooms; rents, $950 and $1,000. Supt. on premises.
WERTHEIM & CLEAR,
405 Lexington Av. Phone Murray Hill 80.

A-640 Madison Ave. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th
Attractive Apartments $1300 to $2000
6 to 10 Large Rooms

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

981 Park Ave.
Corner 83rd Street.
Modern Fireproof Building.
8 & 9 Rooms
2 Master's Bathrooms.
First Floor Corner Apartment,
Suitable Physician—Separate Entrance
Rents $1800-$2400 per annum
Renting Agent on Premises.

Brooklyn.
OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK
Beautiful large corner apartment, Kingston Ave. & Park Pl., monthly rental $65, includes hot water and janitor service. Four families in house. Other desirable apartments, 6 & 7 rooms, from $30 to $47.50. Apply to KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND CO., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or 220 Kingston Ave.

BRONX.
MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; EXTRA LARGE UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29, 5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $45.
Class of tenants restricted.

The New York Times Sunday, July 29, 1917.

East 56th St. 1
NORTH EAST CORNER FIFTH AVENUE

Announcing an unique idea in ultra Apartment Homes

The property of Lord William Waldorf Astor, No. 1 East 56th Street, is being remodeled into a modern de luxe apartment dwelling unlike anything now in this city. With a spacious frontage on Fifth Avenue it will be the last word in elegance and service, yet strictly homelike.

An exceptional restaurant which is expected to become noted for its atmosphere of luxuriousness and comfort, as well as unusual cuisine, will be maintained.

During reconstruction the premises will be open for inspection. Occupancy by October first. Suites of from one to five rooms. It is to be an exclusive home for persons of refinement who desire something decidedly superior to even the finest apartment hotel.

Management of Warren E. Krechting.
Formerly Asst. Manager Hotel Manhattan.
No. 1 EAST 56TH STREET. Tel. 865 Plaza.

70 East 77th Street
Between Madison & Park Aves.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 baths

A few very desirable apartments may still be reserved in this new building—the only one being erected this year between Madison and Park. Now open for inspection.

Rental $2200 and up

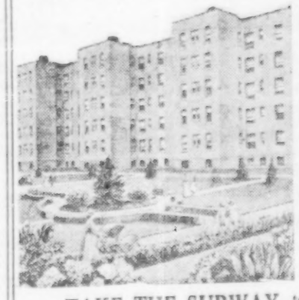
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200

112 East 74th St. at PARK AVENUE
10 Rooms 3 Baths $3500 to $4000
8 Rooms 3 Baths $2500 to $3200
Now Ready for Inspection.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Phone Murray Hill 5600

NEW BUILDING
14 Stories; in this exclusive section; Managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT
815 PARK AVE.
6-7-8 ROOMS
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
340 Madison Ave. Phone Murray Hill 6200

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED



The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden for rest and recreation.

There is a beautiful outlook from every window and sunshine in every room.

To attract the best type of tenants, we have provided social and recreative features: Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, etc.

6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $60 to $73

TAKE THE SUBWAY to Grand Central Station, 42d Street. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway, Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights. Time 20 Min., via Corona Line.
Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

1400-1410 Grand Concourse
N. E. CORNER 170TH ST.
2 Blocks from Jerome Ave. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
LIGHT, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS.
NEW BUILDINGS.

JUST COMPLETED 2161 Harrison Avenue
N. W. Cor. 180 St., block No. Burnside Av. Change at Mott Av. to New Jerome Av. express; get off University Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $25 TO $40
They have every known improvement; its equal can only be duplicated in apartments situated in Riverside Drive or Park Av.

169th St., S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Av.
WEST BRONX.
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals.
Every Modern Improvement.
Agent on Premises.
26 minutes from Grand Central Sub. Station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments
IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $50 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CANNING UNIT.
The object of this organization is to conserve the different foods—fruits, vegetables, and meats—for distribution among necessitous persons; one hundred and fifty women are interested, working under the superintendence of Miss Hamilton, a member of the Food Conservation Committee, in Westchester. In six days they canned 1,000 quarts of vegetables, and 250 glasses of jelly were put up. The committee operating the charity includes Mrs. L. S. Thompson, Mrs. Myron Borg, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. M. S. Well, Mrs. A. Ray, and Mrs. M. Sternberg and others. The poor will greatly need the foods prepared by the Westchester Unit, committee in now laying in stores against the Winter. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Maurice Sternbach, Pleasantville, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

Re—RICHARD POLLATSCHEK, Bankrupt.—Take notice that the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction the bankrupt's assets consisting of a stock of dry goods, men's furnishings, store fixtures and also the right in and to the lease covering store premises, said sale to be held at No. 839 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 30th, at 10:30 A. M.
DAVID BORKER, Trustee.
788 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 31, n s, 65.10 ft e of Ludlow St, 21.7x57.2; Amber Medicine Co. to Clara P. Harrison, 219 East B'way, all liens. Judy 19; attorney, Samuel L. $100
Broadway.

DELANCEY ST, 108, n s, 87.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 21.10x100; Hyman Rubin et al to Solomon Benjamin, N. Lefkowitz, 110 Delancey St, mtg $43,800. June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100
ashlee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

MADISON AV, 1881, s e corner 122d St, 19x100; Bernard Gordon to H. & E. Gordon Co, 1881 Madison Av, all liens. July 26. ..... $100

PARK AV, 1007, old e s at c l block between 88th and 89th Sts, 75x25; Frances M. Twitty to Agnes E. Higbie, No. 251 East 92d St; interest. $25,000. Dec. 20, 1645; attorneys, Harrington, Bigham & E., 64 Wall St. $100

WATER ST, n s corner of James Slip, 26.2 x64.4; Gesina F. Rose to Wm. D. A. Rose, 24 Park Av, West Caldwell, N. J., all title, all liens, July 21, attorney, Jas. Demorest. $1

140 Nassau St. $1

219 AV, 2,081 and 2,083, w s, 25 ft n of 107th St, 50.3x70.3; Sophie E. Hyman to Adriatic Realty Corp'n, 165 Broadway, mtg $18,500. July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

3D AV, 1,895, e s, 25.2 ft s of 105th St, 25.3 x74; Bernard Gordon to H. & E. Gordon Co., 1,881 Madison Av, July 26. ..... $100

6TH AV, 598, e s, 25 ft s of 31st St, 20x70; Eugene E. and Marie L. Fechin to Elisa Beaumdek, 139 W. 14th St, East to attorney, N. J.; interest, $12,000. Rector St. $1

W. s, Decatur, 1 Rector St. $1

30TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Jas. C. Crawford to John T. Stanley, 448 West 20d St, mtg $50,000. s s, Dec. 22, 1915; attorney, H. T. Lewis, 68 William St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; John T. Stanley to John T. Stanley Co., 630 West 30th St, mtg $50,000. July 26, 1916; same attorney. $1

54th ST, 212 East, s s, 14.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5. Alexander Kinley to Amelia Davis, 602 Melrose Av, mtg $2,800, May 2; attorney, C. W. Tarbox, 4,199 Park Av. $1

8 lots in subdivision of Arden property; also Lot 302, same map; Hyman Simon to Van Deveer Estate, Inc., 52 Broadway. $1

LOTS 385, 386, 749 to 752, 747, 748, 1,343, and 1,344, 442, 445, 1,341 to 1,344, 1,345, and 1,347, Lorillard map of Lorillard; Spencer et al. Lorillard Spencer 3d, individually and as trustee, et al. to Abraham Diamond, 111 Division St, et al; attorney, New York Title and $6,100
Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $1

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 200 ft s of 167th St, 25.6 to Mortellaro St; Grand Boulevard and Concourse 83x90x240; Lillian Bauer to Amelia E. Schimper, 420 Riverside Dr, July 25; attorney, H. S. Schimper. $1

field, 53 Liberty St. $1

3D AV, 1,895, e s, 25.9x80.5; Richard Dickson to Morris Rubin, 1,044 Findlay Av, mtg $7,000, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co. $100

and 174 Park Av, West Caldwell, N. J., all title, all liens, July 21, attorney, Jas. Demorest. $1

140 Nassau St. $1

2D AV, 2,081 and 2,083, w s, 25 ft n of 107th St, 50.3x70.3; Sophie E. Hyman to Adriatic Realty Corp'n, 165 Broadway, mtg $18,500. July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

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LOTS 385, 386, 749 to 752, 747, 748, 1,343, and 1,344, 442, 445, 1,341 to 1,344, 1,345, and 1,347, Lorillard map of Lorillard; Spencer et al. Lorillard Spencer 3d, individually and as trustee, et al. to Abraham Diamond, 111 Division St, et al; attorney, New York Title and $6,100
June 15

The New York Times

Sunday, July 29, 1917.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

715 AND 725 WEST 172D ST.
High-class elevator apartments, just completed; 3-4-5-6 rooms; choice locality; beautiful view of the Hudson. Inquire on premises.

1742D ST., 512 WEST.
HIGH CLASS MODERN IMPTS.
3, 4, 5 ROOMS $36, $38, $42.

117TH ST., 575 TO 587 WEST.
High-class apartments, every improvement, 3 and 4 rooms, $23 to $32.

181ST ST., 880 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Four-room apartment to lease; each room window faces street. Apply Superintendent.

189TH, 570 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Five light rooms; all improvements; elevator; sublet Aug. 1. $30. Sol Nicholas 5707.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Nobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1847 Academy.

AUDUBON AV., 145.—Six-room apartment; high-class elevator house. Washington Heights; every modern convenience; immediate possession; no dogs or children. Telephone 2220 Audubon.

HAVEN AV., 116, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; modern; restricted to small families only. HUDSON 5178 VIEW.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 400, (Near 116th St. "L" Station.)—6th room, bath; modern plumbing, steam heat; newly decorated; immediate possession; references; $20. Janitor.

FORT WASHINGTON AVE., 270—To sublet, high class four-room elevator apartment; big concession. Apt. 54.

"RAVENWOOD."
ST. NICHOLAS PL. AT 149TH ST.,
S. W. CORNER OF BROADWAY.
1 FIVE-ROOM APT., $28.
1 FIVE-ROOM APT., $48.50.
1 SIX-ROOM APT. (DUPLEX.), $57.
DAY & NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464.—Sublet from Oct. 1 or before, unusually large 2 baths; high-class apartment; reasonable rent; overlooking Hudson. Can be seen by appointment or phone Gramercy 3083.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Ansonia, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment house; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet for Oct. 1.

81, NICHOLAS AV., 374, (Corner 139th.)—Highest class elevator apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette, $50 to $85.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION—Washington Place, 82. High class, seven sunny room apartment.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing 7 and 8 rms., 2 baths. Full particulars from Faterno Bros., 1123 Park.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, eight rooms, bath, parquet floor; rents $900 to $1,200.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK.
Beautiful large corner apartment; Kingston Av. and Park Place; 7 rooms; rent $45. Key to water and janitor service; four families to house; other desirable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply Leon Nobel & Nobel, Land Co., 350 Fulton St., or 220 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 652, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

EATHGATE AV., 2286, (corner 183d.)—Four-five elegant room apartments; all improvements; first-class house; small families; moderate rents; near Central R. R. and L stations.

2226 LORING PLACE, BRONX.
Near New York University, (183d St.)
High-Class Apartments.
4 ROOMS, 4 ROOMS.

Westchester County.

MOUNT VERNON, 213 Gramatan Av., (Opposite High School.)—To let, newly furnished, three rooms, apartment; nice grounds surrounding house; electricity, bath, conveniences; $20 monthly; weather, $28.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments, furnished, unfurnished.

51ST (Sixth St.)—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 56; two rooms and bath, until Oct. 1, 1917. Call at hotel or phone 0280 Madison.

19TH ST., 132 EAST, (Gramercy Neighborhood.)—Large living room, bedroom, bath; kitchenette; all quiet. July and August. Stone.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Apartment, five rooms, two baths, kitchen; roof garden, with flowers, light and airy; suitable for couple; furnished, $125; unfurnished, $100. Telephone Madison Square 3188.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service, $90.

30TH ST., 146 EAST.—Six rooms and bath, for adults only; steam and hot water; select neighborhood; one-half month free; rent $51.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 193.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath; complete hotel service; 1c. per minute; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 131 EAST.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for business woman; all modern improvements. Apply 242 Lexington Av.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Four-room furnished apartment to sublet.

49TH ST., 28 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service. Apply superintendent.

49TH, 13 EAST.—Nicely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; can be seen afternoons from 2 until 5.

56TH ST., 111 EAST.—One-room apartment, with kitchenette and bath; attractively furnished; elevator. Superintendent.

90TH, 87 EAST.—TWO ROOMS, bath, telephone; furnished or unfurnished. SUBLET TILL JUNE 1ST NEXT.

ALL or part beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; outside windows every room; eighth floor; overlooks Central Park; reasonable. Lenox 4978.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
MAURICE M. SEIKAS CO.,
4526 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, first-class hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

LEXINGTON AV., 124.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 710.—Apartment, parlor, two bedrooms, bath; piano; phone; $30 month.

MADISON AV., 222.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms, private hall; one flight.

MADISON AV., 1,061.—Two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished.

SUITE TWO ROOMS, bath, furnished or unfurnished; maid service. Phone Plaza 0958.

Furnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 2,412, (Corner 141st St.)—Sublet furnished high-class five-room apartment; piano; $45 month.

12TH STREET, 52 WEST.
STUDIO APARTMENT, FURNISHED.

20 WEST 27TH STREET.
Two rooms and bath with maid service, $50.

52 West 39th Street.
Two large rooms, kitchen, windows, bath; clean, cool; small service; phone.

84TH ST., 140 WEST.—Apartment of three, two, one large, quiet, outside rooms; bath; well furnished; service; references.

85TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 2, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath; all conveniences, 3 rooms; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

87TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

87TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; private hall; three meals service optional; high-grade board; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $80.

107TH, 4 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; beautifully furnished; suitable for two or more; caterer on premises. Dover, Cecil 4175.

66TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms, bath; just vacated; 2d hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

117TH ST., 58 WEST.—Studio Apt. 37, three rooms, bath, maid service; suitable bachelor. Apply superintendent.

118TH, 347 WEST.—3-room furnished apartment, all conveniences, telephone, near Columbus Circle, all car lines, $40 a month. Debbins.

85TH ST., 309 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 5 rooms and 2 baths, piano, player piano, refrigerating system; possession Aug. 1. Phone Academy 2070.

90TH, 24 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath; Summer rates.

90TH, —Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, bargain; August, September. Vandeburt 1450.

90TH, 240-245 WEST. (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references; absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises, open evenings, week ends 94.

94TH, 67, 1 WEST, Harperley Hall.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, facing Central Park; all modern conveniences; $100 monthly for Summer months.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

71ST, 242 WEST.—Seven unusually large rooms, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Airy second floor, private house; exclusive; low rate.

72D.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, new building, sacrifice Summer, longer. Columbus 2974.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally neat, attractive apartment, 3 rooms, bath, telephone, $100 monthly.

79TH, 201 West.—Sublet two handsomely furnished rooms and bath, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1; rent, $60 per month. Apartment 81, Hotel Lucerne.

80TH, Corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt. Phone Columbus 7027.

81ST, 51 WEST.—To sublet, two large rooms and bath. Hotel Colonial, 9th floor; Summer rates. Apt. 902.

81ST, 172 WEST.—Beautiful, large, 3-room, front housekeeping suite; one flight.

81ST ST., 136 WEST.—High-class, richly furnished five rooms to October. Apartment 41, 82D, 55 WEST.—Cool, light, front six rooms, elevator; October, longer. Lawton.

86TH.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment, $100 month; Summer. Telephone Yanderbilt 1455.

86TH ST, 309 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, one room, bath, service, $40 monthly, 7B.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Ideal Summer apartment, elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; immediate possession.

117TH, 617 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 6-room front; year, shorter; reasonable. Avalos.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—All or part, completely furnished; seven rooms, two baths; Grand Drive; piano, victrola; Summer rates. Superintendent.

118TH, 422 WEST.—Spacious 2-room apartment, southern exposure; elevator. Kitchen privileges.

118TH ST., 429 WEST.—Six rooms; housekeeping; elevator; improvements; reasonable. Apt. 52.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Sublet from Aug. 1, one room, kitchenette, bath. See Supt. or call Apt. 1-G.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Sublet from Aug. 1 to Sept. 6, two rooms, bath. See Superintendent. Apartment 4-G.

122ND, 455 WEST.—One-room apartment; housekeeping; August. Seen afternoons, evenings.

123D ST., WEST, (99 Claremont Av.)—During August, four rooms, two halls; modern elevator apartment; southern exposure; private, cool, clean, light, attractive; $55. Phone Morningside 4102, Apt. 805. Albert Gerber.

125TH ST., 628 WEST.—Four-room modern apartment, rent $43; artistically furnished; $100 eight weeks suitable tenant. Superintendent.

$5,000 APARTMENT.—Owner willing to sublet at $4,500; lease expires October, 1918. Apartment 3-A, the Anthorp Apts., Broadway at 79th St. Can be seen at any time.

610 WEST 110TH ST.
2-3 AND 5 ROOM apartment, furnished or unfurnished; high-class house, managed by owner on premises; references required. Thompson, 3040 Morningside.

940 WEST END AV.
Six rooms, three baths, sublet, rent free to Sept. 15. Apply Janitor.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; private; no objectionable visitors; handsome and three exposures to such suits; rates, $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); restaurant service. ROSLEIGH, 126 WEST 72D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Delisk, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35 $45, $55, $65 PER MONTH.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; conveniences found in modern hotel; near subway; tenders for Apartment 502.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—Apartment, 5 rooms, foyer, and bath, artistically furnished, to rent until Sept. 15, 1918, to a family of adults only, who can furnish unquestionable references; all outside rooms. Caption H. M. Graff.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 690.—Well-furnished apartment, 7 or 8 outside rooms; exquisite river view; modern conveniences; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8253. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for three months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, 70th St. and Broadway.—Sublet two beautiful large light rooms, bath; maid service; $60 monthly; value $100. Apply Apt. 46, between 5-6.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; no Summer. Winter. Gray, 209 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking river; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone 1 H. Guadolier, Hanover 6254.

THE ISABELLA APARTMENT.
Beautifully furnished; will divide with gentleman, August and September, $5 per week. R. Caldwell, 74 Cortlandt St., (office.) Phone 1865 Cortlandt.

BROADWAY, 4,150.—Sublet furnished 4 suite room apartment; elevator; modern improvements; August-September; references exchanged. Apt. 23.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Four-room housekeeping apartment, elevator, telephone, restaurant; subway, Riverside; $40.

COLUMBIA NEIGHBORHOOD. — 5, 4, 5 rooms, on or near Riverside, 116th or 120th Sts.; $30 to $40; summer concessions. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th. (Broadway.) upstairs.

EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 4 baths, 3 theaters, elevator building; $400 month; possession October or earlier. Clark Realty, 50 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS, consult Katherine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.
170th St. and Fort Washington Av.—A beautiful five-room front apartment, newly furnished new in January; solid mahogany furniture; elevator and all improvements; convenient to subway, buses, and surface cars; $100 monthly. Immediate possession. Also 6-room apartment in advance; immediate possession or later. Box 9, 143 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent, E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. 1077 Columbus.

HAMILTON PLACE, 51, (Apartment 3E.)—Four rooms, bath and kitchen; outside rooms; southern exposure; references required; $35.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED five-room apartment, all improvements, baby grand player, complete bed and table linens, silver, newly furnished, one month, $150, less than unfurnished. Call after Sunday, between 11 and 4, Columbus 6827.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Summer rentals, choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 50 Vanderbilt 1456.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED owner's apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; rental $400 per month; available now or Oct. 1. Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

LARGE, beautifully furnished front room and bath, (12-ft.) twelfth floor, exclusive apartment hotel near Riverside Drive, to sublet; rent reasonable. Apply Supt., 309 West 86th.

LONDON TERRACE, (449 West 23d.)—Attractive 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; in dentist's residence; every improvement; unusually desirable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.—To sublet for August and September, with privilege of renewal, two-room apartment, with foyer and bath, furnished or unfurnished; light and cool; beautiful view of river. See Superintendent for Apartment 502.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 690.—Well-furnished apartment, 7 or 8 outside rooms; exquisite river view; modern conveniences; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8253. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for three months or longer; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, 70th St. and Broadway.—Sublet two beautiful large light rooms, bath; maid service; $60 monthly; value $100. Apply Apt. 46, between 5-6.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; no Summer. Winter. Gray, 209 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking river; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone 1 H. Guadolier, Hanover 6254.

WANTED.—A man to share large apartment on West 79th St., with another man; rent reasonable; well furnished; unusual opportunity and convenience; references exchanged. Write, making appointment. Address D 459 Times Annex.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 110.—High-class, handsomely furnished, suitable for one; $40 monthly till October. Call Spring 7053.

WEST END AV., 225.—To rent, $100 for six weeks, 6 outside rooms; ideal location; attractively furnished; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent, Apt. 42.

WEST END, 740.—For August-September, high-class, five-room apartment, beautifully furnished; immaculate, cool, spacious; Apartment 94.

WEST END AV., (96th.)—Breezy front parlor, bedroom, kitchenette; telephone; subway; $25.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END.—Seven rooms, modern, exceptional furnishings, sacrifice, Summer, longer. Columbus 2974.

Brooklyn.

STATE ST., 132.—
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT TO SUBLET.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Six rooms, two baths, Sept. 15 to June 15; rent not to exceed $225 per month; west side below 110th St., West End Av. preferred. Phone 848 Columbus, Monday.

Refined couple want two rooms, bath, kitchenette, in good neighborhood; not too far uptown; yearly lease; would consider board with private family; give details and price. D 5 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, reasonable, 8 months; near Drive and 87th St.; 4 master bedrooms. Phone 6619 Plaza, A. B. D., Monday afternoon or Monday morning.

Apartments wanted furnished, unfurnished, Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Four, five room housekeeping apartment for August, September; moderate rent. E 11 Times.

High-grade Riverside apartment for care same or nominal rent, until October or longer; best references. D 14 Times.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS. Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. 8522 Schuyler.

Unfurnished.

Apartment wanted, near Columbia University, Oct. 1, four or five rooms, including kitchenette; elevator; grille in same building. M. L. Ellison, 848 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J.

WANTED, two rooms, unfurnished, with kitchenette; modern apartment house, between 101st and 116th Sts., near Broadway. L 514 Times Downtown.

TWO ROOMS, bath, kitchen, or kitchenette wanted by business couple; Murray Hill section. From August. Particulars and price to Hassel, 836 3d Av.

10TH AND 42D STS., (Between.)—Wanted, unfurnished apartment; two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; state rent. C 34 Times.

Part of two-family house, by lawyer, Bronx or Westchester; two and baby in family; references. L 383 Times Downtown.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment; immediate possession; moderate rent. E 10 Times.

FOUR or five rooms or part of house; rent moderate. D 27 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 130 EAST.—Second floor, front; well furnished; telephone; near subway; Summer rates.

18TH, 145 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, with stove; gentleman; bath; hot water; furnished or unfurnished; $10 per week.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

23D ST., 20 East (Madison Square South.)—Suite two rooms and bath.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Cosily furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6944.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; quiet; running water, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 7 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Elegant front parlor, bath; telephone; moderate rate.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences.

31ST ST., 114 EAST, (360f, 29 East.)—All new; private bath; electricity, $3.

34TH, 58 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, conveniences, bath, telephone, also kitchenette, reasonable.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant rooms; electricity; private bath; $6; another, $5.

36TH, 41 EAST, (Park Avenue, south room, one flight up, private bath; references.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Rooms with private bath; electricity, telephone; $3 to $12.

38D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references essential.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

64TH, (135 Madison Av.)—Large airy rooms, nicely furnished; private bath; $7-$8-$9; double rooms, $2.50-$3; running water; Summer rates.

52D, EAST.—Cool furnished apartment, $40 a month; August, September. X. R., 204 Times.

57TH, 22 EAST.—Large, pleasant room, 3 windows; adjoining bath; board optional.

60TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues $3.25.

93D, 70 EAST, (Schirp.)—Large, light front parlor, with bedroom; attractively furnished; elegant; cool; entirely separate beautiful bath; for gentleman; reasonable; private family.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large cool room, with private bath; also single rooms; references.

11TH ST., 241 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; improvements; telephone; Summer rates.

13TH, 135 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; also parlor floor, unfurnished, suitable for doctor.

18TH, 351 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in physician's house; references; telephone.

23D, 402 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot, cold water; telephone; steam; front parlor.

43D, 107 WEST.—Fifty beautiful inlaid rooms, formerly Army-Navy Club, single and en suite, adjoining bath and shower; telephone; unsurpassed accommodations; Summer rates.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional large, small room, one private bath; running water; always hot water; electricity, telephone; references.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath; electricity, elevator.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

56TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway, opposite Winter Garden.)—Large double room for two; twin beds, all modern improvements; $8 per week. Apartment 7.

57TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; handsomely furnished; one, two, or three rooms, baths; kitchenette, electricity; daily service.

57TH, 234 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool rooms. Tel. Circle 1866.

57TH, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private baths; references.

57TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; hot and cold running water, shower bath adjacent; gentleman; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

66TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated; large, small rooms, kitchenette; hot water, telephone; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness, service.

67TH, 260 WEST.—Studio, grand piano; large single room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references.

67TH, 256 WEST.—Front suite, $10; two gentlemen; high class. Operator, Apt. 25.

67TH, 129 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, single or suite; conveniences. Columbus 8245.

67TH, 114 WEST.—Large room; constant hot water; private bath; Summer rates.

67TH ST., 8 W.—$4 a week; pleasant, medium-size room; good location. Rogers.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable for studio; electricity, running water; with or without Steinway grand; exclusive house; smaller rooms.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, beautiful apartments; attractive neighborhood; reference. Apartment Three.

69TH, 133 WEST.—Attractive front room; hot and cold water; also single room.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home; single, double front rooms; private bath, kitchen privileges; modern; reasonable. Apartment 10.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room; 1 flight up; running water; electric light, phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, ELECTRIC SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; private bath; electricity, phone; convenient subway, L; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 300 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, exceptionally high-class; private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 203 WEST.—Outside rooms, large, medium, parlor bedroom; exclusive house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 10 WEST.—1 or 2 large, magnificently furnished rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; open fireplace; owner's private residence.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large front rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Extraordinary single room, 5 windows, private bath, electricity; exclusive house.

71ST, (237 West End Av.)—Large, airy, attractively furnished suite with bath.

72D, 120 WEST.—Select rooms for select people; single, en suite, with, without, private bath.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with private bath; also room near bath; very reasonable.

72D, 261 WEST.—Cool large or small rooms; gentlemen; couple; references; exceptional home.

72D, WEST.—Cool rooms, private house, Summer rates. Phone Columbus 1242.

73D, 167 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, baths, telephone, reasonable; transients.

73D, 108 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; baths; electricity; references; telephone.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room, bath, kitchenette, gas; also single.

73D, 242 WEST.—Entire second floor, with bath, or separate; special Summer rate.

73D, 162 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; running water; between park and Riverside.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

254 WEST 73D ST.
Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity and telephone.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH, 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with dressing room; first-class house.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; southern exposure; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath, and kitchenette; state rent. C 34 Times.

Part of two-family house, by lawyer, Bronx or Westchester; two and baby in family; references. L 383 Times Downtown.

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58TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; Summer rates.

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71ST, 203 WEST.—Outside rooms, large, medium, parlor bedroom; exclusive house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, outside room; river view; reasonable.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Attractive three-room and bath, complete; August, September. Thompson.

111TH, 005 WEST.—Comfortable, large, front room; small room; near Drive; business woman. Carpenter.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms, shower; Summer rates; elevator; 6th floor west.

112TH and Broadway—Newly furnished, southern exposure; exclusive; moderate. 6056 Morn. Apt. 10D.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light room; home comforts; adult family; Summer rates.

112TH, 005 WEST.—Three separate handsome rooms; all improvements; near Riverside. Apartment 51.

113TH, 567 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and medium rooms, single or en suite; well and comfortably furnished; high, airy; homelike; gentlemen preferred; exclusive apartment. Apt. 63.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Airy front room, one with lavatory; breakfast; reasonable. Apt. 22.

113TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room, high-class apartment; private family; exceptionally cool. Johnston.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Pleasant single room; elevator, shower; reasonable. Call evenings, Jones.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Opportunity; gentlemen; sunny connecting parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished, two baths. Apartment 10. Morningside 2896.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; references; breakfast optional; elevator. Apartment 82.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Airy, cool, double room, 1 rear bath. Apartment 72.

115TH WEST.—For two women, a suite of 2 charming rooms overlooking Hudson with private bath, if desired, in the apartment of two young business women. Phone Morningside 6630.

115TH, 602 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, lavatory; also suite, nicely furnished. Apt. 2 East.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable south room, for business woman; reference, Apt. 83.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Connecting single rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; piano. H. Nelson.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Comfortable, large, airy room; small family; corner apartment, 42.

119TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms, kitchenette; southern exposure; reasonable. Apartment 1A.

119TH, 861 WEST.—Attractive front room, running water; elegant bath; piano, Victrola.

120TH, 434 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Front room; lady or gentleman; private, homelike. Dwyer.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—High, cool, near Riverside Park and Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; light, airy corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $15 week; room suitable for two

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WIDOW, 24, French, of refinement, desires housekeeper's position; only most select places considered; unquestionable references. F 22 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9063.

HOUSEKEEPERS, cooks, colored; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 340 West 35th. Columbus 3128.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 9615.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive offices; capacity, record clean and successful; possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thorough understanding office routine, systematizing, payrolls, factory costs and efficiency, auditing, financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales, collections, complaints, &c.; desires to refer competent man to fill position, trust, responsibility; grant me interview. System, C 135 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.

Expert on general and cost work seeks permanent position with progressive concern; can manage large office, handle correspondence, credits, and collections, prepare various financial and analytical statements and statistics; unusually thorough; highest credentials; American; aged 28. Systematic, L 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.

Baltimore man, (35,) thoroughly trained, experienced executive, public accountant, and European exporter; organizer and systematizer; college educated, well traveled; tenacious; capable executive; speaks foreign languages; at present auditor and office manager; available on short notice; highest recommendations. L 352 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; college graduate, 14 years' experience with large corporations, now secretary and accountant of a manufacturing concern, desires position with reliable concern; also French college graduate. C 183 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly; upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, VARIED EXPERIENCE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF EFFICIENCY METHODS; $2,000. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARALD.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, practicing independently, seeks connection with concern where ability and hard work are appreciated. W 198 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, public accounting experience, desires position for large manufacturer, desires evening work; charges reasonable. E 73 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and thoroughly experienced all-around office man; 31; 5 years' public accounting experience; good system man, college education. C 190 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36,) college graduate, desires position, 12 years' experience; competent take full charge. E 68 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 11 years' experience, thoroughly conversant with cost and operation accounts, desires connect with reliable house. A 37 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, three years with certified accountants, desires connection as semi-senior; best references. L 340 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager, (24,) thoroughly competent, wide experience. L 325 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (married,) capable of taking full charge of large office; 15 years' experience; modern methods. E 70 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-SYSTEMATIZER.—A man of proven ability; well recommended. L 202 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE EXECUTIVE.—Twelve years' experience; best references; salary $35. C 200 Times.

ABLE LAWYER, 35, executive ability, with business experience, desires to enter business in managerial capacity; can fully qualify. L 372 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Widely and favorably known; eight years intensive experience, planning, executing successful campaigns; $1,000,000 food product corporation; two years advertising and sales direction; two years advertising and sales director for large textile corporation; purchaser; former correspondent; practiced researcher; systematic; well recommended; editorial and feature articles contributed and published by leading periodicals; offering my work writing for high-class magazines; excellent references; business and family; married; age 32; desire change; young and married; draft exempt; moderate salary. E 75 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Years of experience theory and managerial; capacity for analysis that finds salesmaking talking points; typography and layouts that command attention; ability one of outs that command attention; ability one of the most important house organs; dealer helps, window display; ideas and initiative. L 175 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER; agency experience; unusual training and distinctive ability. D 29 Times.

AGGRESSIVE SALES EXECUTIVE.

Open for Change.

I have increased the sales of my present employers 60 per cent. in six months.

I want to change—to connect with a progressive manufacturer who has a reputation for business as well as one to establish; desire a increasing immediate sales.

Am prepared to take full charge of the sales end, or to act as assistant to the sales manager who wants to be relieved of important detail, and needs intelligent co-operation to develop bigger things.

I am 30, college trained, with twelve years' intensive experience; particularly fine selling and advertising; an exceptionally broad training and experience has developed sound business judgment.

To the firm or individual seeking able, aggressive co-operation from a man with a record this is an opportunity.

RIGHT HAND, Box 203 Times Annex.

ARMY OFFICER,

retired for slight physical disability, seeks position as executive, or in any capacity, with concern contemplating entering or already in field of

ARMY SUPPLY.

Thoroughly acquainted with all field equipment used by both officers and enlisted men; especially qualified in manufacturing and use of

ORDNANCE, Q. M. SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

W 196 Times.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE, American, 34, refined, responsible, capable, adaptable, progressive, industrious; broad business experience; familiar with plans; ability to handle men; no bad habits. L 315 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and cashier; 8 years' experience; best references. F 363 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!

Bankers, business men, and manufacturers; college graduate, A. B., with business administration training, is desirous of an opening where executive ability will command advancement; highest references. W 11, Pearsall, 460 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.

AAA 100%
AUDITOR
ACCOUNTANT
SYSTEMATIZER
ORGANIZER

COVERING FACTORY AND OFFICE ROUTINE—AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN EFFICIENT EXECUTIVE WHO CAN "MAKE GOOD."

MODERN. H 383 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK OFFICIAL, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; references on request; personal interview preferred. Address Room 8, Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach.

BILL CLERK, &c.—Young man, 22, experienced bill clerk and salesman with cotton converters, desires connection with firm where industriousness and aptitude will be appreciated. D 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager, (30,) long, varied experience, thoroughly competent, wishes to connect with high-class concern desiring the services of one on whom they can place implicit confidence. C 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, able, energetic man, desires position where faithfulness will be appreciated and rewarded; salary $30; reference; capable of taking complete charge. D 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Clerk, (23,) Protestant, employed in bank, six years' clerical experience, energetic, ambitious, seeks advancement. C 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Correspondent, wide experience, capable of managing office; typist; high school graduate; 24 years. L 329 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 29; controlling and credit; knowledge of systems, trial balances, statements; three years' experience; $16. Nagen, 1,400 Clinton Av.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; excellent references; salary $35. E 24 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; PROVEN ABILITY; $20 PER WEEK. D 11 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—28, 5 years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts; neat, accurate, reliable; salary $30. B. R., 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) experienced, knowledge of factory costs. Stadtman, 1,014 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, thoroughly experienced trial balances, controlling accounts; salary $20. L 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Gentile; 25; married; double-entry and general office experience. M 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist, (20,) accurate trial balance; neat appearance; $18; references. E 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (24,) married, five years' experience, college education. C 230 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Good correspondent; manage office; American, 35; hard worker, dependable; $35. E 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, experienced, seeks position, city or country; excellent references. C 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, (29,) desires to connect with progressive concern; five years last position; salary, $20. C 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER OR LADIES' CLOAK, (22,) 4 years' experience, desires position. B 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, eight years' experience; take entire charge; university trained. L 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, part time, desires extra accounts; moderate. Paul, 655 E. 163d.

BOY.

Do you need a live, active boy, 15 years old, large for age, willing worker and above the usual in intelligence? Present employed, but desires position with real opportunity for a future and advancement in keeping with ability shown. L 321 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN.— Retired, educated, energetic, trustworthy; desires to devote several hours daily congenial employment; salary secondary. E 20 Times.

BUYERS OF PRINTING AND PUBLISHERS.—24 years' experience in printing and in the planning and production of printed matter; also a careful buyer and estimator, and 15 years manager of a large plant; aged 41 years, with unquestioned references; desire connection with buyer of printing, where knowledge and experience will be of value, and assure accurate, prompt, and efficient results. W 29 Times.

BUYER open for position; 15 years connected with large house, buying ribbons, neckwear, &c. M. M., Box 248 Times Downtown.

CAMERA MAN, with first-class M. P. camera. E 4 Times.

CAPABLE BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.

Who can use the services of an experienced young business man with initiative and ability, thoroughly trained in handling employes, office detail and sales promotion? Have successfully handled big propositions; salary according to results. E 39 Times.

CARETAKERS. Experienced American positions as caretakers of gentleman's estate; man sober, handy, industrious, good farmer; wife excellent cook, good housekeeper and manager. W. L., 60 Woodward Av., South Norwalk, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR

open for engagement with private family desiring a thoroughly competent mechanic and driver; 5 years' experience driving and driving experience on high-grade cars; first-class reference as regards ability, character, and previous experience. Frank Wilson, 27 West 106th St., Phone 1436 Academy.

CHAUFFEUR.—28, married; no children, eight years' experience driving Pierce, Packard locomobile, over five years in one family; strictly sober, reliable, country or city; can furnish best of references. Apply Harry Smith, 441 West 124th, 7910 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Stiles, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scandinavian, single, first-class mechanic; strictly sober, careful driver on high-class cars; permanent references, desires position, country, during Summer preferred. E 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, light colored, willing and obliging, single, age 35, single, neat appearance, 10 years' experience, references, desires situation; private. Chauffeur, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Swedish, single, wishes position with private family; good reference. O. C., care Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle.

CHAUFFEUR, American, aged 35, married, 12 years' experience driving and shop work; own repairs; good reference. E. J. Yarter, 240 West 29th St.

CHAUFFEUR, French-Swiss, 42, long experience, especially Packard cars; highest references; city or country. Rawyler, 23 West 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; careful driver; thoroughly understands business; willing do any work; sober, honest; references. Rhea, 119 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored.) intelligent; shop experienced; careful driver; willing; city, country. C 185 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, BUTLER, Belgian, married, no children, strictly temperate, licensed New York; best of references. C 195 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, private; five years' reference. Tinkett, 119 East 84th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; eight years' experience. Faccontre, 346 East 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class mechanic; furnish references; fourteen years' experience. C. E., Times Branch Office.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, reliable, sober, wishes position; private, commercial. H. Sorin, 575 West 175th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private, age 22, white, experience, city cars; references. Fitzgerald, 100 West 89th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wishes position with private family; three years' experience; reference. D 15 Times.

CHEMICAL STUDENT, Cooper Union, wishes laboratory position. Shlionsky, 119 East 56th St.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT desires position; analytic or manufacturing laboratory; best reference. D 51 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, graduate, seeks employment with firm where experience is a factor rather than salary consideration. C 87 Times.

CLERK.—Wall St. experience; good all around man; executive ability; at present employed. L 292 Times Downtown.

CLOCK SALESMAN, 15 years' experience, open engagement, wholesale or retail house; knowledge domestic, foreign makes. Z 361 Times Annex.

CONSTRUCTION GANG.

At liberty Aug. 1 gang of 75 men, composed of draftsman; trained foremen, iron and steel workers, riggers, concrete men, carpenters, and laborers, experienced in railroad building and electrical construction and erection of boilers and engines; correspondence solicited for construction work in United States or foreign countries. Address Z 324 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) exempt, trained and experienced in bookkeeping, accounting, and statistics, good correspondent, familiar with office details, able and willing, seeks suitable position; highly recommended. Box 21, 83 East 111th St.

CORRESPONDENT - OFFICE MANAGER—Young man, 33 years old, efficient stenographer and typist, knowledge bookkeeping and Spanish, capable of handling correspondence without dictation; have over 12 years' experience in railroad, steamship, and commission offices; familiar with export business; have visited and know Central America; best references. Apply Mr. Champlin, Room 1917, Hotel McAlpin.

CORRESPONDENT.—American, (34,) college education, magazine and publishing experience, competent to edit, revise, and handle business and literary correspondence, desires responsible position. C 197 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT

is desirous of hearing from a reputable manufacturing corporation needing his services; excellent record; presents to warrant most favorable consideration; considering his application. L 356 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT wishes to make change and desires connection with owner handling economical and efficient management; references guaranteed by prominent real estate men. C 160 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE—Highly recommended organizer, systematizer, and accountant, seeks position with concern looking for immediate results. C 186 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of office work; best reference. F 264 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in printing, stationery, &c., want to be located with large house. L 357 Times Downtown.

PAY CLERK.—Young man, sober, honest, wants position as pay clerk; two years' experience; will furnish necessary bond. L 241 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, 28, married, employed at present as assistant purchasing agent by large brass manufacturing concern; experienced in the purchase of virgin metals, castings, hardware, tools, machinery, and general mill supplies; can give good reason for change, which will be fully explained in interview. P. H., Times Harlem.

PURCHASING AGENT, thoroughly familiar with the buying of printing, stationery, &c., my method can save from 10 to 20 per cent. at least. L 358 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EDITOR.—Non-fiction publication, six years' experience, similar capacity; salary secondary consideration. F 391 Times Downtown.

EDITOR, trade journal or general periodical; executive editorial and advertising copy experience; writer of unusual ability. D 28 Times.

ENGINEER, electrical graduate, 27, single, desires position in sales engineering with electrical firm; six years' varied engineering experience in public utility business. L 359 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE,
OFFICE MANAGER,
ACCOUNTANT,
14 years' chain store specialist.

Experience covers corporate promotion and financing; organization of buying, order, sales, and operating departments; office layout and equipment; employment and efficiency; compilation of rules, instructions, catalogues, price lists, indexing and filing; standard printing and binding; warehousing, supplies, packaging and distribution; field management, inspections, inventories; control of merchandise investment, overstocks, price reductions, leakage; analysis of sales, expenses, fixed investments, working capital; real estate management, insurance, taxes, income and war taxes; state compensation laws. Specialized knowledge of habits and character guaranteed; personality normal; New York City preferred; will consider outside of New York. L 260 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY to acquire young business man, now assistant general manager manufacturing firm, age 25, married, excellent education, eight years' experience; familiar with all business details, collections, credits, managing help; excellent correspondent; draft exempt. L 341 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Qualified office organizer and systematizer; thoroughly experienced; seeks position with concern looking for immediate results. C 187 Times.

EXECUTIVE art department, creator of advertising ideas and a forcible writer of advertising copy. L 331 Times Downtown, advertising copy.

EXPORT.—Young man, age 25, exempt from military service, desires connection with exporters; eight years' office experience, railroad, import, export, &c. C 185 Times.

FACTORY EXECUTIVE.

Manager.—Young man, 12 years' experience in all branches of factory management, purchasing, systematizing, manufacturing, thoroughly familiar with cost and production systems; initiative, practical, conscientious, and with executive ability; desires responsible executive position. F 43 Times.

FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, married, no children, 48 years old, German-American, capable of taking charge of small place, life experience in raising all kinds of stock, handy with tools, at present employed as poultry man, wishes to change; best of references given. Farmer, Riverside, N. J. R. F. D.

FITTER,

up to date, carrying high-class trade along and thoroughly experienced in managing workrooms, very well known in New York for many years, would like to position with high-class ladies' tailoring or dressmaking establishment. H 394 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, married, position by experienced gardener; knows flowers, shrubbery, landscape gardening, can bud and graft roses and plan and develop large estate; highest credentials worker. L. P., Box 271, New York City.

GARDENER, working, unmarried, take charge of greenhouse, flower and vegetable gardens on country place. L 351 Times Downtown.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Small company has valuable executive, whose time is not fully occupied; situation such that he can retain entirely present work; would like to help him secure position where he could be released some hours each week for our work; permanent change later; can be recommended as energetic, resourceful manager; capable, adaptable, aggressive; American, 35; has handled sales and purchasing; understands principles of profitable production and manufacturing; can handle men; could particularly help start a new enterprise or fill in any firm with rush of work. C 169 Times.

HEAD of plan and copy department, Southern agency, now in New York, seeks change with real future; capable executive, human interest writer, layout and plan man, successful merchandiser. 8 West 30th St., 3d floor.

HOUSEMAN.—Handy, thoroughly experienced; private family reference. E 209 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER desires position as manager or assistant; city or country; over 20 years' first-class hotel experience; best references. E 26 Times.

INDUSTRIAL,

TRANSPORTATION,

EXPORT.

Able executive, 35, best credentials, familiar with Washington and national affairs, experienced negotiator in this country, and abroad, speaking French and until recently holding for a term of years a responsible position with important New York corporation, now affected by war, desires connection with large industrial, transportation, or export interest, where aggressive, broad-minded, and efficient business methods are recognized. Responsible. C 177 Times.

INTERPRETER, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, reads, writes, wishes position, any office. C 158 Times.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

Japanese desires position architect in short time; has had much experience in gardening, nursery, flower conservatory. For further information, Kozo Tanaka, Post Office, Litchfield, Conn.

LAWYER, 28 years, practicing five years, New York, wants to connect with mercantile concern where he can render professional service and at the same time learn and become an integral part of business; conscientious and efficient; no cinch job sought. L 304 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, 33, Christian, college graduate, experienced, capable, efficient, seeks opportunity in business; executive or secretarial position preferred; salary $3,500 annually. L 297 Times Downtown.

MAN, age 38, clean-cut, healthy, desires position of any kind where ability and hard work will be rewarded; have held executive positions over various kinds of labor and can dig in myself; mechanical training, best references. L 281 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—ENERGETIC MAN, (35,) MANAGER FINANCIAL DEPT. LARGE CORPORATION, WANTS TO CONNECT WITH CONCERN WHERE INDIVIDUAL IDEAS ARE AN ASSET, WITH FUTURE LIMITED ONLY BY OWN ABILITY TO CREATE AND GROW. Z 348 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER.—Office manager, executive assistant, Columbia graduate, (26,) trained to the minute; experienced correspondent; accountant and secretary. D 17 Times.

MANAGER.—Position in hotel or apartment house as manager or assistant, by man of ability and experience, with excellent reference. D 458 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable designer of automatic, hydraulic, and electrical machinery and apparatus, and some shipbuilding knowledge, 17 years' experience as efficiency shop executive, chief draftsman, and Superintendent, 37, all over U. S., to any reference; comfortable salary for many years, but want broader field and opportunity for more and bigger work; could make myself valuable quickly to busy heads or executives of any business at their home office, or would consider any important district representation and no objection to whatever traveling necessary; highest references all over U. S.; personal interview arranged any time. Address Z 342 Times Annex.

WHO CAN USE
VALUABLE EXPERIENCE, UNUSUAL ENERGY AND ABILITY?

I offer reliable and mature capabilities, have organized and financed corporations successfully here and abroad; can lay a selling foundation, highly educated, dignified in appearance, an impressive and forceful conversationalist, would not object to going to foreign countries if I can accomplish that which I undertake. D 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, of refinement and good education, desires a position where there is opportunity for expansion; would prefer an outside connection; have had some business experience; best of references from former employer; American. L 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 31, desires clerical position; stenography, bookkeeping; 7 years in present position; desires change. Z 367 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN (22) seeks employment after 4 P. M.; excellent education; experienced correspondent, advertising. Energetic, L 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, Swedish descent, fair education and appearance, fully capable of the English language; desires position. E 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping; also selling experience, desires inside position; woolen line preferred; references. D 260 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, out of town; office assistant; unquestionable reference. Reply, stating full particulars, L 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with business experience, requires position with reliable firm where there is a future. C 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN, as office assistant; unquestionable references. L 308 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RARE EXPORTING OPPORTUNITY.

Russian, familiar with Russian commerce, seeks connection with exporting house to build up Big Russian trade. M 209 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE man, aged 34, wishes position of trust; evenings or nights; good general business knowledge. L 388 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

An American, 31 years of age, married, now employed by large corporation and in charge of department doing million-dollar business, is open for engagement; desires greater opportunity for advancement; communicate with executive. C 36 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—A live young man, 10 years' keen business training in office and as successful salesman; good address all round; capable executive; accustomed to assuming responsibilities; pleasing personality; sound common sense and tact; will travel. D 42 Times.

SALESMAN, highest calibre, wide experience, thrifty, adaptable, producer, with force, personality, character, and proven ability, perfumery, sundries, &c., desires steady proposition; open Sept. 1. L 342 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, covering Middle Western States, desires main or side line calling on wholesale stationery and drug trade; have large following; best New York references. G. A. Jaeger, 4,940 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN.—Young man, four years' experience, has traveled past two years in Canada, with salesmanship selling women's wear, have also sold goods myself; would like position as either inside or outside salesman. Address D. G. Box 78, Cedarhurst, L. I.

SALESMAN, 32 years old, Christian, have had 10 successful years running my own retail grocery business; having just sold out, am willing to travel; not particular as to line as long as it pays well for hard work expended. E 25 Times.

SALESMAN.—The draft has taken from you a good salesman; the war has taken from me my position; ten years' selling experience without change; can't we talk it over? L 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, specialty, capable of earning $5,000 per annum; knows the basic principles of advertising and scientific management. Z 356 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Import and domestic novelty man is open for exclusive side line of art or leather goods for Middle West. L. E., 500 Times.

SALESMAN of proven ability and eleven years' successful selling experience is seeking a connection; only high-class concerns need apply. Z 327 Times.

SALESMAN and assistant executive, 26 years old; exempt from draft, traveled through Middle West and New England, desires to change position. Z 344 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, intelligent, not subject to draft, seeks connection; city or road. Abr. Weisbard, 1,051 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, leaving for Middle West about Aug. 15 wishes to connect with high-grade line; willing to advance own expenses; highest references. D 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man with road experience wishes staple line; willing to commence small salary. E 75 Times.

SALESMAN, having acquaintances of retailers and jobbers, is open for a good line. M. G. Box 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FAILS TO FIND HIGHEST CREDENTIALS, SEEKS TRAVELING OR AGENCY CONNECTION. E 32 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Seven years automobile accessories; references. Box 201, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, 23, silks and imported goods, wishes to change position. E 46 Times.

SECRETARY or executive's assistant; experienced secretary, efficient stenographer, understand accounting, finance, legal matters; sound judgment in acting on customers' responsibilities; now secretary of large corporation; married; above draft age; sound health, good habits, good personality; American, Christian, reasonable remuneration until efficiency is proven. L 352 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or Assistant to Executive, (28,) ten years' experience; capable, accounting, financial, export, import; excellent connections and education; knowledge Spanish; salary $200. L 302 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-ENGINEER.

Energetic, aspiring mechanical engineer, with secretarial experience, desires responsible position offering opportunity to unquestioned ability. A 376 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL EXECUTIVE, 32; thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent; manager; stenographer. C 168 Times.

SECRETARY, executive, financial, industrial, initiative, dependability, bankers' reference; best record. B 292 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Exempt; stenographer, bookkeeper, statistician; best references; expert. L 304 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING SUPERINTENDENT.

QUALIFIED TO MANAGE LARGE FORCE; FORMERLY MANAGER FOR A WELL-KNOWN CONCERN; HARRIER, SUPERVISING WAGON, TRAIN, AND OFFICE SERVICE. L 379 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—English; speaking, writing, translating Spanish, French, Portuguese; 12 years clerical experience; start $18 week. B 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CHAUFFEUR, Christian, desires position with gentleman needing capable, reliable man; no objection to traveling; references. D 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man desires position; law and commercial experience; salary $18 to $22 week. C 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; five years' experience; ability to grasp details; salary, $18. L 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires fortnight's work out of city; experienced; reticent; references. C 152 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction, experienced, reliable, efficient, seeks opportunity in business; executive or secretarial position preferred; salary $3,500 annually. L 297 Times Downtown.

MAN, age 38, clean-cut, healthy, desires position of any kind where ability and hard work will be rewarded; have held executive positions over various kinds of labor and can dig in myself; mechanical training, best references. L 281 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—ENERGETIC MAN, (35,) MANAGER FINANCIAL DEPT. LARGE CORPORATION, WANTS TO CONNECT WITH CONCERN WHERE INDIVIDUAL IDEAS ARE AN ASSET, WITH FUTURE LIMITED ONLY BY OWN ABILITY TO CREATE AND GROW. Z 348 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER.—Office manager, executive assistant, Columbia graduate, (26,) trained to the minute; experienced correspondent; accountant and secretary. D 17 Times.

MANAGER.—Position in hotel or apartment house as manager or assistant, by man of ability and experience, with excellent reference. D 458 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable designer of automatic, hydraulic, and electrical machinery and apparatus, and some shipbuilding knowledge, 17 years' experience as efficiency shop executive, chief draftsman, and Superintendent, 37, all over U. S., to any reference; comfortable salary for many years, but want broader field and opportunity for more and bigger work; could make myself valuable quickly to busy heads or executives of any business at their home office, or would consider any important district representation and no objection to whatever traveling necessary; highest references all over U. S.; personal interview arranged any time. Address Z 342 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) varied business experience, good knowledge of Spanish, desires connection with concern offering position with opportunity for advancement; best references. E 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, in commercial house; reads, writes Spanish. C. A. Branch, care of Eastern Printing Co., 150 Lafayette St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OPEN ONLY TO AN UNUSUAL YOUNG WOMAN, preferably in the early twenties. Requisites: Energy and ambition, perfect physical health, tranquil disposition, tactful, keen and logical mind interested in matters commercial and financial, dexterity in the use of English, and a thoroughly working knowledge of stenography. The position offered is one of dignity, carrying a liberal initial remuneration and the opportunity for rapid advancement. Address Lock Box 50, Greenfield, N. C.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED WEEKLY JOURNAL of large circulation has an opening for a woman of good business training; to one capable of handling a large correspondence, familiar with the subscription business and who is competent to supervise the detail work of a circulation department, a good position at a fair salary is offered; to receive attention applicants should state fully educational qualifications, experience, age, and references. L 284 Times Downtown.

ARTIST, designer; business woman of ability; take charge hand-painted novelty studio. K 180 Times.

Alto and soprano wanted for choir, age 17 to 26. Z 221 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by a large, high-grade house; one who is intelligent, accurate, and adaptable. Address, stating qualifications, salary expected. K 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for general office and to assist auditor; position holds good prospects for future advancement; a student to be considered must have had training in higher accountancy; university graduate preferred; commencing salary must be moderate; state in detail education, business experience, and salary requested. F 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER WHO CAN HANDLE PAYROLL; AVOID PUT UP WORK WITH ACCURACY FOR LARGE MANUFACTURER; STATE SALARY, &c. M 220 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.

Thoroughly experienced in manufacturing line of waists and dresses. E. & J. Weinberg, 43 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright girl, with some experience, to take charge of small office; salary $12. Apply by letter, C. T., 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in textile commission house; must be quite competent. Address, giving full particulars and stating salary desired, F 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in controlling system, capable of taking charge; salary $15; state age, experience. Box 44, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER COMPETENT WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE. R., TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, knowledge of stenography, for cotton brokerage office; permanent position; good chance for advancement; salary $10-$12. Box E 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.— Take complete charge double entry, controlling accounts; good correspondent; state experience and salary. C 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class bookkeeper and stenographer; references. Meigs Pulpwood Co., 52 East 41st St.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, for customers' ledger; salary to start, $12; answer by mail. Cushman's, 49 Manhattan St.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; fair salary; reference. Halton & Sanders, 1,133 Broadway.

BRANCH MANAGERS.—Several women of ability and training; preferably in department store or retail merchandising wanted, aged 28 to 35, to take charge of branches in the East operated by one of the largest retail organizations in the country; splendid opportunity. J. B., 256 Times Downtown.

Business woman desires sales assistant not under 25; excellent opening for earnest woman; willingness to learn rather than experience necessary; commission. C 153 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — Competent, personal reference required; English preferred; $30 monthly. Phone Bayside 2812-R.

CLERICAL WORKER for office of downtown water front; typing and figuring experience preferred but not essential; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. G 209 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL work and typewriting in large office, hours 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.; $12 per week to start; give age and references. Z 326 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Young, experienced clerks wanted in office of large grocery concern; state age and experience; quick advancement. F. A. K., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

CLERKS.—Young ladies wanted for clerical positions; salary to start, $5 to $10; good opportunity for advancement. Write Box 125, 1,921 1d Av.

CLIPPER.—A weekly class paper needs an assistant to read newspaper headings and clip out those referring to certain lines; experience in clipping business preferred; essential permanent position, pleasant surroundings. K 186 Times.

CORRESPONDENT for a growing mail order company; a capable stenographer and correspondent to take charge of department; correspondence, follow-up letters, supervise filing, &c.; exceptionally good opportunity to a real worker with necessary youth and experience; salary $15 to start; permanent. L 292 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, young woman, to handle dictaphone dictation and transcription; one experienced in publishing business preferred; good opportunity for right person. Write, giving full particulars, K 163 Times.

CORRESPONDENT-TYPEWRITER for two hours daily, 10-12, or 3-5. Phone 980 Tremont, 9-9:30 A. M.

COST CLERK FOR LARGE BROOKLYN PUBLISHING HOUSE MUST BE ACCURATE AT FIGURES; SALARY $12 TO START. L. S., TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DENTAL ASSISTANT.— Good appearance; business education. Phone Morningside 5120 Party W Sunday, 10-2.

DESIGNER.

Leading headwear house of children's caps, bonnets, and hats requires designer accustomed to catering to retail trade; state experience, salary expected; good position to right party. M. E., 261 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.

experienced on children's white dresses, is wanted by energetic manufacturer; only those possessing above qualifications need apply. H. M., 204 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER wanted, first class, for silk waists; good salary to right party. Apply in person Tuesday morning to Hart, Wang & Stein, 1270 Broadway, Room 402.

DESIGNER on infants', children's, and juniors' white dresses; steady for right party. Gerla, 95 Greene St.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT.

Grade A in efficiency and reliability. V. E. Cooke, 10 Taylor St., Newark, N. J.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Very lucrative and desirable position, broker's office, on general customers' correspondence; hours, 9 to 5:30, half day Saturday; state age, experience, past connections and salary; typewritten application with samples of handwriting. Address Dictaphone, M 211 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE TYPIST wanted by a large, high-grade house; one who is intelligent, accurate, and adaptable. Address, stating qualifications, salary expected. K 190 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Capable and experienced; state qualifications and salary expected. C 129 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; only experts need apply; good salary. Apply in person, Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th Av.

ENTRY CLERK, writing neat, rapid hand; please give age, salary expected, and experience if any. F 375 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—Wanted, young woman with experience; must come well recommended; position permanent; salary to begin, $8 per week. Address L 290 Times Downtown.

FOLDERS, experienced on tissue paper patterns. Apply Butterick Publishing Co., fourth floor, 54-44 Hubert St., N. Y. C.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — $25 per month; family of 2; no washing; white; reference required; 15 mins. from 42d St. Station, West Shore Railroad. Phone 139M Dumont, Mrs. N. Hamlink, Haworth, N. J.

GIRLS wanted for office work; 22 to 28 years old; high school graduates preferred; write a letter, stating experience and salary expected; attention of Mr. Brundage, Rogers Peet Company, 842 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL.—Young girl for light office work. Apply to C. E. Jones, at the Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y. C.

GIRL for clerical work in traffic department of export house; stenography and typewriting necessary; state age, experience if any, references, and salary. F 387 Times Downtown.

GIRLS to assist generally in various capacities in our workroom of men's neckwear; no previous experience required. The Stag Brand, 21 East 22d St., 10th floor.

GIRL to assist in cutting department of infants' wear factory. Nathan Krauskopf Co., 387 4th Av.

GIRL wanted as order clerk; intelligent, educated, capable young lady, with some office experience preferred. E 41 Times.

R. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH ST., WEST.,
require an experienced
BUYER
for their
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Applications will be entertained only from those having had similar positions. Apply by letter to Mr. R. H. Koch, giving full particulars and salary desired. All communications will be treated strictly confidential.

HOUSEWORK.—Wanted competent woman for general hous

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

WE HAVE NOW LISTED OVER 50 POSITIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS! THESE MUST BE FILLED AT ONCE!! BOOKKEEPERS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS CAN BE PLACED IN WORTH-WHILE POSITIONS IMMEDIATELY.
ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, ABLE TO TRANSLATE SPANISH, FOR POSITION IN MEXICO CITY.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED college or high school young women (18 to 25) wanted for permanent openings with prominent bank and corporation. Three STENOGRAPHERS, $20 to $22. Two STENOGRAPHERS, $18 to $20. $12 to $15. Thirty TYPISTS, $12, $15, $18. Twenty TABULATORS, $12.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

PURCHASING AGENT'S ASSISTANT—Lo- cation Chicago, $1,000.
BOOKKEEPER—Underwood billing machine; salary $1,000.
STENOGRAPHER (several); $18 to $20.
TYPIST (brokerage), $13 $15.
CLERKS—(several), $8 to $12.
OFFICE RENDEL COMPANY,
115 Nassau St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, $25; stenographer-secretary, $22; export, $22; commercial brokerage, $15; 2 telephone operator, $15; engineer's stenographers, $10; bookkeepers, $15; assistants, $15; telephone operators, $10, $8; ten office assistants wanted; Harlem position, girl; no registration fee; all permanent. Diehl's Agency, 29 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (25.) beginners and experienced, $9-$25.
BOOKKEEPERS, (4.) $12-$22.
CLERKS, openings for experienced and inexperienced at salaries commensurate with training.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.
20 Church St., Room 811.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHERS: Permanent and temporary, bookkeeper, $25. Portage Rico typists, $15-$17. Applications received for: 2 high-class demonstrators, 1 file clerk, expert, $20; statisticians, $17-$18. Hirst Occupational Espionage, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, over 20 preferred, permanencies, experienced, beginners; opportunity for discriminating; established 1890; bookkeeping, accounting, typewriting, shorthand, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, Legal, $15-$20, stenographers, commercial, $8-$20; stenographers, $20; bookkeepers, $18-$15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $15; typists, $12-$15; switchboard operator, $8; personnel positions. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, (25.) HIGH-CLASS WALL STREET POSITIONS. REGISTER FREE CALL ALL WEEK. WALL STREET AGENCY, 20 BROAD.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; bookkeepers, $12-$20; bookkeeper-stenographer, $16; typists, $12; bookkeeper (figures.) Miglin Bill Agency, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, $10-$20; stenographers, legal, commercial, $10-$20; stenographers, legal, commercial, $12.50 steno-typists, $12; bookkeeper (figures), $16; permanent; free registration. Brody Agency, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone operators, typists, excellent positions, beginners and experienced Americans. Clark Agency, 3 Beekman St.

ASST. BOOKKEEPERS, $15; beginners, $15; stenographers, $15-$18; clerks, $9. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

F. X. COGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Many superior positions for stenographers, typists, clerks.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, $5-$25; also French, Spanish, Pan-American Agency, 22 Stone St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20, $18; typists, $15, $12; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average graduate writes 100 words per minute? Now is the time to register! Write or telephone Gregg School's Splitter-to shorthand. Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOSS SCHOOL, 30 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES
needs at once 100 young women of fifty men and women of distinctive personality to meet the unprecedented demand for secretaries; three months' course.
V. M. WHEAT, 55 West 42d St.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, 2nd New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted on passing successfully course. Apply by letter or in person. Superintendent of Nurses.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 215 West 125th St.
Registered by the Regents of the State of N. Y.; carefully supervised. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Day and evening sessions.

THE U. S. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Ave., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares thoroughly, obtains excellent positions. Day, Evening, Post Graduate Courses. Write or call. Principal Mary E. Director, for booklet.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' special Banking Course. Individual instruction. Day. PRATT SCHOOL, 215 West 125th Street, N. Y.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, 15 Nassau St., N. Y.

OFFICE FORCE, experience unnecessary. Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man qualified to take charge of bookkeeping department in large publishing house must be educated and have experience and administrative ability, competent to direct the work of several helpers; give age, salary, and experience. Z 284 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS FIRST CLASS JUNIORS; CHRISTIAN FIRM, MUST HAVE HALL MARK; ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCES, TRAINING, ETC., ESSENTIAL; APPLICANTS MUST BE AMERICAN BORN. L. 219 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, by C. P. A. firm; unusually good opportunity for a high-grade junior; experience in manufacturing lines preferred; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. B 297 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT required; must be reliable, quick at figures, able to compile factory costs; state age, experience, nationality, wages and references. Importer, P 299 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior C. P. A. wanted by well-established firm of accountants; bright future for the right man; answer must cover all particulars as to record, experience, and salary. Z 308 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS (senior and cost) wanted by large firm of public accountants; state age, nationality, experience, and references. B 288 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, preferably having export experience. Technology Sales Company, 29 Broadway.

A COPY MAN WANTED.
A well-established and organized agency, leaders, wants a new copy man; a man who has a knack of writing pregnant, forceful copy that will be able to sell through type, rather than to possess the ability of writing clever, smart, or miserable copy; he should be familiar with printing, engraving, and art work, and willing to supervise their purchasing and execution; he should be a man who has a connection, not one who is constantly seeking new connections; here's a big opportunity here—one with which right man is apt to be with which right man is apt to be content; he must show what you have done, what you think you can do, how much we must pay to get you, and when you could start; strictest confidence guaranteed. Address Box 379 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted to handle a selected list of prospects for a well-known weekly trade paper; good opportunity; state full particulars regarding age, experience, and salary desired in first letter. K 182 Times.

A MAN to fill a position of responsibility where the work is instructive and interesting; state age, experience and business qualifications; chance for advancement; salary to start, $15 per week. Fair Chance, L 294 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Clever, experienced artist with ideas and originality wanted on part time or piecework basis by advertising agency featuring effective and modern booklets, folders, &c. Call Monday 5 to 6 P. M. Room 1011, Broaw Building, 1,457 Broadway.

ARTIST, commercial, who is good letterer, and has original designs, can get two months' steady position at $35 a week, with option of longer; must be A1 quick, and of neat personality. In New England city. Carfare will be paid. Z 303 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement; he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,500 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edged references. L. A. Curl, General Agents, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER OF HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A leading New York store has excellent opening for highly competent man as Assistant to Manager of Men's Clothing Dept. Must be able executive and furnish unquestionable references. Box D 453 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BUYER
FOR LARGE DEPARTMENT
DOING APPROXIMATELY $200,000 A YEAR; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER; ALL COMMUNICATIONS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS RUGS, 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR MACHINERY.
Unusual opportunity for a copy man under 40 who has made good somewhere; reply by letter only, which will be strictly confidential, stating age, education, and experience. General Manager, Machinery, 140 Lafayette St., New York City.

ASSISTANT TO SALES AND ADVERTISING Manager.—Young man thoroughly experienced in copy writing, layouts, catalogs, &c.; familiar with follow-up leads to dealers and distributers; to general a hard-working, and intelligent young man of experience who can shoulder responsibility; future assured to right man. Apply by typewritten letter, giving references, address, connection, and salary expected. Z 55 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Young man wanted as assistant in an export office; good prospects for right party; one with export experience preferred; stenography and typewriting required; state nationality and salary expected. M 207 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.—Manufacturer wants 2 experienced motor truck salesmen, on commission basis; city and road. K 129 Times.

BANK RUNNER, preferably a young man with some high schooling; state age; reasonable salary. F 288 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, typist, general office work; good opportunity. Coffee Importers, C 12 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for general office and to assist auditor; position holds good prospects for future advancement; applicant to be considered must have had training in accountancy; university graduate preferred; commencing salary must be moderate; state full detail education, business experience, age, and salary requested. F 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, to take full charge of double entry set of books; capable of taking trial balance and statement; lumber experience preferred; familiar with general office routine. Apply Stansbury, Fulton St., near Farmers Av., Jamaica.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in general office large machinery house, Bronx; must be experienced on general books, posting, trial balance; capable of assisting accountant in closing books. Reply, stating age, reference, and salary expected. A. R., 2,940 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER in real estate business; may work evenings and Sundays; good appearance, about 25 years of age; state experience, salary, and reference. M 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in modern accounting; must be ambitious, a live wire, energetic; must be capable of assisting accountant in closing books. Reply, stating age, education and salary expected; state salary $20 to start. A. R., 2,940 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER; must be thoroughly competent to keep books for dry goods commission and factory business; excellent opportunity; state age and salary; references required. T. B., K 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and count man wanted for printing office; familiar with printing; printing estimates preferred. Apply by mail only, Robert L. Stillson Co., 461 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Resident of Washington Heights preferred. Call Monday, 9 A. M., at North Furniture Co., 40th St. Write to 1,921 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate, clear head, to handle lots of detail work; A1 reference required; state salary and past experience. Call Monday, Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with double entry experience, with wholesale business; permanent position; rapid advancement. Call store, 18 East 16th St. Monday, 9 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER.—American, experienced, single, able to open and keep corporation books. F. L. Ferguson, 90 Orange St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large wholesale dry goods house has position open for a ledger clerk who is 30's at figure; state experience, salary expected. F 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, wanted by steel merchant; state age, reference, and salary expected. F 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 30 to 40; capable operating corporation books; state experience and salary; references. E 61 Times.

BOY WANTED.
YOUNG FELLOW, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, IN CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE, WHERE LOTS OF "PEP" AND INITIATIVE WILL RECEIVE QUICK RECOGNITION; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, RESIDENCE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, &C., SALARY IN PER WEEK. F 324 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 17-18 years, bright, wanted; must have knowledge stenography; good pay to start with; most unusual opportunity for promotion; state age, qualifications, address, and telephone number. B 45 Times.

BOY wanted, aged 16 to 18, in credit department large wholesale grocer; good bright, alert, and a plain writer if qualified and steady. L 312 Times Downtown.

BOY for general office work in engineering department of industrial concern; good letterer preferred; must be high school graduate, salary, &c. L 313 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for general office work, with those desiring permanent positions wanted. Apply in person, Thomas W. Lamb, 644 5th Av.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT AT TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, in wholesale neckwear house, bright and active, about 16 years of age. Address Box 928, 1,304 Broadway.

BOY wanted, 16 to 18 years old, for general office work by cotton goods firm. F 305 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, beginner, stenography, typewriting, general insurance brokers, W. C., 175 Times Downtown.

BOY over 16 years for factory office work; good penman preferred; references required; advancement. O. P., 174 Times.

BOYS for farm camp; no experience. Young Judea, 44 East 23d St.

BUTLER-VALET wanted, competent and experienced; English preferred. Call Monday, before 3 o'clock, Needham, 44 Broad St.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN.—Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot of Willis Av., 1324 St., Bronx.

BRIGHT BOY or young man wanted to assist in office; permanent position with good future for right party; state experience if any; also salary expected; rolling stones need not apply. Insurance, L 344 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Wanted, man capable of buying wash goods, linens, domestics, and white goods; in your application state age, salary expected, by whom employed, how long in each position, and position held in each place. Address Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BUYER.
WANTED, A BUYER FOR SILKS, DRESS GOODS, AND LININGS.
Must be high class and thoroughly competent, with years of experience with good houses.
THE PALAIS ROYAL,
WASHINGTON,
D. C.

CASHIER for broker's office dealing in Curb securities; permanent position. Address, giving experience and salary desired, B 281 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced and competent, English preferred, used to driving large car; full uniform. Call Monday, before 2, Needham, 44 Broad St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanician, who can devote few hours daily. Address F., Room 800, 71 West 23d St.

CLERK wanted by storage warehouse company; should be experienced in checking in and out; state salary expected, experience, and former employers. Address E 296 Times Downtown.

CLERK ON STOCK AND ORDER BOOKS IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. F 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Export cotton house wants experienced clerk for correspondence, billing, druits, &c.; must have knowledge of Spanish and French. Address P. L. Co., 24 University Place.

CLERKS.—Experienced, 4s wanted; good pennen; rapid advancement; state age, salary expected. H. J. S., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

CLERKS, production and time machine shop; experience preferred; salary $16 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Write 1,921 3d Av.

CLERK.—Experienced in office details; state ages and give full particulars as to reference. E 77 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, clean-cut, willing worker for position as collector in Manhattan and the Bronx; one who can demonstrate his ability by actual results; excellent opportunity for young man between 21 and 40; salary and commission; reply in own handwriting and mention references. K 184 Times.

COLLECTORS.—3 men, between the ages of 31 and 40, for city work; salary and commission, with good chance for advancement. Call Monday, between 11 and 12 A. M. only. 3 Union Square West, Room 801.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Expert correspondents accustomed to using dictaphone for large Wall St. investment house to handle customers' follow-up and turn inquiries into orders; splendid opportunity offered for fluent and talented dictators; state age, experience, full particulars, with salary desired. Address Dictaphone, M 210 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Assistant to manager of agency, well-known magazine publishing house, literary addresses; exempt from draft; college education preferred; state some knowledge of salesmanship; give experience, knowledge of references; salary start, $20 per week. Z 347 Times Annex.

CREDIT OFFICE MAN, for wholesale grocery; experience; in credit interviewing and adjusting in credit office of department store. Address E 66 Times.

DETECTIVE.
Large corporation requires an experienced house detective with man and successful record; state age, previous positions, and salary expected. K 173 Times.

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STS, NEW YORK,
HAVE DESIRABLE POSITIONS OPEN FOR SERVICE EFFICIENT, RESPONSIBLE MEN, CLERKS ACCUSTOMED TO A WORKING KNOWLEDGE AND TO A FINE CLIENTELE, AND TO HANDLING IN CONTROL OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYES; MALE AND FEMALE APPLICANTS MUST BE ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE; APPLY IN PERSON TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPPING, 3D FLOOR, SOUTH SIDE, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, ADDRESS DEPARTMENT IS STATING PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Night shift; very lucrative and desirable position; broker's office, on general correspondence; hours, 5:30 to 12 midnight; state age, experience, and salary; typewritten applications, with samples of work only. Address Operator, 1,921 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; only experts need apply; good salary. Apply in person, Thomas W. Lamb, 644 5th Av.

"DO YOUR BIT."
PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN. YOUNG MEN ACCUSTOMED TO PUBLIC CONTACT; EXCEPTIONALLY REMUNERATIVE; SALARY $12.50 WEEK. PATRIOTIC. F 372 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; outside of New York City; six mechanical engineers, men of integrity, ability and industry, 25 to 35 years of age; at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of sign and layout work; must be capable of executing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data, and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans, also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of and sketch machinery and material; in applying, state age, experience and salary expected. Z 322 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men with mechanical and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN on interior woodwork; experienced on period interior and cabinet construction; state experience and salary. K 152 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Design of aeroplane engines; state previous experience, salary, and other particulars. K 119 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Industrial, mill construction, and layouts; concrete, steel, piping, and shafting. K 161 Times.

DYER WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH WOOLEN AND COTTON PIECE GOODS; PREFER MAN WHO HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATOR, OR SOME KNOWN STRATOR FOR SOME GOOD SALARY IS DYESTUFF CONCERN. GOOD SALARY IS MAN OF HIGH CALIBRE. Z 239 TIMES ANNEX.

ELECTRICAL laboratory instructor wanted by technical school in Brooklyn now training army and navy recruits; practical and teaching experience necessary and must be a graduate of engineering school; beginning salary about $1,500, depending upon individual. Apply by letter, giving age, full particulars of experience and education, and recent photograph, if possible. Address Electrical Laboratory Instructor, Box 105, Flatiron Bldg.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
Large manufacturer and jobber has excellent opening for high-class, experienced salesmen; clerk and correspondent; preferably with export training; replies treated confidentially. T, 565 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR wanted; competent man to take off lists of mill work from drawings and specifications, and to prepare measurements for getting out wood work. Apply by letter, stating experience and wages per week. E. Illsley & Sons, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ENGINEER, mechanical; young man wanted for sales work with power plant machinery concern; state age, experience, and salary. F 283 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Good, practical, thorough systematic man for high-class country residence work. Reply own handwriting, stating full references, experience, wages, &c.; good opportunity for keen and energetic man. T. S., Box 6, Flushing, L. I.

EXPORT MANAGER AND DEVELOPER.—MUST HAVE A RECORD OF SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS GETTING; GOOD CONNECTION WITH BIG FUTURE WITH AN ESTABLISHED FIRM; DETAILED REPLY; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. FOR INFORMATION DESIRED, HOLD CONFIDENTIAL H. H. M., TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
MAN, 25 TO 30, CLEAN CUT, TO QUALIFY FOR POSITION OF FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT WITH CHAIN STORE CONCERN; INTENDENT WITH CHAIN STORE CONCERN; NOMINAL SALARY TO START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. F 377 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
REQUIRE
FIRST-CLASS
AUTOMOBILE
MECHANIC'S HELPER.
ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
SEE MR. E. WARD,
10 WEST 38TH STREET.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FINANCIAL SOLICITORS
to raise funds for big military organization of national reputation; must be thoroughly experienced. For interview call Gramercy 1042, Monday.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE for new organization; reliable young man, refined personality, selling ability, aggressive but diplomatic; splendid opening; references; investment required. Unusual Opportunity, L 317 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
STOCKMEN
experienced in
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
Also the services of
A YOUNG MAN
Who has had experience in assembling, wiring and hanging of lighting fixtures.
Apply Superintendent's Office, fifth floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of experienced
SALESPERSONS
for the following departments:
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
HOSIERY.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Experienced in handling vacuum bottles and scientific glassware. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

GROCERY BUYER WANTED.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, PREFERABLY COMPETENT MAN WITH CHAIN STORE EXPERIENCE.
MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF PURCHASES AMOUNTING TO SEVERAL MILLIONS YEARLY.
WE WILL CONSIDER ONLY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHOSE RECORD COMPLETELY JUSTIFIES HIS APPLICATION.
REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL.
G 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

IMPORT.
Bright young man, who has actual experience in the import business and is acquainted with consumers, to represent salary and commission; good future for right party; state details. B 295 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE CLERK wanted by prominent fire insurance company; one having several years' experience in reinsurance department; in reply state age, experience, and salary desired. L 359 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; ACCUSTOMED TO GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE; STEADY POSITION. APPLICANT PLEASE STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. F. S., 174 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIVE TERRITORY MANAGER wanted in every town and city, New York, New Jersey, Penn., Maryland, Delaware; state experience, salary, opportunity. D. D., 16 East 42d St.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST-DEMONSTRATOR to operate and demonstrate automatic machines. Write age, experience, salary, opportunity, D. D., 291 Times Downtown.

MANAGER—PROMINENT INVESTMENT SECURITY HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES CLEAN-CUT MAN ABLE TO TAKE HOLD BRANCH OFFICE IN SMALL CITY; MUST HAVE AT REFERENCE CITY; ABILITY TO BUILD AN ORGANIZATION; EVERY CO-OPERATION ASSURED LARGE EARNING POSSIBILITIES. RECORD MUST GIVE COMPLETE RECORD OF PAST CONNECTION TO CONFIDENCE. L 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER.—Man or woman wanted to act as business manager of circulation manager of business publication, which is sold entirely by mail and through advertising; only one who is thoroughly experienced need apply; full qualifications fully. Address Circulation Manager, Box 19, Madison Square, New York City.

MANAGER.—Well acquainted with experts with knowledge of foreign languages, to organize export department of an important concern; state experience and full particulars. F 207 Times Downtown.

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE WHOLESALE KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Wonderful opportunity with good salary to the right party; must have experience and know how to take full charge in wholesale department; state age, experience, and salary played; strictest confidence. Wholesale, K 151 Times.

MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN TAKING COMPLETE CHARGE OF STOCK ROOM AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO S. D., 158 TIMES.

MAN.—Handy man in apartment hotel, understanding care of heating apparatus; $25 month, board and room, with chance of advancement. Address or call, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

MAN wanted with knowledge of oil blending and cooperating to superintend plant now under construction near N. Y. City. Schofield Oil Co., 25 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, having technical education, experienced in design of repair gas works machinery or similar hot, heavy work; location in Providence. Write, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, to J. R. F., Box 1,485, Providence, R. I.

MEN'S FURNISHING SALESMAN.
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced man; state past and present connections; all applications treated confidential; good salary. L 339 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY
FOR DEPARTMENT STORE.
EXPERIENCED BUYER, WITH ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO MAKE SALES; APPLY, BY LETTER ONLY, GIVE FULL EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C.; APPLICATIONS IN PERSON GIVEN PREFERENCE.
ED. S. BROWN COMPANY,
FALL RIVER, MASS.

MILLINERY MANAGER WANTED.
We want an experienced man who possesses executive ability and who has a training of not less than 5 years as buyer or manager of millinery departments which handled high-grade merchandise. Apply in detail popular-priced merchandise. Apply in detail personal letter, stating references and salary expected. These matters will be kept strict confidence. Address M. C., 202 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS.—Wanted by large manufacturing firm, where there is a bright future for ambitious, clean-cut, accurate and willing boys of education and good family; we consider only intelligent boys of this class; apply by letter, stating age, to call. H. Lissner & Co., 300 Lafayette St.

OFFICE BOY.—Large mercantile house; state age, experience if any, and salary expected. Address T. J. J., P. O. Box 187, Madison Square Station.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—About 18, careful, for filing and general office work; state age, experience, salary. F. P. C., 2 Times.

OILERS, Boiler Cleaners, Coal Passers, &c., Wanted.—Apply New York Edison Co., 38th St., 1st Av., Monday morning.

OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.
Energetic young man, experienced in filling kid glove orders in wholesale glove house, where advancement and hard work offer rare opportunity; state age, experience, references, where employed, age, in first letter, and salary desired; communications strictly confidential; this position offers wonderful prospects to the right man. F 77 Times.

PORTER.—Fully posted in produce business, honest, strong, willing, hard worker, used to long hours, total abstainer; best of references required; state references; salary $20. Write only. Permanent, 151 East 41st St. Don't call.

PORTERS.—Colored, to do porters' work in dressrooms. F. P., 121 Hudson St.

PRESSMAN.—Experienced man; one that can operate and take charge of web press; new operate and take charge of web press; new operate and take charge of web press; new operate and references; all communications treated confidentially. Address F 352 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN.—Wanted for August Job and cylinder pressman, familiar with work in country office, Berkshire Courier, Great Barrington, Mass.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR.—Thoroughly experienced on all kinds of work for very large printing house; references, experience, salary, &c. F 294 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted for office doing publication and fine work; commission basis. O 162 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS.
for book being issued in connection with big military camp and well-known national organization. Experienced men and women only. Call Gramercy 1042 after 10 A. M. Monday. Commission.

REAL ESTATE.
Wanted, an A1 man who can furnished the best of city references; must be able to take entire charge office, and one who can secure sale and rental of over 70rk property; in fact I require a man that is able to secure entire charge of several apartment houses and buildings; give full particulars and experience in first letter; willing to pay good salary and commission to right man; state salary expected. L. 191 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN wanted, with long experience, managing and renting property; salary $75 month. Write full particulars. Principal, Box H H 120 Times.

SALESMEN.
Men of good ability, willing to be trained in our method of selling; must be clean-cut and of good reputation; can earn $6,000 to $10,000 per year on commission only; a good square chance for promotion to executive positions with old-established house; good bonk, insurance or advertising salesmen preferred; no advances; letters in confidence, telling what you have done, address for interview, L 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (2.)—Splendid opportunity for two men to make a permanent connection with a concern doing a national business; must be over 25 years of age; a college man preferred; commensurate with the ability you are able to develop; this position is worth $5,000 a year to men who qualify; commission basis; character and sales experience are necessary; advance seekers are requested not to waste our time. Address W. M., 905 Terminal Bldg., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—PERMANENT POSITION. MEN CAPABLE OF EARNING $40 PER WEEK COMMISSIONS MUST BE OF GOOD ADDRESS AND CONVINCING TALKER; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; CHECK PROTECTOR ADDING MACHINE, TYPEWRITER AND CASH REGISTER SALES, AND SCALE MEN PREFERRED. CALL O. E. WEIG, 310 TRIBUNE BLDG.

SALESMEN.—PROMINENT COTTON CONFECTIONERY WANTS COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO COVER PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND INDIANA, MINNESOTA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, IOWA, NEBRASKA, AND KANSAS. APPLICANTS OF LONG ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE JOBBING AND RETAIL TRADE IN THESE STATES PREFERRED. GIVE FULL DETAILS, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE. L 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESTAURANT, HOTEL BUILDING, AND CUSTOMERS' TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION BASIS; EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY; APPLY STATELY MANSION, 37TH STREET AND 7TH AV., DRAWING ACCOUNT CONSISTENT WITH RESULTS; PERMANENT POSITION; APPLICATIONS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST STATE PREVIOUS CONNECTIONS AND EXPERIENCE. C. H. C., P. O. BOX 1347, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, high-class men for exclusive territory full line concrete reinforcing brands, fibre rugs, new process linoleums, taps, wool chenille rugs, rag rugs, cottage carpets. Axminsters, a big side line; to the right men; unlimited commissions; but real, substantial salesmen, on top-notch commissions; real newsals and proper assistance for positive large earnings. Chason Mills, 39 East 28th.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by large New York City printing concern; man who is successful in securing orders for high-grade catalogues and booklets; must be one who can talk intelligently to customers, assisting them in getting up their printing; unusual opportunity for competent man. Write experience, references, present and past connections. Z 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—DESIRE HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED IN SOUTH, TO REPRESENT LARGE MANUFACTURER OF MILITARY UNIFORMS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; COMMISSION BASIS. Z 855 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—Paint salesmen wanted; preference will be given to those who are also acquainted with technical paints, damp-proofing, &c.; opening for two or three men with ambition and push and best known manufacturers; in answering state age, give detailed information regarding experience, and mention terms desired, salary. K 146 Times.

SALESMEN with Ford to sell reliable, fully guaranteed Ford starter and Ford lock, whole or part time, in every part of New York State; others make good money; get your territory before it is taken. United Sales Co., Box 626 Rochester.

SALESMAN.—BRONZE POWDERS FOR A HIGH-GRADE MANUFACTURING FIRM; STATE TERRITORY TRAVELED, SALARY EXPECTED. ALSO WHAT CLASS OF TRADE HAS BEEN SELLING; ALL LINES STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. C 37 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted, capable organizing and directing sales force for most necessary Ford accessory ever offered; must have demonstrated on thousands of cars; one salesman sold 425 in eight days; $2.50 profit per sale; direct to user. If looking for a quick seller with fast profits write Safety First Lock Co., 1,416 St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational proposition to biggest employers in the country for their employes; unique work; unique proposition; no handicap; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X ward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 362 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class men with selling ability for high-class specialty; one that yields large commissions; no competition; unlimited opportunity; exceptional competition make sales comparatively easy; New Jersey territory. E. J. Cuyler, 20 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN (printing) wanted by very large printing plant with complete equipment in New York City; experienced, successful man on large work only one who will be considered. Write, giving experience, references, present and future business connections, salary. G 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, between the ages of 25 and 40, married preferred, who are willing to work for big income with a $12,000,000 corporation; can have life income with highest type of salesmen personal connections and experience. Address F 78 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Advertising specialty salesman wanted by oldest and largest manufacturer of advertising rulers, yardsticks, and graduine rulers in the country; as branch manager of New York City office on commission basis; all letters treated confidentially. Z 340 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—PAINT MANUFACTURER HAS AN UNUSUAL OPENING FOR A HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN THAT CAN HANDLE FIVE WIRE OVER $5,000 ANNUALLY ON COMMISSION BASIS. WITH USUALLY ON COMMISSION BASIS. WITH AGE AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. K 101 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—PROMINENT EMBROIDERY IMPORTERS AND CONVERTERS OF COTTON GOODS, WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE, HAVE OPENING FOR LIVE-WIRE SALESMAN FOR GREATER NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WAS

The New York Times

Sunday, July 29, 1917.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TO REAL SALESMEN.
I want to interview two men who can make good in a sales organization where ordinary results mean $10,000 to $20,000 per year. They must be real men of character, force, and earnestness, who can prove fitness for association with business of high quality and whose integrity to the man I need an immediate income is assured and prompt advancement to real success. I mean it when I say this is a genuine offer and real opportunity, and should appeal to the best salesmen in New York and Brooklyn. Phone for appointment 6878 Cortlandt.

YOUNG MEN,
A REAL OPPORTUNITY.

YOUNG MEN WHO LEARN THE MERCHANDISING END OF BUSINESS ARE REALLY LEARNING A PROFESSION. BUT THERE IS NO FIRST. IT IS NECESSARY TO START AT THE VERY BEGINNING AND IT MEANS CONSIDERABLE DRUDGERY. YOU ARE THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST AND WILLING TO WORK HARD TO GET AHEAD, THE POSITION WHICH WE NOW HAVE IN ONE OF OUR MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENTS IS NOT THE POSITION FOR YOU.

WE WANT A NUMBER OF BRIGHT, CLEAN-CUT YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE A GENUINE CAPACITY FOR FUTURE GROWTH.

IF YOU CAN QUALIFY FOR ONE OF THESE POSITIONS THERE IS A FUTURE HERE FOR YOU WHICH IT WILL BE LIMITED ONLY BY YOUR OWN CAPABILITIES, AND YOU HAVE A CHANCE TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE HOUSES IN THE CITY.

WRITE US IN DETAIL CONCERNING YOUR SCHOOLING AND YOUR BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. THE INFORMATION YOU GIVE WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. NO ONE WILL BE CONSIDERED WHO IS UNDER 18 OR OVER 25 AND WHO FAILS TO GIVE YEARS OLD OR WHO FAILS TO GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS. K 172 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN to act as secretary to officer of corporation; must be good stenographer and well qualified to write letters; experience; salary expected. Address "Secretary," P. O. Box 40, Times Square Station.

YOUNG MAN,

17 to 18 years of age, wanted in old downtown bank; must write a fine hand; advancement assured; liberal salary with luncheon. F 381 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of technical high school preferred, with knowledge of typewriting and stenography, as assistant in engineering office; excellent opportunity for advancement. In answering give full particulars; salary expected; references required. K 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN for permanent position in lamp testing department; good education essential; knowledge of electricity required; opportunity for advancement. Write, stating qualifications, including age, education, experience, salary. Electrical Engineering Laboratories, 30th St. and 42d Av.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of proof reading and some experience in make up wanted in make up department of weekly trade paper; state full particulars regarding experience, and salary desired in first letter. K 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, capable of writing letters that will collect accounts while retaining good will; must be capable to introduce system; permanent, effective collection system; submit samples of letters. O. E., Box 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted of executive ability with knowledge of engineering; age, 18 to 22, assistant to general manager; state age desired, and education, Employment also desired, Westvaco Tire and Rubber Co., Norwalk, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20, to operate a switchboard in the office of a large contracting company; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, salary expected, to Fire Extinguisher Company, Post Office Station V, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, about 24, with machine manufacturing experience, to take position as order and specialty man; excellent chance for a bright man in a fast growing concern; reply, stating experience and salary wanted. K 150 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn wholesale china and glassware business; some knowledge of stenography and typewriting, eventually traveling salesman's future; salary to start $18 per week. K 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by company manufacturing incandescent electric lamps, who has had some technical training, to assist in general routine work; state training, age, salary expected. C 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the importing and jobbing dry goods business; one living and boarding at home preferred; must be willing to start in at small salary; excellent opportunity for advancement and progressive. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 147, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, graduate stenographer, to learn real estate business; must be willing to start at small salary; cut American; may address $5 per week; state age, experience, and give references. E. D., Room 91, 182 9th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, for office work, in shipping department; good opportunity for bright worker, who must have excellent references. Address K., Box 26, 21 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Stenographer, typist, and general office assistant; must be competent and energetic; $10 to start. B 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, preferably experienced in retailing paints, to work in office and warehouse with prospect of becoming a traveling salesman; salary, $. P 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to take care of stockroom in shirtwaist house; one who has had previous experience in shirtwaist house preferred. M 87 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—An active real estate company desires an experienced young man familiar with information desk and telephone duties; state age. 424 Sth. K 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, as assistant in chemical laboratory; high school graduate preferred; state qualifications. Address L 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, general clerk in purchasing department, electrical supply house; state experience, salary expected; splendid opportunity. K 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by an importing concern to learn the business; good future for right party. K 168 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20, knowledge of piece goods exporting. Y 7 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS.

To youths out of high school we offer exceptional opportunity in the stock of large wholesale glove house; advancement; rapid; state age, references. Address "Gloves," E 6 Times.

WINDOW DRESSER and combination man for men's store in Georgia; must have first-class references; salary, $100 per month. Apply Room 805, 2 East 23d St., Monday, between 9 and 11 A. M.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
20 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:

ACCOUNTANTS.

Several high-grade Senior Accountants, $2,000-$5,000.

Can use 15 or 20 Field Accountants, temporary work, $35 per week.

TRAVELING AUDITORS, (2,) manufacturing concerns, $1,800-$2,000 per annum.

Accountant, Income tax and manufacturing cost experience, $2,000 per annum.

Hotel experience, location Chicago.

Public Utilities experience, $1,800 per annum.

Number of first-class accountants for Government work, central office and cost experience; salaries, $1,200 to $2,000 per annum.

EXECUTIVES.

OFFICE MANAGER, must be good manufacturing and cost accountant, location Connecticut, $1,800 per annum.

Office Manager, familiar with manufacturing and cost work in retail merchandise, $1,800-$2,500 per annum.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, location New Jersey, $1,800 per annum.

SIX SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS, location South America, fluent in Spanish, $1,800 per annum.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

GENERAL MANAGER; new company forming for the fabrication of wooden ships of large tonnage; young man preferred; $10,000. COPPER ROLLING MILL SUPERINTENDENT, $5,000. CASTING SHOP SUPERINTENDENT for brass rolling mill, $5,000. FOUNDRY FOREMAN, high-grade tool steels, $5,000. GENERAL MANAGER, steel casting foundry, $5,000. ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, young mechanical engineer, over 30, with practical shop experience, to act as assistant superintendent, fabrication structural steel and plate steel shops, $2,000. ASSISTANT FOREMAN, chemical plant, must have knowledge of chemistry, $1,800. MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY FOREMAN, location Middle West, $1,800.

ENGINEERS.

ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER, knowledge of design of machine tools, $3,000. MECH.-ENGINEER, maintenance of equipment, textile machinery, $2,500. MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT, inspection duties, internal combustion engine parts, $2,500. CHIEF OPERATING ENGINEER, $1,800-$2,000. PRODUCTION ENGINEER, graduate M. E.'s, experienced in time study, routing, scheduling, and planning, $1,820. ERECTION ENGINEER, power plant equipment, $1,820. TIME STUDY MEN, several, must be mechanics, $1,800. MECHANICAL ENGINEER, maintenance of equipment, electrical manufacturing plant, $1,800. MASTER MECHANIC, orange plantation, Florida, $1,200 and house.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN.

Approximately 50 vacancies for mechanical engineering draftsmen of all kinds, on designs, layouts, and layouts, mostly industrial plant work; salaries, $700 to $2,500.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT:

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of set of books, $60 month.

BILLING CLERK, TYPIST, $12 per week.

EXPERIENCED FILE CLERK to take charge of department, $14 or $15 per week.

STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK, $12 to $15 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS, (6,) both experienced and inexperienced, $12 to $15 per week.

CLERK, SHANDLER TYPEWRITING, CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN, MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING, MERCER RACEABOUT.

MANY OTHERS.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED; MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED. EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, &c. FOR DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON, PHONE 5805 MORNINGSIDE, APT. 27.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

$1,600 buys Twin Six Packard roadster, model 3-35. This car is in first-class condition in every respect. Cash only.

R. S. IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

We have several used latest model Lozier touring cars which we will sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8557.

A beautiful 1917 H. A. L. touring twin six seven passenger; like new; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6874 Riverside.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 MERCER TOURING.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 OAKLAND COUPELET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1916 MERCER TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 OAKLAND LITTLE 6.
1916 BUICK TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 8 TOURING.
STEARNS KNIGHT LIMOUSINE
HUPMOBILE TOURING.
HUPMOBILE COUPE.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.
1,700 BROADWAY. ONE FLIGHT UP.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, Continental motor.
1917 LEXINGTON, 5-PASSENGER.
Like new; must sell at once. Discount.
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER.
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
1916 OLDSMOBILE, 6-CYL. BODY.
Wire wheels, special paint; practically new; cost $3,200; sacrifice. Phone 2624 Schuyler, between 10 and 12 A. M. No dealer.

CHANDLER four-passenger, Model 18, not two months old, perfect condition; list price $1,640; will sell cheap; no dealers. Phone Rector 9418, Higgins.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wallworth Institute, (founded 1855,) Broadway at 32d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

TEACHER wanted in a School of Languages to teach English to foreigners; experience not necessary. Apply by letter, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, lowest salary accepted, addressing Teacher, K 176 Times.

Learn a high-class trade, linotype operators receive $20 weekly; mastered day or evening; under practical working conditions; printers, $80; non-printers, $150; easy terms. Empire School, 133 East 16th.

FLYING INSTRUCTION.—Learn to fly; Aero Club license guaranteed; military tractor biplane used. Call or write Eastern Flying School, 1,237 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN wanted to learn barber trade; earn money while learning; everything furnished. Moler Barber School, Newark, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.—The easiest and fastest seller on earth; PUHIFUME, a patented apparatus in great demand among moving picture houses, hotels, restaurants, offices, barber shops; carried in pocket; sells upon initial demonstration; guaranteed to give results or money refunded; retails $1; agents cleaning up $25 to $200 weekly. Call or write for complete outfit. American Germicide Corporation, 105 West 40th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., NEW YORK, NEAR BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT, OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.

1917 CADILLAC Brougham-Sedan; run less than 2,000 miles; submit offer.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Touring.
1917 OVERLAND Country Club, brand new.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet, like new.
1916 STUTZ Bearcat, like new.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4 pass.
1916 STUTZ Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC "8," 7 passenger.
1916 PACKARD "Twin Six," Touring.
1916 HUPMOBILE.
1916 OLDSMOBILE.
1916 CHANDLER Six-Cylinder Touring.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster, like new.
MERCER Model M, Touring, Coupe.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 Electric lights and starter.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
2 DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
OPEN EVENINGS.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.
FIAT, 6-cyl., 56-H P., 7-pass., painted dark blue, blue upholstery, buff wheels, Victoria top, divided front seats, fully equipped; like new.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse motor, abs. new; bargain.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER 1917 TOURING.
Cannot be told from new car; bargain, must be sold at once. Homan, 211 West 58th.

COLE 1917 8-cylinder Touring, Speedster, Sedan, Sedanette, Coupe, Limousine, Landaulet; COLE 1917 8-cylinder Tourcar

Picture Section.
Rotogravure: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday.
July 29, 1917

JOHN D. VACHIO,
Whose Draft No., 258, Was the First Drawn, and Who Decorated His Place of Business in Brooklyn and Celebrated His Country's Call, Receiving the Congratulations of Private John Cox, 47th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.
(Times Photo Service.)

This Photograph, With Description, Has Been Approved by the British Censor for Transmission Abroad.
(© International Film Service.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GREAT GERMAN FLEET OF THIRTY-ONE TAUBES ARRIVING OVER THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON ON SATURDAY, JULY 7, FOR THE GREATEST AIR RAID SO FAR MADE ON THE BRITISH METROPOLIS, WHEN 37 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 141 INJURED, THE GERMANS LOSING THREE MACHINES ON THE RETURN TRIP.
Three British Machines Can Be Seen on the Left, Headed for an Attack on the Raiders.

CAPTAIN ALGERNON SARTORIS,
Grandson of General U. S. Grant, a Recruit in the Foreign Legion of the French Army, Where He Has Been Largely Engaged in Getting Into Shape the American Volunteers in That Legion.
(© International Film Service.)

SISTER MADELEINE FRANCIS JAFFRAY, R. N.,
Said to be the Only English-Speaking Red Cross Nurse Wounded in France, Who Was Later Decorated with the Cross of War.
She Is a Native of Chicago, and Is Attached to Ambulance Mobile No. 1, Donated by Mrs. Borden Turner of New York.

MRS. GEORGE QUINTARD HORWITZ,
Who Has Been Chosen Mayor of Moorehaven, Fla., Where She Has a War Farm from Which She Has Marketed This Year 50 Car Loads of Potatoes, 30,000 Bushels of Corn, and Many Hogs and Cattle.
Mrs. Horwitz, Formerly Miss Marian Newhall, Is the Widow of a Prominent Philadelphia Lawyer.
(International Film Service.)

(Underwood & Underwood.)

ALEXANDER KERENSKY, NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER AND DICTATOR, SALUTING AND CHEERING THE RUSSIAN FLAG AT A RECENT REVIEW HELD BY HIM AT THE FRONT.

MISS ELIZABETH RICKARD,
First Graduate of the Wireless Class for Women at Hunter College.
She Has Also Passed with Highest Rating the U. S. Bureau of Navigation's Examination and Received a First Grade Commercial Wireless License.
(Times Photo Service.)

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, GETS HIS FIRST VIEW OF THE GERMAN LINES AND ACTUAL FIGHTING ON THE FRENCH FRONT.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

REMARKABLE FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE APPEAR ON PAGES 4 AND 5.

KING GEORGE V. DESCENDING INTO A BRITISH SUBMARINE WHILE ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE "GRAND FLEET."
(© International Film Service.)

(Kadel & Herbert.)

THE DUCHESS OF VENDOME, SISTER OF KING ALBERT I. OF THE BELGIANS,
Feeding a Severely Wounded French Soldier in a War Hospital to Which the Duchess Devotes Most of Her Time and Energies.

LONGSHORE GIRLS OF THE BUSH TERMINAL RIDING HOME AFTER THE DAY'S WORK, APPARENTLY AS FRESH AS WHEN THE DAY BEGAN.

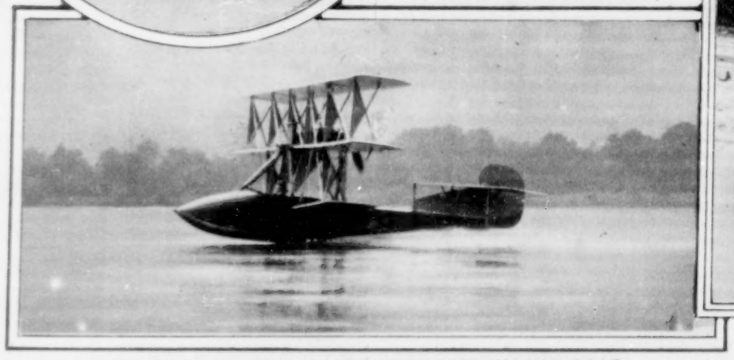
They Have Become Expert in Loading and Unloading Ships and Freight Cars and Will Do It If the Men Are Called to the War.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
Little Son of Mrs. William K. Dick and the Late John Jacob Astor, in His Mother's Box at the Islip Red Cross Horse Show.
(© International Film Service.)

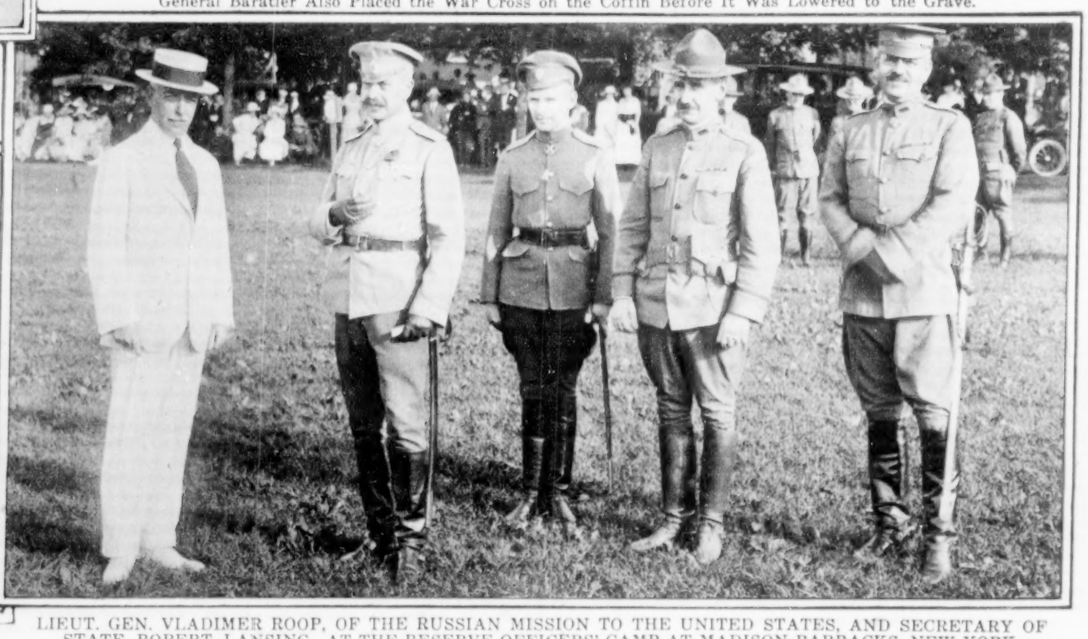
ONE OF THE LONGSHORE GIRLS OF THE BUSH TERMINAL HELPING TO LOAD A FREIGHT CAR WITH BUNDLES OF RATTAN.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

(© International Film Service.)

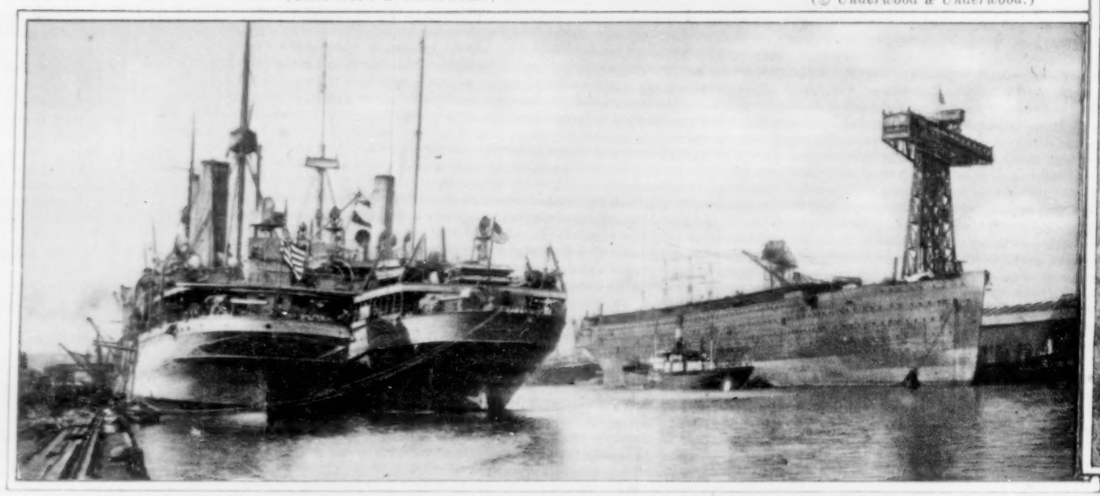
GENERAL A. BARATIER OF FASHODA FAME DELIVERING THE FUNERAL ADDRESS AT THE GRAVE OF PAUL J. OSBORNE OF MONTCLAIR, N. J., WHO DIED ON JUNE 22 OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE SERVICE ON THE FRENCH FRONT.
General Baratier Also Placed the War Cross on the Coffin Before It Was Lowered to the Grave.



NEW TYPE OF SKYSCRAPER TRIPLANE FLYING BOAT,
Built by the Curtiss Company, on Trial Flight Near Cleveland.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



LIEUT. GEN. VLADIMER ROOP, OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, AND SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING, AT THE RESERVE OFFICERS' CAMP AT MADISON BARRACKS, NEW YORK.
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Secretary Lansing, General Roop, General Roop's Aid, Colonel W. R. Sample, Commanding Officer of Madison Barracks, and Major Nathan K. Averill, U. S. A. (Photo by White.)



TWO SHIPS, FORMERLY OF THE GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS WHEN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR, LYING IN A FRENCH PORT.
In the Right Foreground Is the Unfinished "Paris," 750 Feet Long, and the Largest French Liner Yet Built for the New York Service.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

GENERAL VON FLECK REVIEWING HIS TROOPS IN THE GRAND PLAZA AT HAM, SOMME DISTRICT, FRANCE, A SHORT TIME BEFORE THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM THAT SECTION.
General von Fleck Has Been Nicknamed by the French, "Le Demenageur," or "Mover," Because of the Large Quantity of Choice Furniture from the Best Houses in Ham Which He Is Said to Have Had Shipped to His Castle in Prussia. From a photograph Found in the Possession of a German Officer Captured During the Retreat.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH W. BURDEN, Formerly Miss Margery Maude, Actress, and Daughter of Cyril Maude, the English Actor, Leaving Grace Church Chantry After Their Marriage on Last Monday.
(Central News Service.)

MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN IN HER WAR GARDEN AT HER COUNTRY PLACE NEAR WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.
(American Press Assn.)

CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERBIA KNEELING TO CONVERSE WITH A RUSSIAN OFFICER WHO HAD RECENTLY LOST A LEG IN BATTLE.
(Kadel & Herbert.)

NEW YORKERS IN THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT PLATTSBURG SHORING UP TRENCHES WHICH THEY HAVE JUST DUG.
(© American Press Assn.)

LADY DIANA MANNERS, DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, AND CALLED ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF ENGLAND, AS "EUROPE" IN THE TABLEAUX VIVANTS GIVEN IN LONDON FOR THE RELIEF OF BELGIAN WAR ORPHANS. The Accompanying Legend Read: "Am I Not Yet Sufficiently Civilized?"
(Central News Photo Service.)

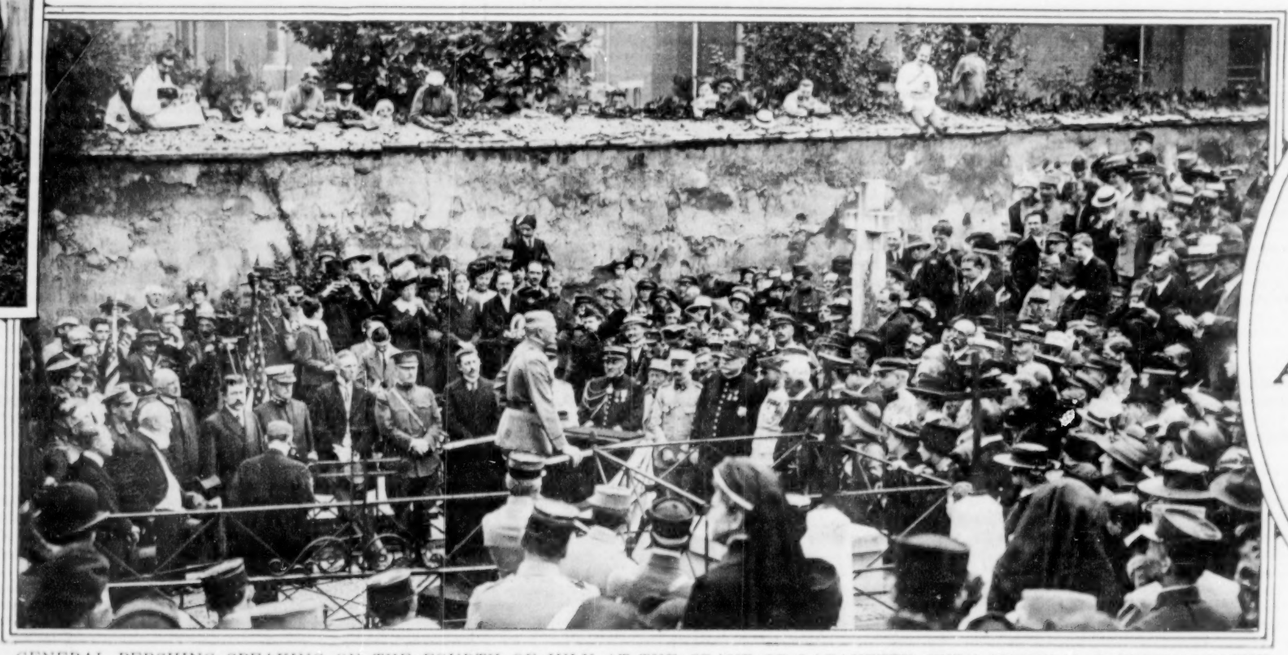
MRS. W. A. GAVIN, RECENTLY CROWNED WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN CHAMPION, DRIVING ON THE ENGLEWOOD LINKS IN THE OPENING GAMES OF THE PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' WEEK OF WAR RELIEF COMPETITIONS. *(Central News Photo Service.)*

"SAMMIES," SOON TO SEE SERVICE IN FRANCE, RECEIVING A LESSON IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AT THE TRAINING CAMP PITCHED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG, PENN.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

THE "STARS AND STRIPES" RISING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE FRENCH TRICOLOR IN THE AMERICAN CAMP BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT ON THE AISNE.

AMERICAN TROOPS MARCHING OUT OF THEIR CAMPS ON THE AISNE, ACCOMPANIED BY FRENCH OFFICERS, THE MEN WEARING STEEL HELMETS.

Moven
French So
Taken for the War Dep
(Pictorial Press.)



GENERAL PERSHING SPEAKING ON THE FOURTH OF JULY AT THE GRAVE OF LAFAYETTE, WITH MARSHAL JOFFRE AND THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS IN THE AUDIENCE IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF HIM.
French Soldiers in a War Hospital Adjoining the Cemetery Can Be Seen on the Wall Listening to the Address.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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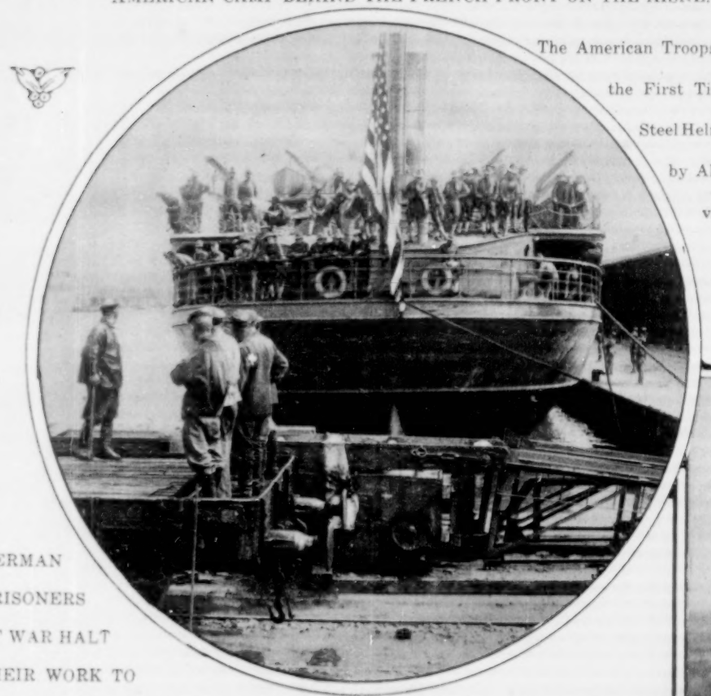
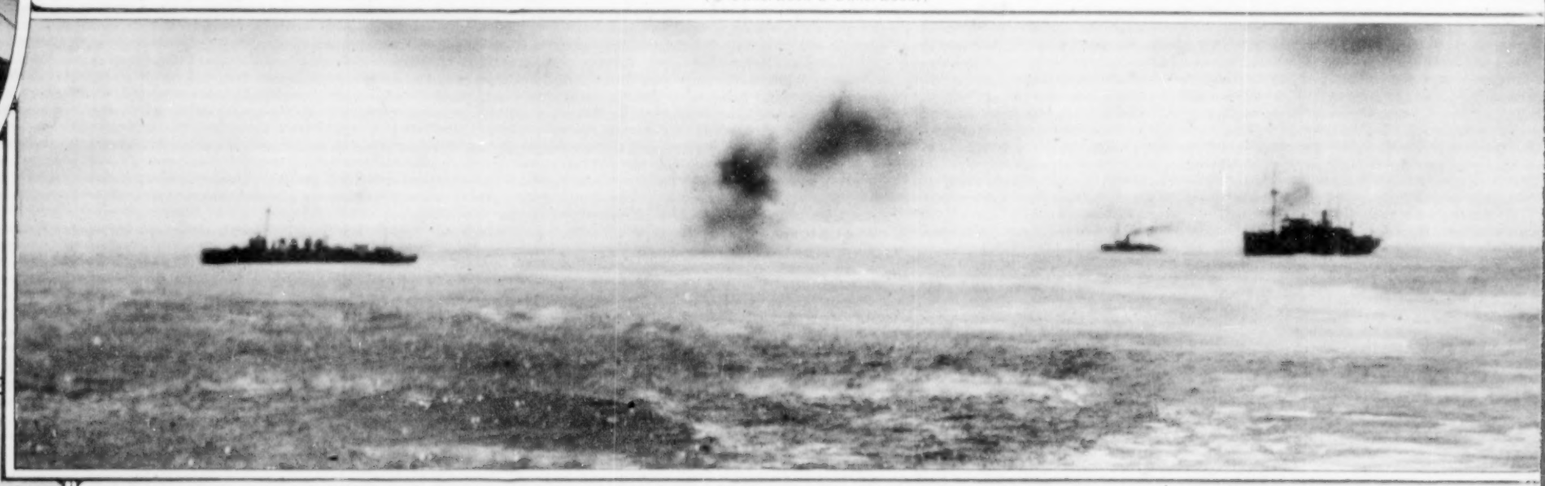
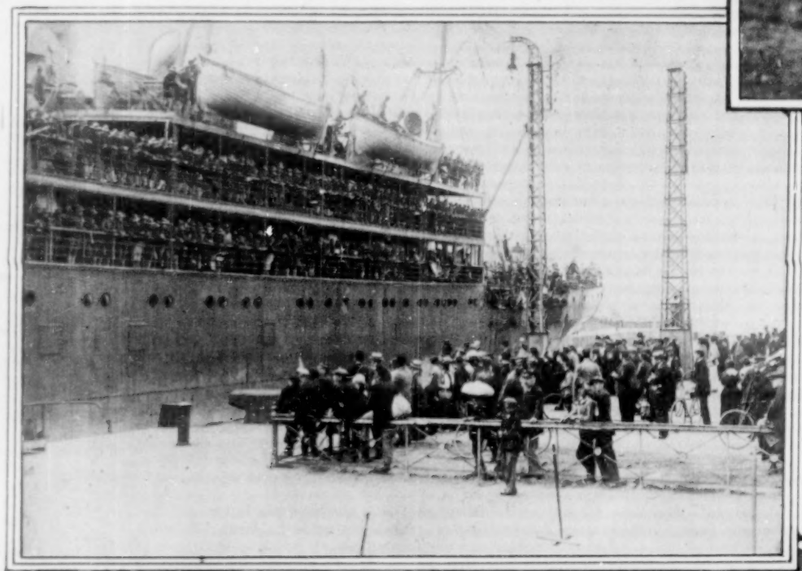


The American Troops Are Shown for the First Time Wearing the Steel Helmets Now Donned by All Troops in Service Near the Firing Line.
(Pictorial Press.)

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR HALT THEIR WORK TO WATCH THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN A FRENCH PORT.



AN AMERICAN SHIP UNDER THE CONVOY OF UNITED STATES DESTROYERS, WHICH ARE SHOWN MANOEUVRING AFTER HAVING FIRED ON AN ATTACKING SUBMARINE.
From a New and Remarkable Photograph Approved by the Government for Publication, but About Which Little Can Be Stated.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



CITIZENS OF A FRENCH PORT, WITH A SPRINKLING OF FRENCH SOLDIERS, GET THEIR FIRST VIEW OF AMERICAN TROOPS.
(© International Film Service.)

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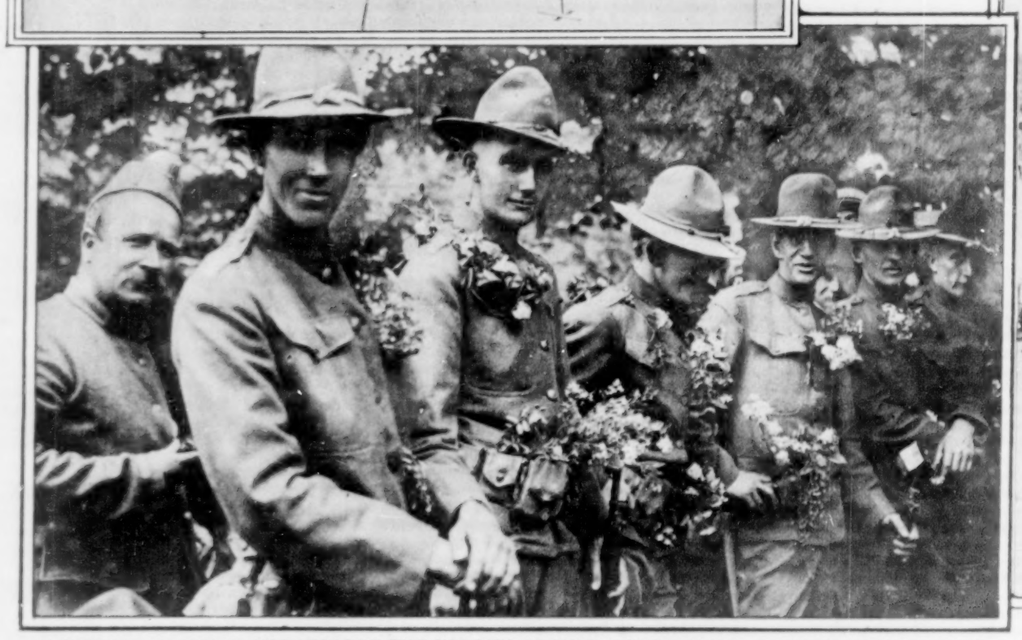
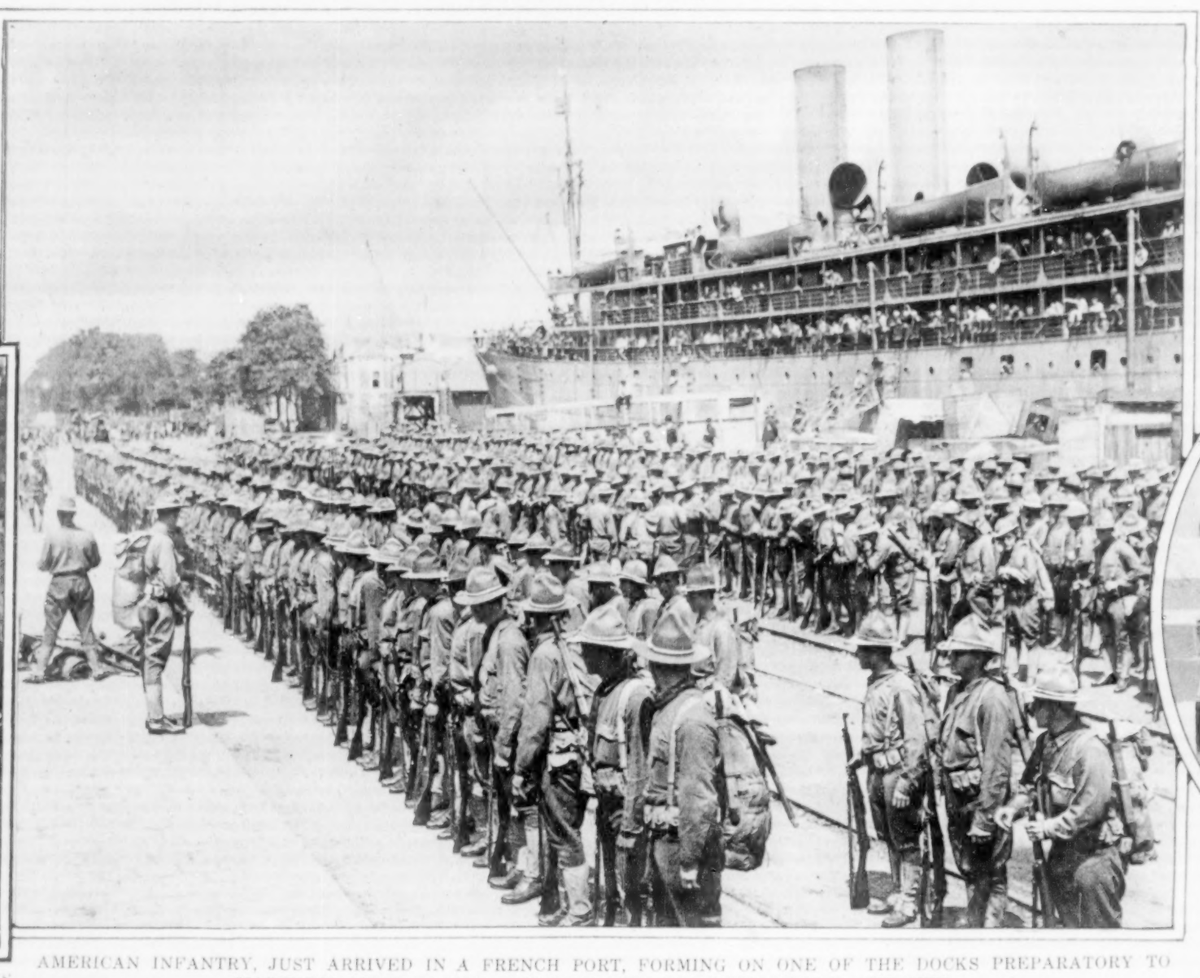


AMERICAN SOLDIERS, IN PARIS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, COVERED WITH FLOWERS RAINED DOWN UPON THEM FROM BALCONIES. (© International Film Servic



AMERICAN INFANTRY, JUST ARRIVED IN A FRENCH PORT, FORMING ON ONE OF THE DOCKS PREPARATORY TO MARCHING AWAY TO THE CAMPS ERECTED FOR THEM BEYOND THE CITY.
(Pictorial Press.)

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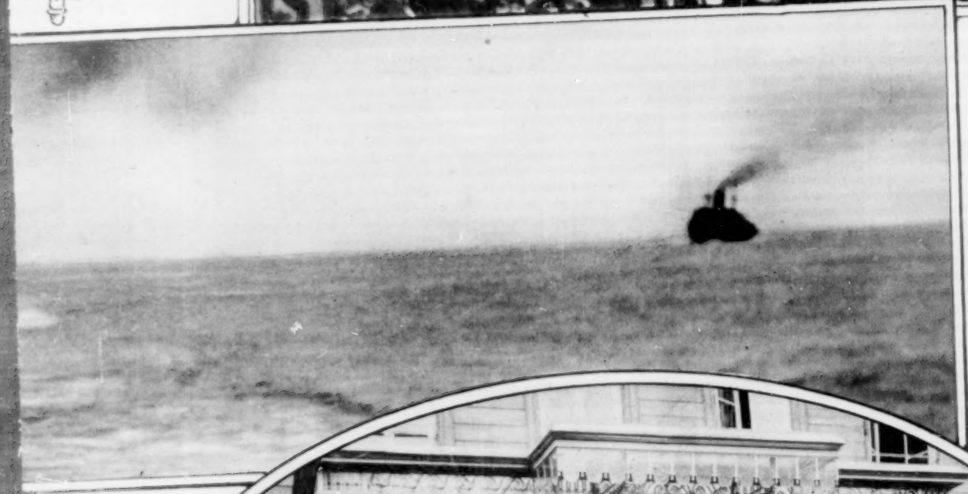
AMERICAN TROOPS OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT TO REACH FRANCE SWINGING DOWN THE RUE DE RIVOLI IN THE GREAT CELEBRATION IN PARIS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.
(Pictorial Press.)



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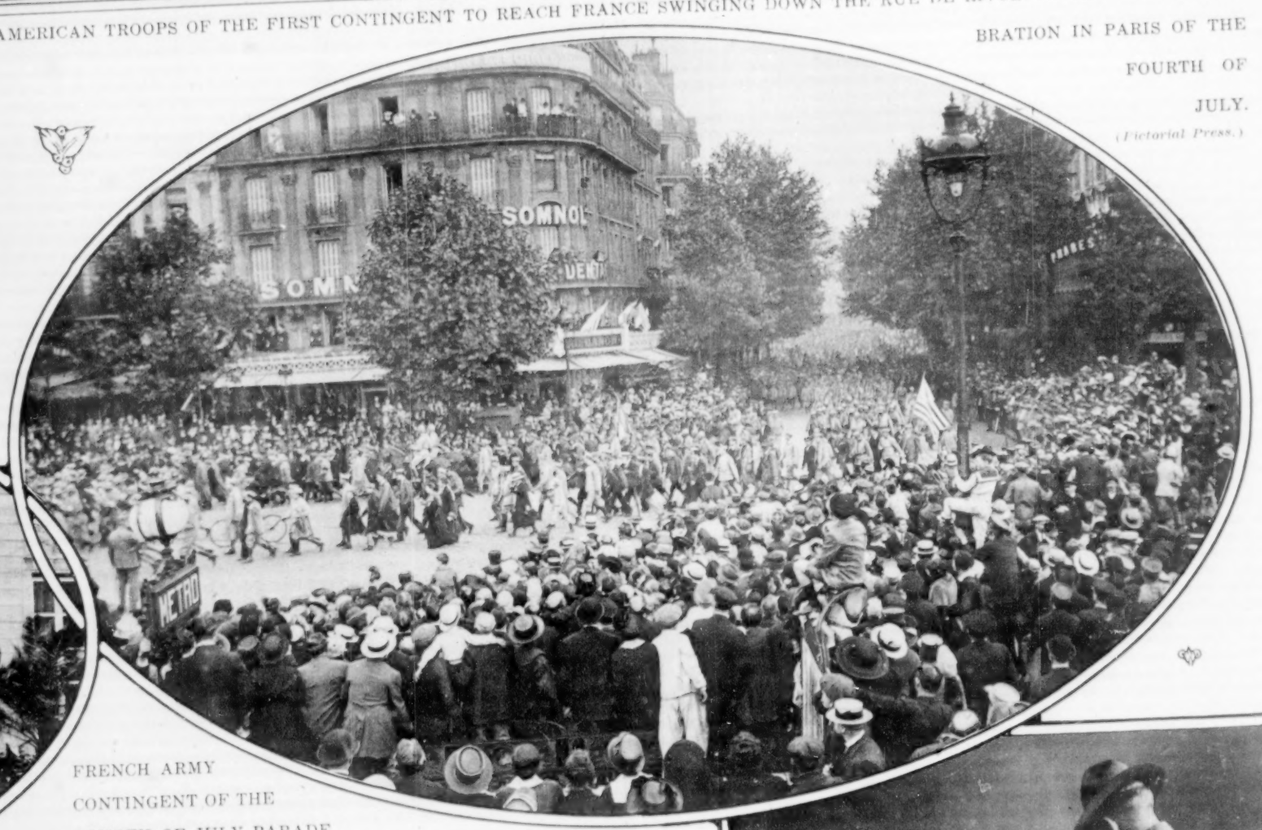
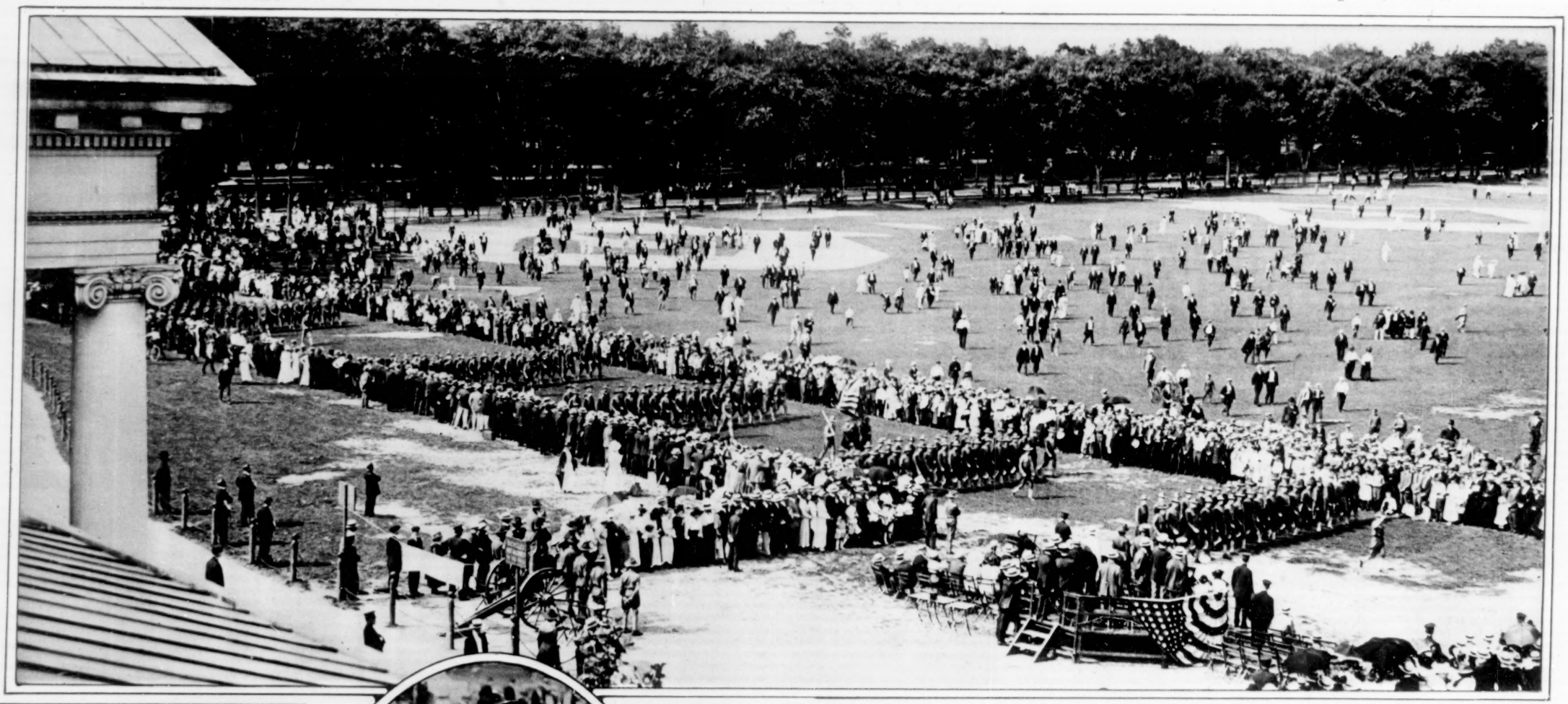


FRENCH ARMY
CONTINGENT OF THE
FOURTH OF JULY PARADE
IN PARIS PASSING THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.
(Pictorial Press.)

FRENCH RED CROSS NURSES DISTRIBUTING SANDWICHES AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN PARIS FOR THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.
(© International Film Service.)

OR GENERAL WILLIAM L. SIBERT AND STAFF
IN FRANCE TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE
ERICAN CAMP BEHIND THE FRENCH FRONT.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

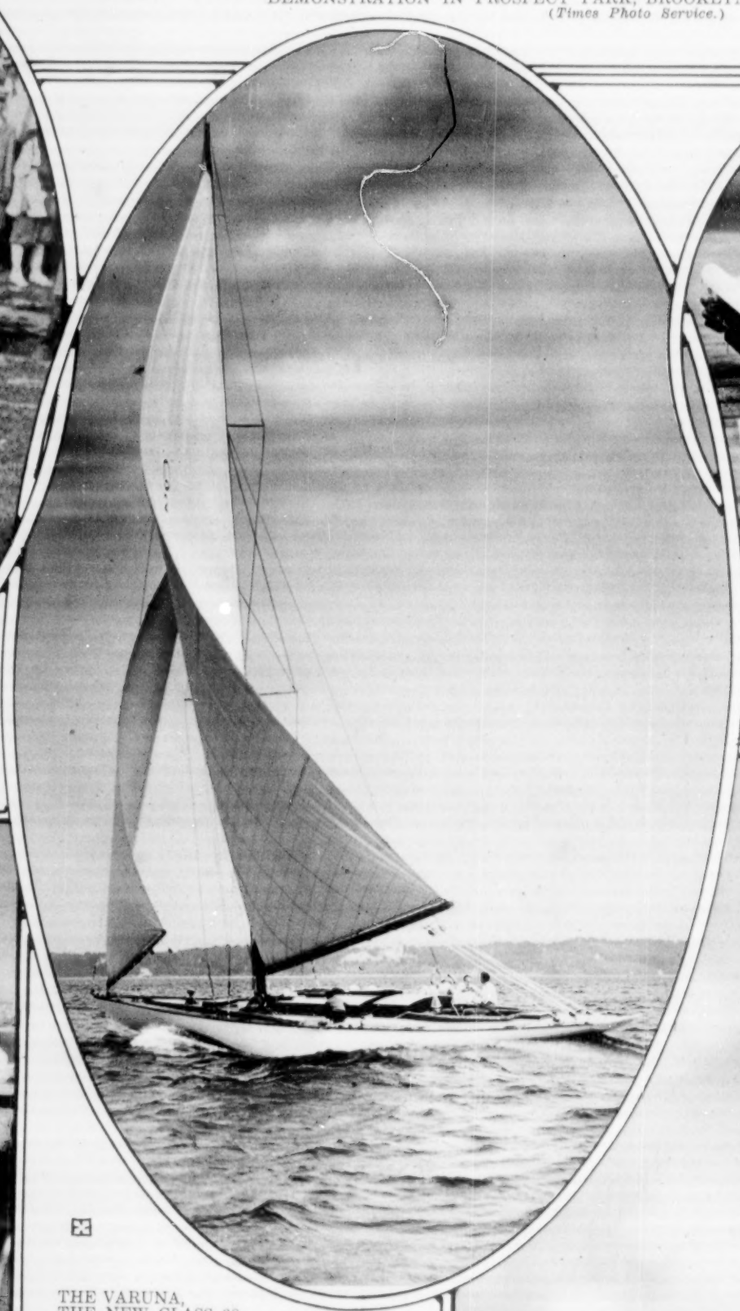
GENERAL NIOX, IN THE PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT POINCARE, MARSHAL JOFFRE, GENERAL PERSHING, AND OF THE LEADING CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS OF PARIS, GATHERED BEFORE THE INVALIDES, NAPOLEON'S TOMB, RECEIVING THE "STARS AND STRIPES," BORNE BY THE AMERICAN CONTINGENT OF THE FOREIGN LEGION AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR, FOR PERMANENT PRESERVATION IN THE INVALIDES CHAPEL.
(Pictorial Press.)



THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y., PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND DURING THE GALA RECRUITING DEMONSTRATION IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, A WEEK AGO.
(Times Photo Service.)

MRS. WILLIAM ANSON,
Formerly Miss Louise Van Wagenen.
Mr. Anson, Now a Texas Ranch Owner, Is the Second Son of the Second Earl of Lichfield, and a Brother of the Third Earl.
(White Studio.)

Private
Helen Fisler,
Of the Women's
Mounted Emergency Corps, Giving at the Brooklyn Recruiting Rally a Demonstration of Conveying from the Field a Wounded Soldier, to Whom She Has Administered "First Aid" and Lifted to Her Horse.
(© American Press Association.)

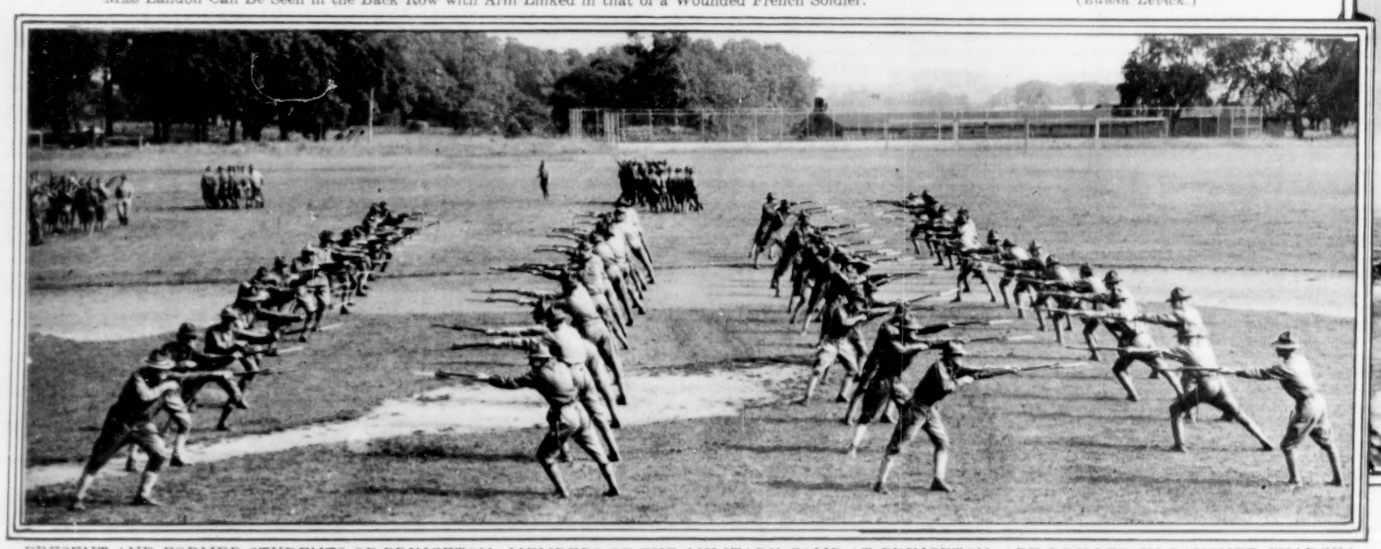


THE VARUNA,
THE NEW CLASS 38-FOOTER, OWNED BY COMMODORE FORD OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB, AND CARRYING THE NEW MARCONI RIG, WINNING IN THE FIRST RACE OF THE SEASON.
(Edwin Levick.)

PRIVATE
CORNELIUS
VANDERBILT, JR.,
Nineteen Years Old Son of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twenty-Second Regiment, Who Has Enlisted as a Private in the National Guard, N. Y., Assigned to a Typewriting Job at the Seventh Regiment Armory.
(© International Film Service.)

SCENE IN THE WARD CONDUCTED BY MISS RUTH LANDON, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. EDWARD H. LANDON OF NEW YORK, IN THE AMERICAN WAR HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY, FRANCE.
Miss Landon Can Be Seen in the Back Row with Arm Linked in that of a Wounded French Soldier.

THE NEW 38-FOOTER NIMBUS, SAILED BY "EDDIE" FISH, SECOND IN THE RACE WITH THE MARCONI RIGGED VARUNA OFF LARCHMONT, CROSSING THE FINISH LINE ONE AND THREE-QUARTER SECONDS BEHIND THE WINNER IN A TWENTY-TWO MILE SPIN.
(Edwin Levick.)



PRESENT AND FORMER STUDENTS OF PRINCETON, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY CAMP AT PRINCETON, ARE DRILLED IN BAYONET CHARGES.
(Paul Thompson.)

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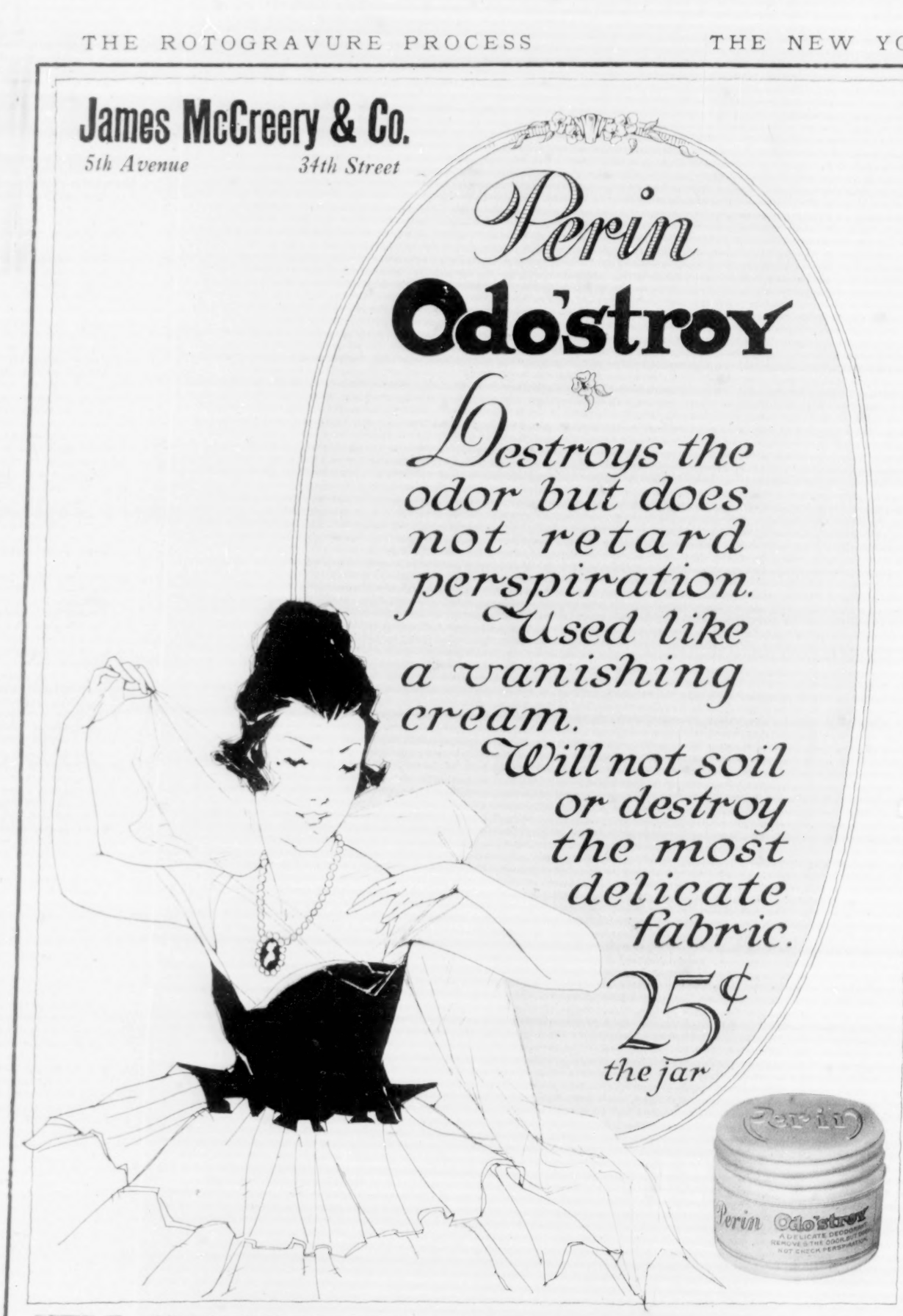

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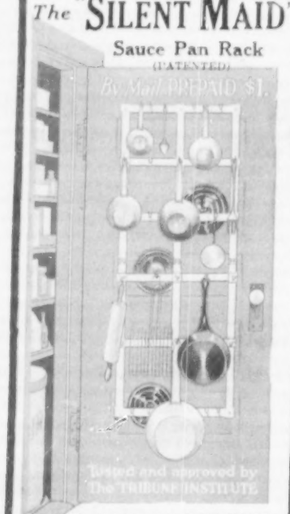

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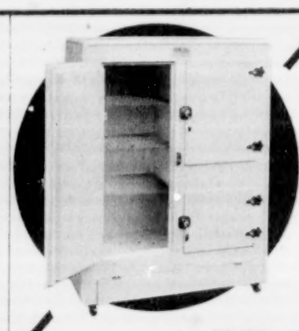

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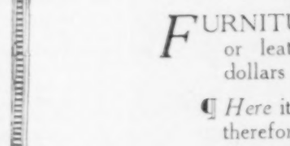

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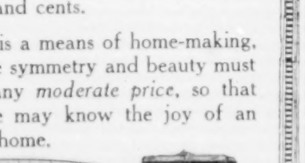

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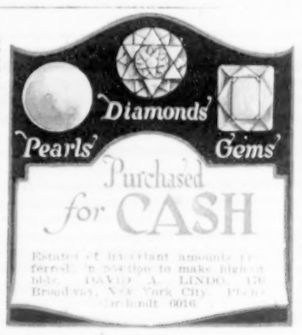

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

WAR-BRED SOCIALISM

Whether It Will Be Checked in America Depends on Attitude of Big Industry, Says Senator Newlands

IF the coal operators who recently agreed upon and suggested to the Government $3 a ton as a fair price for their output had made it $2 or $2.50, the march of the United States toward the goal of socialism would not have been so far along as it now is, according to Senator Francis G. Newlands, who, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, has spent years in listening to and studying the pros and cons of all the arguments incidental to the Government control of transportation and to the problems of the other great industries.

Furthermore, the Senator declared in the course of this interview at his home in Washington the other evening, it depends upon the wartime behavior of the great producers themselves whether this country finds itself, at the end of the war, upon a permanent basis of collectivism or State socialism. In this connection he heartily commends the lumber producers for what they have done already and speaks a good word for the copper and aluminium interests, but he does not think that the coal and steel and iron industries have yet shown the full measure of patriotism and unselfishness which the country has the right to expect of them.

And as to the Sherman law against combinations in restraint of trade, which the Government itself has set aside in the emergency of war, Senator Newlands is confident that if control of combinations proves to be a better thing for the public than penalizing them, such combinations, so controlled and regulated, will continue as a permanent factor in industry after the declaration of peace.

"Our war conditions," said Senator Newlands, "now require supreme collective effort, and that, carried out to the full extent, means socialism. We have found that in war the law of supply and demand breaks down because extraordinary demands are precipitated upon moderate supply. Prices soar, and that means disturbances and readjustments for every kind of labor and industry and for commerce.

"We could not wait long enough, upon entering the war, for the usual effect of increased demand, namely, increased production, to restore the price levels. Therefore, in the stress of war it becomes necessary to take over plants or control prices, unless the desired results of reasonable prices can be obtained by understanding with the producers. When I say reasonable prices I mean reasonable prices not only for the Government but for the public. It is not to be imagined that a country can successfully prosecute a war, even though it obtains its supplies at reasonable prices, if its industrial forces at home are upset by strikes and lockouts. Increasing prices invariably mean a ferment of labor troubles which, in turn, materially impair the military strength of a nation at the front. The laborer is bound to compare the amount which a dollar of his wages will buy today with what it would buy a month and a year ago. He has to do this; he is compelled to contend all the time for the maintenance of the power of his wages. If things go up in price his wages must go up, too.

"We must avoid such a race between prices and wages by keeping prices down, not only for the sake of conserving all our present industrial strength for war purposes, but for the sake of the economic welfare of the United States after the war in its international trade relations. If we do not avoid such a race between prices and wages both will increase steadily till the end of the war, when our wage level will be above that of the other belligerent countries in which there has been better control. And the country with the highest wage level will then be at a disadvantage. Its cost of production of all commodities will be above that of the other countries, which will put it out of the running in any competition in its own markets and in the markets of the world. And the high wage level will also bring an influx of labor which the country will not be able to handle.

"Every consideration, therefore, demands that a proper price level shall be maintained by Government regulation, and this, of course, involves a form of State socialism.

"Thus far the Administration has sought by mobilizing its industries and by inviting their chiefs to become members of the great co-ordinating committees in connection with the National Council of Defense and the Advisory Commission to conscript by a friendly process these interests in the service of the Republic. This method has succeeded so far as some of the products are concerned. For example, it is perfectly clear that the principles of competitive bidding would not have been applicable to the construction of the sixteen great army cantonments, each of them intended to be a city of 40,000 soldiers. The risk in a market of rising prices for construction material would have been too great for the contracting builders to name reasonable terms for their work. But the mobilized lumber interests rose to the emergency patriotically, took a survey of the whole lumber situation of the country, and then voluntarily named the reasonable price of from $20 to $23 a thousand feet, a figure very slightly above normal. The result is that the work on the cantonments has gone on with marvelous rapidity and certainty.

"The coal and iron interests have not responded so patriotically. The pre-war price of coal at the mines was from $1.10 to $1.40 a ton. Since then miners' wages have been somewhat increased, enough perhaps to add 25 cents to the cost of production. The cost of materials used in the mines has increased somewhat and higher coal prices were to be expected, naturally. But the extraordinary demand on normal supply, accompanied by car shortage which impeded distribution and deliveries, forced the price of a part of the coal supply, uncontracted for, up to $5 and $6 a ton at the mines. The factories became alarmed and bid acutely against each other. Then the coal operators met at the suggestion of the National Council of Defense and they seemed to think that they were doing a patriotic thing in naming $3 as a fair price at the mouth of the mine.

"If they had been wise, if their notion of patriotism had coincided more closely with public opinion, they would have named a price nearer $2 than $3. Such a price would have made ample allowance for increased cost and extraordinary conditions and afforded a liberal profit. The price is not satisfactory to the War and Navy Departments and to the public and it probably will be necessary to commandeer the mines or their output, or, through both national and State agencies, to fix the price of coal in both interstate and State commerce, thus placing the mines in the group of publicly regulated industries along with the railroads, the telephone and telegraph and the gas and electric light and power companies. In any event the country has been forced a step nearer to socialism by the action of the coal men and we are bound to come out of the war with a great many more industries publicly regulated than we had in the beginning.

"The matter of commandeering opens up a new question. Before the war, if you had asked me whether the Government had power to commandeer properties and plants for public as well as for Government use, I should have said no. But now, in wartime, the strength of the nation's military forces at the front depends so much on the virility and welfare of all the people at home that I am inclined to believe that the courts would uphold the Government in commandeering a public necessity as a legitimate war measure if it were necessary for the proper care of the people.

"But that is a digression. Now as to steel—but first let me say that apparently the copper and aluminium interests have dealt fairly with the Government by giving it prices much below the market of the day. But the iron and steel industries have not, thus far, shown any such disposition of helpfulness. On the contrary, the indications are that they are demanding, or will demand, more than double the pre-war prices. If so, the Government will have to deal summarily with them, not only in its own interest but for the benefit of the public.

"It depends upon the leaders of these industries as well as upon the coal men and all other big producers of necessities whether this country will be permanently socialized after the war. It remains for them to fix, as they may and can, reasonable and just prices and thus do away with the necessity of applying collective force. If there is any statesmanship in these industries able to control the producers they will see the wisdom of main-

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada.

taining a fair and stable price level, notwithstanding the temptation of the hour and the times offered by the present plight of humanity. If they yield to this temptation, if they attempt to charge 'all the traffic will bear,' either the Government will take them all over or they will have labor rushing in to share with them the spoils and they will have a lofty wage level which it will be difficult to reduce when the price level falls as a matter of course at the end of the war. It is a reasonable prediction that no industry which is taken over by the Government will ever go back to private ownership.

"An interesting question more or less relevant to all this is what is to become of the Sherman law. That law is based on competition and on the theory that increased prices resulting from increased demands will be followed by increased production, which in turn lowers the prices, and that thus in the long run an equilibrium is maintained. This law is enforced largely by provisions which penalize agreements between producers tending to stabilize or increase prices. When extraordinary demands are imposed on existing supplies, as at present, the Government, with a view to mobilizing its transportation facilities and its commodities, thus increasing both efficiency and volume, has been compelled to deal with each industry collectively and to urge it to combine for such higher efficiency and greater output. This necessarily involves understandings and agreements between railroads and producers which might be regarded as violations of the Sherman law in normal times.

"For example, the coal operators met at the invitation of the Government and discussed prices, a thing they hardly would have dared to do before the war. And as to the railroads, the Government, by law, has authorized the appointment of an Executive Committee by all the roads for the purpose of co-ordinating their energies. This thing would have been open to suspicion, to say the least, before the war. So, you see, the tendency of war conditions is to substitute for penalization of combinations a control and regulation of combinations. If this proves successful and results to public advantage it will be continued after the war. And collectivism in Government will encourage a regulated collectivism in industry."

Pan Germans' 1895 Dream and Reality of 1917

Andre Cheradame, Who Exposed Gigantic German Plot, Shows How Kaiser's Government Follows Program of 22 Years Ago

ANDRE CHERADAME, the French writer, whose book, "The Pan German Plot Unmasked," based on twenty-two years' study of the Pan German scheme to dominate Europe and the universe, made a tremendous sensation, now comes forward with additional evidence to show that the gigantic scheme of conquest exposed by him and the policy now being followed by the German Government are, to a considerable extent, identical. In his book he declared that "Mitteleuropa"—the German-dominated empire extending from Berlin through Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Constantinople to Asia Minor—was practically an accomplished fact; that Germany would do everything possible to hoodwink the Allies into making such a peace as would leave her hegemony over this great chain of nations intact. And now the man who got on the Pan German trail nearly a quarter of a century ago, when statesmen, diplomats, and public in the allied countries thought tales of German lust for world-conquest mere myths, has written an article in the French journal, L'Illustration, to prove how successive steps taken by the Kaiser's Government with regard to the territories occupied by the German armies amount to a deliberate realization of the Pan German plan as outlined in the pamphlet, "Pan-Germany and Central Europe About 1950," which appeared in 1895. The article bears the significant title, "Germany's War Aims Unmasked by Events."

Russia, says M. Chéradame, presents the gravest danger. The kernel of the Pan German scheme is to split her apart. The German design is to set up an autonomous kingdom of Little Russia, (Ukraine)—of course, under German tutelage. In the light of recent news dispatches, telling of the demand for separation in the Ukraine which precipitated the last Russian Ministerial crisis, the Frenchman's prophecy of German machinations in the Ukraine takes on special significance. And it is well, too, to bear in mind another prophecy of M. Chéradame, to the effect that there is sure to be a German offensive against Southern Russia, designed to cut off that region from the rest of the Russian dominions. This, also, is significant, now that the Kaiser's troops are once more headed eastward.

To drive his points home, M. Chéradame, in his article, takes up successively German procedure in Belgium, the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Little Russia, &c., setting on one side the fate which the framers of the Pan German plan reserved for each one of these lands, and, on the other side, what the Germans have done in each since the outbreak of the war. By this method he certainly adduces some startling parallels between the unofficial dream of 1895 and the official reality of 1917.

The Pan German plot of 1895, M. Chéradame reminds his readers, called for the following:

1. The creation of a Pan German Confederation of Central Europe, comprising the present German Empire, Luxemburg, Holland, Belgium, German Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary.

2. The foundation, on the outer rim of this central nucleus, of a series of satellite States subject to the hegemony of Berlin, including Baltic principalities, the Kingdom of Poland, Little Russia, Rumania, and Greater Serbia, which were to form, together with the Central European Empire proper, a far vaster system to be called "the German Customs Union."

Taking up the situation in detail, M. Chéradame comes first to Belgium, regarding which he quotes as follows from the Pan German pamphlet of 1895:

> A partition of Belgium between the Flemish and Walloons is inevitable. * * * The Flemish kingdom, like Holland, will give up having a fleet, but will keep its army organized with the same special rights as are possessed by Saxony and Bavaria. Antwerp will become a fortress and war port of the German Empire, connected with the Rhine by a canal of vast dimensions and with Berlin by an ultra-direct railway. The Belgian Congo will remain a colony administered by Flanders, though the latter, it must be admitted, will be a weak base for such an important colonial possession.

To link this summary plan for disposing of Belgium with Germany's acts since her armies violated Belgian territory, M. Chéradame writes:

> General von Falkenhausen, Governor General of Belgium, continuing the task of General von Bissing, who has just died, is working feverishly to create simultaneously administrative separation and moral hostility between Flemings and Walloons. The last phase of German projects with regard to Belgium was outlined by Count Bothmer in the journal Wirklichkeit. Belgium, he said, would be "restored," but would form a commercial and customs union with Germany, which would control the Belgian railways and organize the railway lines toward Antwerp and Zeebrugge in such a way as to allow the Berlin staff eventually to throw troops rapidly toward the fortified Belgian coast. The Belgian Congo was to pass to Germany.

M. Chéradame admits that Germany's intentions regarding Lithuania, Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia are still hazy, though he points out the relationship between the Pan German plan of 1895 to make these territories into independent duchies under German hegemony and the proclamation of the autonomy of Lithuania, made by the Germans in January, 1917. Regarding Poland, likewise, he is confronted with uncertainty. He finds a resemblance, however, between the Germanized Poland sketched by the framers of the 1895 plan—a Poland which, though beyond the German boundaries, was to obey the military and other dictates of Pan Germany—and the German "kingdom" of Poland, proclaimed last year by the Germans.

It is when he takes up Little Russia that M. Chéradame makes his prophecy of a forthcoming German invasion of that region. After calling attention to the fact that the 1895 Pan German plan provided for a Little Russia so dominated by Germany that posts, telegraphs, and railways were to be parts of the German system, he writes:

> Having observed the enormous German military preparations on the frontiers of Little Russia, General Alexeieff recently declared: "The Russian Army, so formidable only yesterday, is today reduced to fatal impotence, and that in the presence of a terrible, tenacious and strong foe, stretching eager hands toward the other provinces of Southern Russia, not content with the territory already invaded."

The question of Southern Russia is intimately bound up with the future of Rumania, declares M. Chéradame, and Rumania, he points out, was the object of special attention from the Pan Germans of 1895. He quotes these schemes of theirs having to do with that Balkan kingdom:

> Rumania is to enter into the Pan German customs union and assure to Austria a military and commercial port on the Lower Danube, connected by rail. Rumania is to keep her own army, but must make a military treaty with Austria, and she is to renounce having a navy. The protection of her coasts will be assured by the German fleet.
>
> In case of victorious war against Russia, Rumania might obtain Upper Bessarabia as far as the Dniester. In this event Austria would get Lower Bessarabia, which would form the margravate of Bessarabia. By properly utilizing the German colonies already in this region, this margravate might be transformed into a purely German frontier State. This Austro-German State would include the cities of Odessa, Bender, Borodino, Formosa, Beni, Ismail, and the Sulina mouths of the Danube. At the mouth of the German Danube German warships would mount guard in the Black Sea.

Commenting on this ambitious program, M. Chéradame writes:

> As to the annexation of Russian Bessarabia to the future Pan Germanized Greater Rumania, it would be a result of the German campaign predicted by General Alexeieff, the object of which would be to seize the mouths of the Danube and Southern Russia. The only modification made in the 1895 program was caused by the participation of Bulgaria in the war on the side of the Central Powers. In accordance with the plan of Bulgarian hegemony, published at Sofia in 1907, the Rumanian Dobrudja is promised by Berlin to the Bulgarians. The Pester Lloyd has just declared, on this matter: "The mouths of the Danube are, for the victorious Central Powers, as important as the Bosporus or the Dardanelles. It is there that the Germans inhabiting Russia and expropriated by Russia should settle."

The French author calls attention to the fact that the plan of twenty-two years ago suggested the formation of a Southern Slavic State, consisting of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. But the advocates of German expansion added that this State should be attached to Austria-Hungary by a personal union, (through the Prince appointed to reign over it,) so that it would be in reality only another vassal State of Pan-Germany.

As for Austria-Hungary, M. Chéradame recalls how the Pan German plan declared that it must be tightly bound to Germany politically and economically, and he points to the present-day subservience of Austria-Hungary to the Kaiser's Government as additional and most important evidence of the inexorable carrying out of the Pan German program. He does not imply, to be sure, that the framers of the plan pretended to have solved the Austro-Hungarian problem to their own satisfaction; the settlement of that arch-puzzle was beyond the assurance even of those who so coolly apportioned other parts of Europe in neat packages with Pan German labels.

When he comes to Turkey, M. Chéradame finds that the Pan German dreams of 1895 are substantially the realities of 1917, the enslavement of Turkey by Berlin being complete.

M. Chéradame sums up as follows:

> A comparison of the state of affairs in 1917, as shown by the Austro-German military front in the east, and the pamphlet and the map of 1895, proves:
>
> 1. That the realization of the Pan German plan, made twenty-two years ago and constituting Germany's war aims, is being integrally followed.
>
> 2. That the projects of forming kingdoms of Poland and Greater Serbia, (Jugoslavia,) presented to the Allies as novelties and as signs of a change of orientation in the Government of Vienna, are, in reality—and this is a most important fact to bear in mind, because it makes clear the true tendencies of the new Emperor of Austria—creations provided for by the Pan German plan of 1895, with the purpose not of freeing the nationalities of Austria-Hungary, but, on the contrary, of dividing them in order to Germanize them more easily afterward.
>
> 3. That the "camouflage" of the situation in Austria-Hungary had, as its principal object, to trick the Russian extremists and save the Austria of the Hapsburgs, the preservation of which is the fundamental condition of the Pan German schemes of crystallization.
>
> 4. That the obstinate silence of the German Chancellor (Bethmann Hollweg) regarding the war aims of Germany is explained by his declaration of May 13, 1915, to Baron von Gebsattel of the Pan German League, in which he said: "Only after the complete defeat of all the enemies of Germany will it be well to define the Pan German war aims. For the present the interests of the nation forbid a deeper study of these aims." Certainly the anarchistic crisis in Russia will not make the demands of the German Chancellor more moderate than they were two years ago, when the Russian Army was very formidable.
>
> 5. That the entire present situation is dominated by the state of mind ruling in Berlin, regarding which the Tägliche Rundschau (May 24, 1917,) admitted: "We may rest assured that Russia has ceased to count among our foes. If we reach an agreement with the new Government or the one following it so much the better, but we shall reach it by coldly exploiting the internal situation in the former empire now in the throes of revolution. Today more than ever we have the right to demand from Russia indemnities and the annexations of those territories for colonization purposes of which we are absolutely in need."

To telescope Russia—that is the gigantic object to achieve which the Berlin Government now ranges all the pawns in its formidable and complex game

For the South's Gone Dry

(Author unknown.)

Lay the jest about the julep in the camphor balls at last,
For the miracle has happened and the olden days are past;
That which makes Milwaukee famous does not foam in Tennessee,
And the lid on old Missouri is as tight locked as can be;
For the eggnog and the rye has gone awry,
And the punch bowls hold carnations, and the South,
" By Gawd, Sir, 's dry."

By the still side of the hillside in Kentucky all is still,
For the damp refreshments must be dipped up from the rill;
N'th C'lina's stately ruler gives his "Cola" glass a shove
And discusses local option with the South C'lina Gov,
For the mint bed makes a pasture and the corkscrew hangeth high
And the cocktail glass is dusty and the South,
" By Gawd, Sir, 's dry.

All the nightcaps now have tassels and are worn upon the head,
Not the nightcaps that were taken when nobody went to bed;
When the Colonel and the Major and the Gen'l and Jedge
Met to have a little nip to give their appetites an edge,
Now each can walk a chalkline when the stars are in the sky,
For the fizz glass now is fizzless and the South,
" By Gawd, Sir, 's dry."

Though she still has pretty women and her horses still are fast,
"Old Kentucky's" crowning glory is a memory of the past;
Now the partisans of "Straight goods" and the "Rectified" speak well,
For what's the use of scrapping when the business' gone to h—;
In those lovely tasseled cornfields all the crows are living high,
Each distillery's a graveyard, for the South,
" By Gawd, Sir, 's dry."

—Houston Post.

Small Chance for Draft Dodgers If Doctors Know Their Business

Scientific Methods for Detecting Malingerers Who Pretend Ailments of Eyes, Ears or Muscles

A WORD with you, Mr. Would-Be Slacker. If you're thinking of trying to dodge the selective draft by pretending physical disability when you get before the local exemption board, here's a bit of advice: Don't. Since you are Mr. Would-Be Slacker there is no use preaching patriotism to you. But here is something that will influence you: If you try to dodge the draft and are caught, there is a heavy penalty, both fine and imprisonment; and you're almost sure to be caught.

Yes, there is no question about it, it seems an easy sort of a thing to dodge the draft by "faking" some sort of physical disability. For instance, Uncle Sam doesn't want men who cannot hear well with both ears. Now, it would seem that all you have to do to escape shouldering a rifle and being shipped off to "somewhere in France" is to pretend and keep on pretending that you can't hear with one or the other or both ears. If you simply keep on pretending, who is there that can get inside your head and discover whether or not you really do hear?

Once more a bit of advice: It's better for you to shoulder your rifle than to experiment with a local exemption board in the effort to find out whether deafness can be feigned.

It is true that the raising of an army by conscription has reversed the experience of our army surgeons. Heretofore, with a volunteer army, their effort has been directed to keeping out the unfit who want to get in. With a conscript army the effort must be directed to getting in the fit who want to keep out. Translated into current slang, this effort on the part of the civil surgeons on the local exemption boards and of the army surgeons to whom the conscripts will be passed on before they are finally accepted into the army, is "spotting the faker." Translated into medical language, this is "detecting the malingerer."

Now, the malingerer, with all his wily ways, is an individual with whom the medical profession is well acquainted. Specialists have devoted much high-priced time to him. They have devised strategy with which to meet his stratagems; they have invented machines with which to detect him; and, most important of all, they have written books so that their specialized knowledge may be passed on to the general profession.

All of this has come about because negligence suits against employers, accident insurance, and railroad companies have made malingering a profitable occupation, if it can be astutely enough pursued. The employers, accident insurance, and railroad companies have been willing to pay the doctors liberally if they could become more astute than the malingerers, and the doctors have.

There is perhaps no greater specialist on this subject in the world than Sir John Collie, M. D., J. P. He has had a long and wide experience in England, rendering services to the Council of the City of London, employers, and insurance and other accident offices. His book, "Malingering and Feigned Sickness," is a recognized authority.

Here is a list of the professional paraphernalia that Sir John carries with him when he is called away from his office to examine a malingerer suspect:

1. Small faradic battery, with break key in one of the electrodes.
2. Stethoscope.
3. Ophthalmoscope.
4. Plain mirror for retinoscopy.
5. Aural specula.
6. Tuning fork.
7. A treble wick candle.
8. Ordinary tape measure.
9. Nasal specula.
10. Sheet of Snellin's test-type for distant vision, (unmounted.)
11. Test-type for near vision, (Professor E. Jaeger's or Snellin's.)
12. Set of red, blue, and green pencils for marking the skin.
13. Bottle of biniodide soloide.
14. India rubber finger-stall.
15. Tube of sterile vaseline.
16. Notebook and pencils.

This is what might be called the field battery of the expert who goes gunning for malingerers. The fixed battery, or his office paraphernalia, is even more unnerving. Only one item of this will be mentioned here. This is the battery for combined continuous and faradic currents.

Any one unacquainted with the wiles of the malingerer is amazed to learn the lengths to which he will go. He may, for instance, wish to simulate a hand or arm or foot or leg that has lost muscular power and become atrophied. In order to do this, he may keep the extremity helplessly swathed in bandages until from lack of use it actually acquires the flabby, blue, bloodless appearance of a genuinely atrophied extremity.

But unfortunately for his painfully built up plan, there are electric reactions of the muscles. No one has control over the electric stimulation of his muscle tissue. This is what the battery is for. A chart of the body, with dots showing the motor points, looks like a piece of fly paper at the very apex of the fly season.

Such methods, however, are only fallen back upon in extreme cases. As a general rule, the doctor's special knowledge matched against the malingerer's ignorance of physiology and anatomy, together with the fact that he is lying and trying to make up symptoms and must constantly be on his guard, is sufficient to decide the match.

Ordinary professional knowledge is usually a sufficient equipment for the doctor who is trying to detect the malingerer. If he's got a little of the expert cross-examiner in him, he may be said to hold cards and spades in the game. But if in addition to all this he has just a dash of Sherlock Holmes, he's got the deck hopelessly stacked against the malingerer.

To illustrate: Pretended deafness is recognized as one of the most difficult things to detect. Here appeareth the ability of the cross-examiner. Sir John tells the story.

A reluctant juryman complained to the court that he was too deaf to serve.

"I regret," said the Judge in kindly, sympathetic and subdued tones, "to hear of your affliction. How long have you suffered?"

"For a very long time, Your Honor," came the prompt reply.

"You'll make a very satisfactory juryman," opined the Judge. "I won't excuse you."

Now for the Sherlock Holmes touch: Sir John urges that where a man complains that an upper extremity is useless, the hands be carefully examined and compared to see if one is markedly softer than the other, or if callosities are equally pronounced. He also says to look at the hand that is said to be useless, to see if it is stained with tobacco. If the man complains that one leg is powerless, look at his shoes; if they are both equally well worn, presuming that they are not a new pair, the inference is obvious.

One of the ruses that Sir John dwells upon as a trap into which the malingerer is sure to fall unless he is both unusually wary and also well acquainted with physiology, is to make the examination of the suspected muscle or organ when you have thrown the malingerer off his guard by apparently transferring your examination to some other part of the body.

A man complaining of sciatica may be taken as an instance. Sir John says that he has been able to satisfy himself of the absence of any real sciatica by asking sympathetically if the soles of the feet are sensitive to pin-pricks, and asking the patient to straighten his knee and raise the sole of his foot to the doctor's hand. If no pain is complained of in this position, (knee extended and the ankle and hip flexed,) it is an almost sure indication that no sciatica is present.

In cases of pretended muscular weakness of one of the arms, a useful method is to lift both arms at right angles to the body and into a horizontal position. Then suddenly withdraw all support. If one arm were really incapable of being raised, as is so often alleged, it would drop limply to the side when all support is withdrawn. Often, however, what happens is that it remains for a second or two in the position into which it was lifted, and then, as the suspect becomes aware of the trick that is being played on him, it is gradually allowed to fall to the side.

Sometimes, when a man says he cannot raise his arms because of an alleged paralysis of the deltoid and other shoulder muscles, if the arm is placed by the examiner in a horizontal position and the man is sympathetically exhorted to be very careful how the arm is allowed to fall to the side, not infrequently he will slowly and gradually let the limb down—unmistakable evidence that the muscles are still capable of exercising their functions.

Sir John relates how a certain man complained that because of an accident he could not raise his arm from his body more than a certain height, demonstrating by raising it to no more than a right angle. Sir John suddenly asked how high he could raise it before the accident, and he shot it high above his head.

One of the most frequent questions the examiner has to decide is whether an alleged pain is real, exaggerated, or wholly absent. Experience soon gives an instinctive perception of the truth.

The attitude of the malingerer at the very commencement of the examination will often show what course he is going to pursue. He shrinks away before he is touched. When he is induced to submit to examination, he complains bitterly long before he can possibly have been really hurt.

Often it is remarkably difficult to keep him from looking at the place which is being manipulated. Knowing that he cannot feel pain from the movement which is being made, he desires to fall back upon the sense of sight for information as to the exact time when his protest may best be made. Sir John says that it is therefore one of the first essentials in an examination to make the patient keep his face turned away from the part which is being manipulated.

Sir John recommends, as the first thing to be done, that the suspect be asked to point out with one finger the exact spot where he feels the pain. This should be marked with a blue pencil. After a little interval, the suspect is again asked to indicate the spot. He should not see where he is pointing, and, if the pain is an assumed one, he may point out a spot several inches away from the first one.

The suspect will probably complain of the lightest touch. His attention must be distracted by various means. One way is to ask him whether the other side hurts, at the same time applying firm pressure to it. His attention being diverted to the other side, it may be possible to put considerable pressure on the side that is alleged to be affected without eliciting evidence of pain.

Every doctor knows the movements that will produce pain in a given portion of the body, supposing there is any real trouble there. If, for instance, a man really has pain in the upper part of his back, this can generally be elicited by bending the head forward, while the trunk is held rigid, thus stretching the vertebral muscles. Sir John points out that a very important thing to observe is whether there is an interval between the movement alleged to be painful and the expression of pain. In true pain, the wince or the cry, or whatever indication is being made that pain is being felt, follows almost instantaneously on the stimulus causing the pain and is involuntary. If there is an appreciable interval, however short, it indicates that the patient has had to think whether or not he is really suffering.

Roscoe Conkling, Deputy Attorney General in Charge of New York Draft.

There are also certain objective symptoms which may be present. There may be flushing of the face or pallor and sweating. There may be dilation of the pupil of the eye. One authority states that the pupil will sometimes be found to dilate rapidly when pain is really felt. There may be increased rapidity of the pulse.

Alleged partial blindness is not so difficult to detect, says Sir John, as might at first be imagined. He describes an impressive number of ways whereby, relying on nothing but cards of test-types or equally simple contrivances, the doctor may unmask the man who is pretending that the vision of one or both eyes is defective.

Here is an experiment to be tried on a man who is suspected of hiding his ability to read test-types:

Place him twenty feet away from a pierglass upon which is fastened a card of Snellin's test-types and induce him to indicate the line beyond which he can no longer read the letters. Then stand him ten feet nearer the mirror. Place a test card with similar letters of the same size, but printed backwards, in his hand to be held facing the pierglass and in front of his chest. Then tell him to read the letters which he sees reflected in the mirror.

As he is now standing at half the distance from the mirror that he was in the first place, should he be ignorant of the laws of reflection, he will usually, if a malingerer, boldly read double the number of letters that he read in the first instance.

A man who is pretending that he can only see with one eye may be easily detected with the ordinary parlor stereoscope. Most of the ordinary double photographs prepared for the stereoscope have a description of the subject printed at the bottom of one photograph only, generally that opposite the right eye. This printed matter, when looked at through the stereoscope, is seen with the right eye only; and if, therefore, it is read, it proves that the right eye is not blind.

If the printed matter is covered over by means of a strip of paper, and the same words are similarly printed at the bottom of the photograph which is opposite the left eye; and the suspect again reads the description, he sees also with the left eye.

Another useful test is based on the fact that if one wears green glasses he will not see that grass is green.

Print on a piece of ordinary note paper the letters T H E O R Y. The alternate letters are to be made with a very soft red, and the others with a very soft black pencil. Suppose the person who is being examined says he cannot read with his right eye. Put a piece of ruby red glass (a piece of the red glass from a photographic lantern will do) in front of his left eye, and ask him to spell the letters in front of him. If he spells T H E O R Y, then se sees with the right, or alleged blind, eye. The ruby glass absolutely prevents the red letters from being seen with the left eye, and as he has read the

(Continued on Following Page.)

Russian Demagogy--By Alexander F. Kerensky

Myths, Suspicions, and Deceptions That Befogged the Nation's Reason Deplored by the Man Who Is Now War Dictator

This article by Premier Kerensky of Russia appeared originally in the Russian Radical magazine Northern Notes, in January, 1917. Kerensky wrote the article in reply to one by Mr. Isgoyev, a prominent member of the Cadet Party and a noted economist and publicist. Portions dealing with Russian political dissensions preceding the revolution, which would be unintelligible to American readers, have been omitted in the translation.

I MEANT to write about the attitude of the Imperial Duma toward the social and economic questions of wartime—the questions that prove the irreconcilability of the basic social tendencies of the majority of the Imperial Duma with those of the majority of the Bloc—about what must be done immediately for the solution of the gigantic economic crisis in order to prevent a complete economic breakdown. The "Provisions Problem," in relation to the Bloc of the Imperial Duma, would be in many respects a very interesting topic to discuss. I meant to write on this, but * * * I read in the December issue of the Russkaya Mysl an article by Mr. Isgoyev, and I feel an urgent need to write something on demagogy.

Many colored facts of the present sufficiently reveal the spirit of the "new man" in those "mature politicians," or in the ordinary Russians, for whom the war became that "rejuvenating bath" which washed them clean of the sins of 1905 to such an extent that frequently, instead of becoming rejuvenated, they are simply naked people who have reverted to the psychology of the primitive man.

I had occasion to write that the great European war flung the political consciousness of the main part of our society "from Europe to Asia" and forced it to react against the attitude of the authorities toward the people, in a manner between "à la Moscow" and "à la Tartar." Even the opinion which, according to the Moscow formula, the people were allowed to have was renounced. This retrogression in politics corresponded, as one might have expected, to a kind of general backsliding to the primitive in thinking and in world outlook.

A movement in the direction of political and social mythology began. Political "mythmaking" sprang up. The picture of the world became extremely simplified. The capacity for explaining and generalizing on events was lost. A leaning toward personification of events, toward fetichism, became noticeable. For example, the terrible phenomena of the world conflict, which came as the inevitable consequence of complex political and social causes, were regarded as a conspiracy of the "bad" against the "good"; or were ascribed to the machinations of "one man," who, if he is not Satan himself, is at least one of his "angels."

The severe trials and misfortunes that have fallen to the lot of our native land are considered the results of internal intrigues of the enemy; the defeats and failures that afflict the enemy are attributed to Supreme Justice, &c. It seems as if the human intellect, oppressed with the horror and the immensity of events, has lost the power to perform its function—to explain events—and explanations give way to fairy tales. * * *

In his remarkable novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," H. G. Wells profoundly reveals the painful evolution of consciousness that English society went through during the war. He tells how, after the initial perplexity and surprise, the "second stage" began. * * *

"It was marked by the first beginnings of a spy hunt, by the first denunciations of naturalized aliens, and by some anti-German rioting among the mixed alien population in the East End"; then "it became peevish and impatient, like some ill-trained man who is sick; it directed itself no longer against the enemy alone, but fitfully against imagined traitors and shirkers * * *"

So, for a long time, our military failures were sincerely attributed to "treason," to the crimes of individuals, and on this soil blossomed the "abominable calumny" of a whole nation. But, little by little, people began to reason, ceased to be satisfied with mythology, and, analyzing facts, they began to come to the conclusion — elementary and partial at first—that the cause of the failures lay in the shortage of ammunition and supplies. New blows, another effort of thought, and the causes of events open up deeper, and consciousness becomes clarified. And so, slowly, gropingly, there came at last the inevitable conclusion: the entire system is at fault. I purposely take this instance, momentous and clear to all, the instance of the evolution of the masses' conception of the causes of our failures—an evolution from primitive fetichism to the modern working hypothesis.

But we know very well that, besides the naïve masses who sincerely saw the "Jew" where they later learned to discern the system, besides those few who did not lose their power of reasoning and fought the calumny from the very beginning—risking, in their turn, accusations about German money—there were also those others of whom Christ said: "Verily I say unto you, it were better for them to fasten a stone to their necks and cast themselves into the sea." There were persons who knew the whole truth of the matter, high priests who smiled to one another and turned the delusions of the common herd to their own interest. They fed the legend with new "facts," pretending to give them credence. They sailed with the tide, they played upon the instincts of the stupefied and exasperated masses—they were practicing demagogy.

Then came the high cost of living, that symptom of the developing process of disruption of the country's economic structure, and again the "pirate," the shopkeeper, the speculator were pushed to the front. A wave of pogroms swept the country before the mind of the average man learned to discern here, too, the system, not the person. The Liberals did not have the civic courage to oppose their authority, their convictions, and dignity, to the hateful demagogy. They could not do it, not alone because they were preserving the "Bloc"—no, they could not do it, because some in their own ranks had the same psychology of fetichism, the same myth-making; they did not wish to lose their authority, to go against the tide; they were afraid to measure forces with the conscienceless demagogues.

How regrettable it is that the cultural temper of very many could not hold out against the ordeal by fire and sword and, after some resistance, were carried away by the elemental current of war psychology, terrible at times in its nudity and primitiveness. And how much courage one needed, how much political training and sense of responsibility, not to yield to weakness and adopt the policy of non-resistance to outbursts of "patriotic moods." It was still more difficult for some to withstand the desire to utilize the people's state of mind; oftentimes it is so easy to escape the consequences of one's own deeds by the timely offering of fitting scapegoats to the disaffected people angered by defeat, to set the perplexed soldier against the alien, the hungry against the first merchant, to find a "German" among old comrades.

And this demagogic game of cat and mouse is spreading more and more; the political promoters begin to resort to this method in their utterances, feeding and supporting with their authority the most absurd tales. Nobody, it is true, was surprised when, in November, at the time of the acute conflict between the old régime and the country, Purishkevich (he shared with Markoe the leadership of the reactionary Right) made a most demagogic speech in the Imperial Duma, full of hints at treason by anybody and everybody, which in reality was adroitly intended to divert the people's wrath into channels harmless to the powers that be. (This speech, by the way, was from beginning to end refuted, so far as the facts go, by the persons cast under suspicion.) Such utterances of the Right "promoters," who changed only the object of their attacks, not the method, are matters of course, but one is filled with surprise and resentment on behalf of Russian public opinion when such vile demagogy meets with sympathy and support from the leading Liberal circles.

One is still more perplexed when the utterances and writings of some of the most prominent Liberal leaders begin to carry the same flavor of demagogic opportunism, when they strive to substitute dark hints, calculated to excite the people, for documents and serious proof. Is this an unconscious result of the dark and grave experiences of war time, or the influence of the corrupting example, of the convenience of the demagogic method for taking advantage of the common people? Really, it is so simple! Just substitute "German" for "Jewish" brutality, declare all who think otherwise to be "Germanophiles," and, when possible, hint cautiously at treason—that is the rather simple recipe. The recipe is very old. The "sicilists" of the eighties were hounded in the same way; in 1905 Japanese money appeared, &c. But then the effort to explain the labor movement by means of Japanese money called forth general resentment, whereas now—well, times were revolutionary then, but now it is patriotism!

This passion for mythmaking in politics is constantly gaining ground. The old conceptions of the forbidden and the permitted in journalism disappear, and those whose duty it is to direct their powers of understanding toward aiding the people, so that the latter also may understand events and get at their real import, themselves become dominated by fear of the mob and introduce new temptations and chaos into public consciousness. That is why I stopped at Mr. Isgoyev's article. It is so typical, nowadays, in this time of beclouded minds and political fortune telling * * *

Well, God be with him—with this Mr. Isgoyev. He does not matter. But now, perhaps, my long preface about demagogy is clear. I think that if Russian society were not passing through this grave disease such "literature" would not appear in the columns of the Russkaya Mysl, admittedly a magazine with old social traditions. The sense of proportion became atrophied; the boundaries between the permitted and the forbidden were wiped out; all that was wanted was that the enemies within and without should "get it good and hard" from the Left and from the Right.

Is it not time, gentlemen, to stop and think over what is going on around us? Is it not time to give up this demagogical confusion thrice confounded? Is it not time to leave these provocations, treasons, dark forces, and so on—which are, after all, naïve—and come back to a serious analysis and explanation of events? Really, the time has arrived to put an end to this psychosis and look about us more attentively; to understand, at last, the true cause of the phenomena which shake the foundations of the country with ever-increasing frequency. Is it really worthy of a nation's reason to strive stubbornly to reduce the world tragedy to a tragi-comical farce that is played somewhere in the reception rooms of stately mansions, in departmental secret offices, and in the backyards of Russian society? Do not all these "provocations" and "conspiracies" and "treasons," &c., remind you, after all, of the philosophy of the Moscow beggarwomen, who reduced all of politics, domestic and foreign, to "antichrist" and England, plotting perpetually against Mother Russia? It is time to leave the stuffy atmosphere of grandmothers' tales and get out into the fresh air of free human thought. Really, one feels hurt and ashamed at this lingering period of beclouded reason that has seized the greater part of thinking Russian society.

Small Chance for Draft Dodger if Doctors Know Their Business

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

red letters, he must have done so with the right eye.

Sir John cautions that in making this test it is important not to mark the letters heavily, or the impression of the letters, apart from the color, will show on the paper and can easily be read. It is for this reason that the examiner is warned to use a soft red pencil. Red ink is not suitable.

Pretended deafness is one of the most difficult forms of malingering to detect. Deafness of long standing can be diagnosed from the voice. The characteristic monotone of the deaf is only found in pronounced and genuine cases. A man who is deaf in one ear and who wishes to hear naturally and involuntarily turns his head toward the speaker. Vowel sounds are better heard than consonants.

Even these few facts, used with guile, have proved sufficient to trap many a malingerer. A man who has obstinately refused to hear has, after a long examination, been caught by the simple ruse of being told, in the same tone of voice: "All right, you can go now."

There are many tests. Some, for instance, with the tuning-fork, which placed near the opening of the ear, or against the skull back of the ear, or in the middle of the forehead, produce different results upon a person who is genuinely suffering from one or another form of deafness, results which it is impossible for the malingerer to describe unless he has professional knowledge and can use it readily.

Here is a simple method of testing the hearing recommended by Sir John: One ear of the suspect should be closed by one of the examiners placing the palm of his hand accurately over the opening of the ear and pressing it firmly. The suspect is then blindfolded, and he is tested at various distances by means of a watch, tuning-fork, or whispering. And the results must be definitely recorded. If malingering is being attempted, it is impossible for accuracy to be maintained, and the recorded results will vary in an amusing way. The hearing distances will be found to increase gradually as the testing continues. For instance, the suspect is asked whether he hears the watch at, say twelve feet. If he says no, the examiner noiselessly approaches until, perhaps at two feet, he admits that he hears it. This is noted and the experiment repeated several times. The bandage covering the eyes is removed, and the whole experiment is fully explained. Then the eyes are again blindfolded, and the experiment repeated. At every stage a careful record should be made in writing. In time the suspect becomes very uncertain of his ground, and his answers become so inaccurate that there is no question that he is telling a falsehood.

All of Sir John's remarks were confined to men who were trying to fleece railroad and accident insurance companies and such. Failure simply meant a business venture that went astray. The conscript malingerer before one of Uncle Sam's local exemption boards will have this further—and very big—handicap: Failure will mean heavy fine and imprisonment.

South's Women Eager to Help in Winning War

Enthusiasm Is Conspicuous in Cities and Spreading to Remote Districts—Red Cross Needs No Draft System for Its Army

PERHAPS it may be said in objection to the printing of the following facts about the activity of the women of the South in the present war that it is discriminating, because the women of the North, East, and West are just as active. So they are. Much of what is here stated of Virginia and the Carolinas and the Gulf States may be applied, with the change of nothing but names, to the women of New England or the Pacific Coast or any other group of States between the two oceans.

But there is a special reason for writing something about the women of the South. A man who fell into the mistake of basing a general conclusion on a few unusual and isolated cases recently made the casual remark that Southern women did not seem to be showing any particular interest in the participation of the United States in the world war, and that they were not doing their share in the war activities such as always fall to the lot of the women of a country. This remark crept into print. There were many indignant protests and denials. Whereupon the writer of this article visited some of the towns and villages in a section of the South and, in response to letters, received a mass of information from the men and women leaders of all forms of war work in all the States concerned.

Before the evidence came, there were attempts to explain an indifference which did not exist. It was said that women of a country which had been invaded, who had grown up with all the memories and traditions of civil war in their own land, could not be expected to have any enthusiasm for war under any circumstances. In another half century, it was remarked by way of illustration, the women of Belgium and Northern France would look upon war differently from the women of England, and so today the American women of the South, especially the older ones, must not be expected to go into this thing with the same eagerness as that displayed by the women of the North. But all these fine-spun theories can be brushed aside, or, better, turned about, and accepted as added proof of the very thing they were thought to disprove.

"Yes, we were invaded," say the Southern women, "and because of that we know best what war means. The big thing that it means to us as women is that we must do all we can to help our soldiers and to help those other women and children whose fate it is to live in the lands that are being invaded today. It is a queer, strange notion that the woman who has suffered will not be the first to relieve suffering."

That is the true theory on which Southern womanhood is basing all its activity for the present war. There is no difference between the old and the young, between those who were old enough in the sixties to have keen, living memories of those days and their daughters and granddaughters who know of '61 only from the family stories and, in many cases, from the family destitution that followed the war. The women who were girls in Georgia when Sherman marched to the sea, who were living in the Shenandoah Valley when Sheridan made his raids, who saw their homes in Virginia fought for many times by the Army of the Potomac and the army of Lee, are too old now, or most of them are, to sew for the Red Cross, because the bandages must be straight and even, and that takes keen eyesight. But they all can knit, and the old ladies are clamoring for wool and more wool with which to do their part.

"Our trouble is never to get women to work and give," said Henry W. Anderson at Richmond. He is the Red Cross Director for the State of Virginia and has just been made head of the Red Cross Mission to Rumania. "The real difficulty is to get the material fast enough for them to work with. I am talking of all women, old and young, rich and poor, black and white. If you think there is anything in the notion that women who have lived through one war will not help in another, let me tell you of an old lady down in Petersburg. She is eighty-one years old. One of her brothers was killed and three others were wounded in the civil war. She lived then as now in Petersburg and went through the siege of that city with one of her children as a baby. Near the end of the siege she went three days without food. But now we get a letter from her every week demanding more wool for the things she is knitting for the soldiers, soldiers fighting under the same flag that was carried by the troops who besieged her city in '65.

"I'll tell you of another old lady who oversubscribed the other day to the Red Cross war fund. She lost a husband and a brother and a son in the civil war and has had a hard time to get along ever since. But she is famous in her neighborhood for her homemade preserves and jams. She wanted to give something, but had no money. Some one suggested that she give two jars of fruit. She gave two dozen jars. Figure out the percentage of that oversubscription for yourself. The spirit of that old lady in giving twenty-four jars when she was asked for two was the same as that of the City of Richmond as a whole when it subscribed $410,000 to the Red Cross Fund, for which its allotment was $200,000.

"Then there was a little girl, a child, with no war memories of the past, but with ideas of her own concerning the war of the present, ideas that were too big to be satisfied by the giving of pennies. She got a place in a store as an errand girl and in the course of a few days earned a dollar. She came with it to the Red Cross as her contribution and received a membership button. But that is not the best part of her story. Never had the child prized anything so much as she did that button. She put it on and took it right off and hid it in her pocket. That old dress was not worthy of the button. She went back to the store, a dry goods place, and asked if she could not work long enough to earn a waist or something else that was clean and whole. They put her to work again, and she would not wear her button until she had been paid off in the new clothes.

"There are the cases of the very old and the very young. It is the same story all the way between. The Richmond Chapter of the Red Cross, which did not really get under way until March, now has a membership of 25,000, or about one-fourth the entire white population of the city, due almost entirely to the activity of the women. That subscription of $410,000 means $4 for nearly every white man, woman, and child in the city. Of the total amount, $270,000 was raised at a mass meeting in one afternoon. The subscriptions range from 3 cents to $40,000, and not more than half a dozen were from corporations.

"But other facts are just as significant, even more so than the totals of enrollment and subscriptions. The women of this city are like the Brahmins of Boston. They have always been ready to give and to work, but never before have they been willing to let their service take on the added value of being an example to others. Now they have done that. Women who would shrink from having their parties and personal social affairs mentioned in the newspapers have put on the Red Cross veils and stood at the street corners to get new members. More than 200 of them did that work and they gained 5,000 new members by that means alone. They have sat in two-hour shifts in the most conspicuous show window in town doing demonstration work on Red Cross bandages—and they have actually marched in the streets.

"Richmond never saw a suffrage parade. Even the women of this city who want the vote would hardly march for it in the city streets. But they did march for the war and for their work in the war. Here is the formation of that parade, perhaps the most remarkable thing in the history of Richmond. First came the police. Then the white directors of the Richmond Chapter, next the colored directors of the colored branch. Behind these colored directors marched the white members of the chapter, then the school children, and after them the colored branch with its band. If you knew Richmond, if you knew the women of Virginia, you would need no evidence other than the formation of that Red Cross parade to know that those women are stirred to the very depths of their hearts and souls by this war.

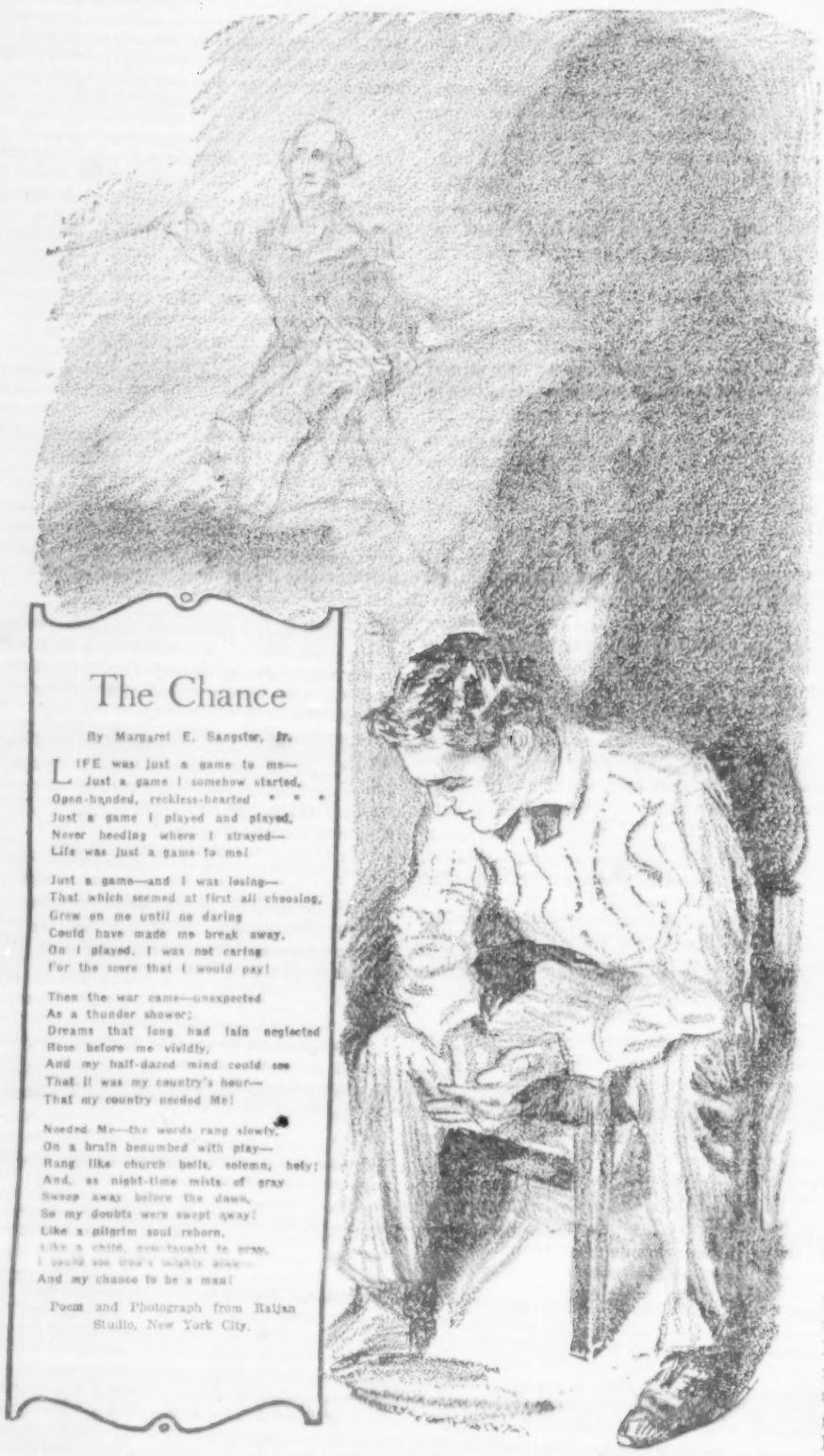
"There were twenty thousand men and women in that parade, the largest in the history of the city, larger even than we have turned out for Balfour or the President. And nobody was allowed to ride in a carriage or automobile, for there could be no distinctions. Even Carter Glass, who came down from Washington to make the speech, had to walk.

"The real work is as much in earnest as the public demonstrations. There is not a church in the city which has not turned its Sunday school room into a workshop filled with sewing machines. In the beginning we received a call for five hundred comfort kits for soldiers to be shipped to Washington the next day. This was shortly before the sailing of Pershing's first troops for France. We had no comfort kits on hand, but scores of women responded for the emergency, and worked till 2 o'clock in the morning. The five hundred kits got away on time. There is nothing perfunctory about this service of the women of the South. It is not a fad or a social diversion.

"What is now true of Richmond is true of all the large cities of the State, and will be true of all the counties by the end of the year, when we will have 100 chapters with branches in every farm and village community. If you find remote regions in the South where the work is not begun or hardly known, remember the character of those regions and the difficulty they have in communication with the outside world, or their lack of habit and desire in the matter of such communication. I appeared as counsel in a railroad case a few years ago in a county not more than fifty miles from Richmond, and six of the men on the jury had never seen a railroad train. News of Northern France percolates rather slowly into a community of that sort. Furthermore, our people in Virginia were not generally interested in the Red Cross before the United States entered the war, because they thought it was international and working for Germany and Austria. There was no appeal in that to Virginia, because we had been strongly pro-ally from the start. But we are all through that phase of it."

The City of Lynchburg and the near-by village of Appomattox offered a good illustration of what Mr. Anderson had said of the difference in time it took for different communities to wake up. Lynchburg, with a population of 28,000, had no Red Cross activity whatever before America entered the war. Now it has a lively chapter of 3,000 members, more than half of whom are women. Six hundred of these women are working every day for the troops.

"We were asked to contribute $30,000 to the big National Red Cross Fund," said J. Easley Edmunds, Jr., Chairman of the Lynchburg Chapter, "and we did raise $45,000. The city had just gone



The Chance

By Margaret E. Sangster, Jr.

LIFE was just a game to me—
Just a game I somehow started,
Open-handed, reckless-hearted * * *
Just a game I played and played,
Never heeding where I strayed—
Life was just a game to me!

Just a game—and I was losing—
That which seemed at first all choosing,
Grew on me until no daring
Could have made me break away,
On I played, I was not caring
For the score that I would pay!

Then the war came—unexpected
As a thunder shower;
Dreams that long had lain neglected
Rose before me vividly,
And my half-dazed mind could see
That it was my country's hour—
That my country needed Me!

Needed Me—the words rang slowly,
On a brain benumbed with play—
Hung like church bells, solemn, holy;
And, as night-time mists of gray
Sweep away before the dawn,
So my doubts were swept away!
Like a pilgrim soul reborn,
Like a child, new-taught to pray,
I could see God's mighty plan—
And my chance to be a man!

Poem and Photograph from Raljan Studio, New York City.

through five other popular subscription campaigns within as many months, and we were supposed to be drained out, but the Red Cross in wartime made a more effective appeal to us than anything else had done."

Appomattox is an illustration of the community that is just beginning to hear about it and wants to hear more and to do more. Three women of the community have written to headquarters to learn how to begin. The President of the struggling little suffrage society of the village, Miss Anna Jones, wants to go into war work, but is waiting for somebody else to start, for fear that if she made the first move it might prejudice the anti-suffragists. Like Mrs. Pankhurst of England, this leader of her cause in a village that has made little progress since the great surrender thinks votes should wait till other matters are settled.

"Yes, we are just beginning to hear about it," said a farmer's wife who can look from her sitting room window to the place where Grant and Lee shook hands before the negotiations. "I want to join this Red Cross, but we haven't got it here yet. I don't know just where to send my dollar. But we are beginning to feel things around here. They have put the American flag on the stores over at the Court House. That's something I've never seen before round here."

Miss Sally Nelson Gravatt of the Public Library of Fredericksburg, whose old home on Princess Anne Street still shows faint traces of the bullet scars of that Winter battle of 1862, has noticed recently that the people of the town who have gone heart and soul into Red Cross work, especially the young people, are showing an increasing interest in the history of their own city because of the entrance of America into the war in Europe. They are taking out more books on the subject. Perhaps the people of Fredericksburg had got so they took the great things of their own Colonial and Revolutionary and civil war history too much as a matter of course. But now things are happening again in that ancient city, very different from the affair of fifty-five years ago.

The contrast itself is a great awakener of memories. This time the soldiers who are encamped under the Stars and Stripes on Stafford Heights, on the north side of the Rappahannock, overlooking Fredericksburg, are Virginia soldiers, guarding the railroad. Their grandfathers' camp, under the other flag, was on the heights on the south side of the river back of the town. And those two great hostile groups of prospective grandfathers of '62 killed and wounded a good many thousands of each other when the flag that their grandsons are fighting for, this time all together, was carried across the river and driven back.

"Yes," said Miss Gravatt, the librarian, "when America went into this new war for the Allies and when the women in Fredericksburg began to help, there seemed to be a new interest in the old war on the part of the young generation. I notice it in the books they seek and the questions they ask. But there is nothing of the old hostility about it. It is just a new interest to study history that was made right here at home. It is partly because the tents of the Virginia soldiers on the hill across the river are where the Northern tents were."

Guy E. Snavely, Director of the Red Cross Southern Division, said:

"The women of the South are so stirred by the call of the Red Cross that their work for it in making surgical dressings and hospital garments and in getting members, as well as in giving time and money, almost amounts to a religious fervor. In nearly every instance the local chapters have been organized by women. The men have responded to the call of the women, but the initiative has been with the Southern women."

Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright of Atlanta, of the Red Cross Advisory Committee, backs up Mr. Snavely with some remarkable figures of growth. On May 1 of this year there were only twenty-seven Red Cross Chapters in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee. On July 15 245 chapters were at work in those five States, an increase of 218, and their total membership was something above 200,000. The increase in the number of chapters in the period of two months and a half as shown by States was: North Carolina, from 6 to 70; South Carolina, from 3 to 30; Georgia, from 11 to 75; Florida, from 3 to 30, and Tennessee, from 4 to 40.

The Gulf States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas had, all told, twelve chapters with a membership of 7,000, on May 1 of this year. Now the same States have 413 chapters with 250,000 members.

"It should be borne in mind," says Mrs. Arkwright, "that the Red Cross was inactive and almost unknown in the South prior to the entry of the United States into the war. Also, the work of the Red Cross in the chapters and auxiliaries is done and sustained largely by the women who are engaged in every form of war activities.

"The war fund of the Red Cross was largely contributed to and its raising greatly assisted by the work of women. In the City of Atlanta the women in one day raised a larger sum for this purpose than they had ever done previously for any other cause, and they have taken part in raising practically all other funds raised for charitable, educational, and civic purposes—and there have been many of them in Atlanta.

"In addition to Red Cross work the women of the South are engaged in all other activities open to women in connection with the war. They are taking and preparing to take the places of men in commerce and industry to release men for war. They have planted and are cultivating farm and garden food crops. They are preserving and canning vegetables, fruits, and foods. They are practicing economy in food consumption. They are volunteering as nurses to go with hospital units. Generally the women of the South are doing, and doing willingly, cheerfully, and eagerly, everything that women can do to help.

"They are intensely interested in this war; they do understand its causes and objects; they eagerly seek information concerning its facts from all sources; they are busily engaged in the various works open to them in connection with it; and they feel such a deep concern as to its favorable outcome for their country that they count no sacrifice too great for them to make which may help to effect this result.

"They are giving their men—sons, husbands, brothers—to the fighting arms of the country, and to the medical, sanitary, and service departments. They do it with a full realization of what it may mean to them, but nevertheless they are doing it cheerfully and ungrudgingly. They are not only yielding up their men, but they are encouraging them to go.

"They are anxious to do more. They are willing to do all that they can, no matter what it is. They are eager to help. They will help without thought of self. They will give without withholding. They will bear any suffering without complaining. They will make any sacrifice necessary to sustain the country's fight for its liberties and ideals."

Frank B. Hayne, Chairman of the New Orleans Chapter, says:

"The local Red Cross Chapter was formed by the women, and they carried forward the work so successfully, and to such large proportions, that the leading business men found it necessary to relieve them of some of the responsibility, but the real hard work is still being carried on by the women. But for their efforts New Orleans never could have contributed to the Red Cross War Fund nearly $675,000, or 33 per cent. more than its allotment of $500,000. New Orleans also placed far more than its allotment of the Liberty bonds, which I consider was in a great measure due to the patrotism and enthusiasm of the women. In the Preparedness Parade in June, 1916, between 6,000 and 7,000 women of this city took part and marched more than three miles in the broiling sun. In New York's enormous Preparedness Parade less than 4,000 women took part. This incident of itself should prove the spirit of the women of the South.

"Members of the National Security League, the Food Conservation Committee, and dozens of other war organizations can testify what the women of New Orleans have done, and I know that this applies to the women of the whole South. They are cheerfully sending their sons, brothers, and sweethearts to the war, and it is through their influence, I may say, that there are practically no slackers in our part of the country."

"It is difficult to give mathematical proof of the devotion of the Southern women in this work," says C. E. Lakeman, Director of the Home Division, which includes Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, "but one might select more or less at random a group of Western States such as California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, and compare them with the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The total number of towns with a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants in each of these groups is 296. As the matter now stands, the five Western States have 125 Red Cross chapters, while Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina have eighty-five.

"It should be borne in mind that the population increases much more rapidly in the West than in the older communities of the South. Moreover, the comparison of population must take into account the negroes, who have, except in isolated and highly creditable instances, taken little part in the work.

"Another point is that the per capita wealth of these Southern States is considerably lower than that of the Western States above named. On the whole, and without disparagement to the West, it is perhaps safe to say that when the average woman in the South gives a dollar to the Red Cross, it means more in patriotism and desire to serve than for the average Western woman who gives the same amount. Often it means a real sacrifice. We have had many letters from little Southern communities that have the same tenor: 'We are a very poor community and it will be hard to raise money, but we want to work for the Red Cross; please say how to begin.'"

So much for the Red Cross, which, although the main one, is only one of several war activities of America's women. In the other matters the women of the South are doing their full share. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, has this to say of the work of the Southern women co-operating with her organization:

"We have a division of the Woman's Committee in each of the Southern States, but owing to accidental causes some of them have only been partially organized, and from them, of course, we have only partial reports; but they all indicate an earnest desire to co-operate in every way with the work we are doing for the defense of the country.

"Our Virginia Division is doing splendid work, particularly along food conservation lines, and is enlisting the colored women in the same patriotic service. In Florida the women have been specially interested in questions regarding the training camps and the social conditions surrounding them. The women of Tennessee have been active in work for the Liberty bonds and in organizing along agricultural lines. Kentucky women show a splendid spirit and seem to be very progressive.

"The Governors of the following States have appointed women as Chairmen of the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee on their State Councils of Defense: Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, and North Carolina. In other States, some of them not so fully organized, the women have the most cordial co-operation with the State Councils of Defense, as in Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, and South Carolina.

"In Alabama the State Division of the Woman's Committee is in charge of the food conservation pledges for Mr. Hoover and is conducting a house-to-house canvass. In Florida the woman's organization has undertaken to obtain the signatures of all its members to these pledge cards, and is doing some general publicity work in the State. In Louisiana the Woman's Committee is only waiting till preparations can be made for printing the pledge cards.

"All the State organizations of Georgia women, represented at a large meeting at Atlanta, pledged their support to Mr. Hoover's campaign and are waiting on their State Council for the printing of the pledge cards. The women in that State have also carried on a campaign for increased food production for the past two years. The Woman's Committee in Kentucky has thoroughly organized the State and distributed 100,000 food pledge cards already. In Maryland there is active work on the part of the women along this and other lines; they are sending out 220,000 of these cards and are doing follow-up work to obtain signatures. In Mississippi also the women are active, and in other States in the South as far as organized. In North Carolina the State Normal College is issuing 70,000 cards to the alumnae, with the expectation that their canvass will result in many signatures. The Woman's Committee is also active in that State in the food conservation program."

Movement to Save Wheat by Popularizing Cornmeal Foods

CORNMEAL for breakfast, the catchphrase of the Produce Exchange, has caused a sympathetic echo from individual families that know the right kind of cornbread. Southern cooks begin their recipes as did the famous Mrs. Glass and her hare: "First get your cornmeal." Once it was hard to get, but now Southern cornmeal can be found in New York and other cities, not only in the smaller shops, but in the big central groceries. The New England woman is also particular about the material with which she makes her cornbread.

There are many things which can be made with cornmeal. A few of them are the various forms of cornbread and Johnny cake and the famous New England Indian pudding. Then there are Boston brown bread, which is part cornmeal, and "hasty pudding," which is also known as cornmeal mush, and which, when sliced cold and properly browned in salt pork or bacon fat, is a breakfast dish fit for Kings. Hominy, known as a cereal hereabout, is served hot with butter in the South. Here is the way to make some of the better known meal compounds:

RYE DROP CAKES.

Six heaping tablespoons rye meal, six heaping tablespoons Indian meal, three heaping tablespoons flour.

Add two heaping tablespoons of baking powder to the flour, a little salt, two tablespoons of molasses, and mix with a scant pint of water.

The mixture should be a little stiff, to drop from the spoon with the aid of a knife into deep fat. This should not be too hot, as the meal takes a little time to cook.

Among the old-time Southern recipes given by Marion Harland, daughter of Marion Harland, in her book "Like Mother Used to Make," are these:

JOHNNY CAKE.

Mix a teacupful of sweet milk with one of sour, or buttermilk; add a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in hot water, a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir into this enough cornmeal to make a soft dough which can be handled. Roll it out in a sheet about half an inch thick, and lay it in a biscuit tin. Bake in a rather slow oven for forty minutes, brushing it over frequently with a bit of cloth dipped in melted butter. This should be done four or five times after the bread begins to brown. This was the old-time Johnny cake originally baked before an open fire on a board.

VIRGINIA CORN PONE.

Stir a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of melted lard into a quart of cornmeal and enough cold water to make a soft dough. Shape with the hands into oblong rolls like little loaves, and bake quickly in a well-greased pan. Serve hot, break open, and eat with butter.

BATTER BREAD.

Sift two cups of Southern cornmeal—that in common use in the North will not do at all. Stir into it a good teaspoonful of salt, and work into it a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat two eggs light, put with them a quart of milk, stir in the meal and bake in well greased pie tins. The bread is cut into triangles and split open and buttered and eaten very hot.

A New England recipe for Johnny cake baked on the griddle is that of a once famous hotel man, made for his own delectation. There are no actual measurements. The cornmeal was scalded with enough boiling water to reach every grain and make a thick dough. This was thinned with milk and then brought to a Johnny cake consistency with wheat flour. The stiff mixture was dropped from a spoon into a spider or fry pan, in which was plenty of sweet salt pork fat. The oval cakes, four or five to a pan, half an inch thick, were cooked slowly until there was a delicately thick crust on either side.

To cook hominy grits you soak the hominy over night, and put it in a kettle or double boiler on the following morning, with the water in which it soaked. Boiled soft, it may be eaten as a cereal or with butter. To bake it, you take a pint of the boiled grits cold, then add two eggs well beaten, a small piece of butter and milk to make a moderately thin mass. Bake for thirty minutes.

Hurley and Capps, Who Must Provide the Ships

Ocean Carriers Are a Necessity for America's Success in the Submarine War, and on These Two Men Depends the Solution

THIS is to be a glimpse at the personalities of the two men chosen by President Wilson for the giant task of filling the Atlantic lanes with American ships—Edward N. Hurley, Chicago business man, the new Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Washington Lee Capps, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, the new General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These two have succeeded William Denman and General George W. Goethals, respectively. Their job is to reconcile the squabbles between advocates of steel and wooden ships, and to find means of building so many merchant vessels of one kind or another that the German submarines cannot starve our allies or prevent transportation of our soldiers to Europe.

"Clean," "capable," "efficient," "practical," "fearless"—were adjectives used by Joseph T. Talbert, Vice President of the National City Bank, to describe Mr. Hurley. Before coming to the National City Bank, in 1909, Mr. Talbert was Vice President of the Commercial National Bank, now the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and President of the Chicago Clearing House Association. Mr. Hurley's business home has been in Chicago for years, and he and Mr. Talbert came to know each other there. Long before Mr. Hurley's entrance into public life Mr. Talbert regarded him as one of the big men of the Middle West.

"Mr. Hurley is the most efficient man of business whom the President has picked out for public office," said Mr. Talbert, when asked concerning the qualifications of the new Chairman of the Shipping Board.

"And," he continued, "probably no man in Washington, with the exception of Colonel House, is closer to the President or has more of his confidence.

"I know Mr. Hurley well enough to know that he will do the work his position requires. He was put there to do a job and he will do it. He won't undertake anything he can't do or anything he isn't ready to give his time and abilities to. Soon after President Wilson's first election he asked Mr. Hurley to become Controller of the Currency. Mr. Hurley talked to me about it and I did all I could to persuade him to accept, because I knew he would make a good Controller. But he told me that, in the first place, he had never made a study of banking and, in the second place, his son was just at the age when he needed the right kind of business education and he wanted to give most of his attention to him. He decided that he had better not go into public life under the conditions as they were, and declined the offer.

"Shortly afterward President Wilson asked him to become a Trade Commissioner to the Latin American countries and he accepted, largely because he had definite, practical ideas about the foreign trade of the United States and felt that he could do some good. He traveled along both coasts of South America and made his trip bring important results.

"Then the President appointed him to the Federal Trade Commission and he accepted, because the field was one with which he was familiar and he saw another chance to give real service. Those who followed his work as a member and Chairman of the Commission will agree that his service was real.

"As a result of his observations in private business and public office Mr. Hurley wrote a book last year on "The Awakening of Business," which dealt with business progress and the relation of Government to business. I found it so full of straight thinking and common sense that I at once urged its use as a text book in the National City Bank's school.

"Mr. Hurley is a business man and not a politician. He was in private life until President Wilson discovered him—how I don't know—and called upon him to give some of his talent to the Government. I believe he originated and developed the pneumatic tool industry in the United States, and he was the President of the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company of Chicago.

"Mr. Hurley has prospered in business and is now a well-to-do man. His business methods have always been sound and of the highest order of integrity. He is an all-round, first-class man, and in my opinion the President has made an admirable choice in selecting him for the Shipping Board.

"I don't know definitely what opinion he holds regarding the relative merits of wood and steel ships, but my guess is that he favors the steel ships as the most practical vessels. Whatever program is adopted, however, he can be depended upon to put it through. He is absolutely fearless, and will not give in to any influence or pressure that may be brought to bear for a private or political interest."

Rear Admiral W. L. Capps.

Edward N. Hurley.

Rear Admiral Capps has been for years one of our distinguished naval constructors. It was during his tour of duty as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department that the first American dreadnoughts were designed and built. It was Capps who, as junior constructor, solved the problem of raising the Spanish ships sun by Admiral Dewey's squadron in Manila Bay nineteen years ago. He is one of the youngest Rear Admirals in the service.

When he left the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1903, to become the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Capps was only 39 years old. The navy was undergoing a complete reconstruction, so far as battle units were concerned, and the bureau was easily its most important organization. Under construction, or about to be laid down, were the battleships Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Georgia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Michigan.

The Rear Admiral is a Virginian. He is a prominent member of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. From 1886 until 1889, as a junior officer of the United States Navy Construction Corps, he was a student of marine architecture in the University of Glasgow and made a close study of the British construction system. This may account in part for the fact that in essential details British and American methods of naval construction for years have been along the same general lines as to design and armament. It was in 1910, the last year of his bureau service at Washington, that he became the centre of a controversy which followed the charge made by Henry Reuterdahl regarding alleged faults in American warship construction. That controversy was long and bitter. The caustic rejoinders of Capps to his critics were much quoted.

"The Bureau of Construction," said he in one of his statements, "did not shrink from, but courted, criticism, but in order that such criticism might be helpful and valuable it must come from well-informed and experienced men, whose sole desire is to improve, not to tear down."

The resignation of Capps on July 11, 1910, was due to the fact that he did not agree with the views of Secretary Meyer as to the proposed reorganization of the Navy Department. The Admiral had frankly criticised the Meyer scheme before the legislative naval committees. The last battleships begun during his service at Washington were the dreadnoughts Utah and Florida. The plans for the Arkansas and Wyoming, the first of the superdreadnoughts of the present Atlantic fleet, were drawn up under his direction. Like General Goethals, he is known to believe in the "one man" way of doing things. Officers with whom he has served say he will be the boss of his new job.

German-American's Poem Translated

Several translations of the poem "America, Our Country!" written in German by Ernest Troy, a German-American, and published in last Sunday's Magazine Section of THE TIMES, have been received by the editor. Following are two of them:

(From the German of Ernest Troy to the melody of "Maryland! My Maryland!")

AMERICA, OUR COUNTRY!

America! America!
Thy name we dearly cherish.
What matters it what birth we trace,
Thou art our chosen dwelling place;
America! America!
For thee, in need, we'd perish!

America! America!
While sorrows are abounding,
To aid thee in thy Freedom's fight
We follow in the cause of Right!
America! America!
We hear the call resounding!

America! America!
May Triumph bring elation!
Oh, stem the tide of cruel hate
With power and with valor great!
America! America!
Bring Peace to every nation!

SYDNEY ROSENFELD.

AMERICA, OUR COUNTRY!

America, America!
Your love will us inspire.
Where we were born you needn't care,
Your fortunes we intend to share.
America, America!
For you we'll go through fire.

America, America!
On you the cares are weighing.
Till you have won terrestrial peace
Our duty calls will never cease.
America, America!
Your voice we are obeying.

America, America!
To you be victory given.
Hold back the awful flood of hate,
Yours is the power, the hand of fate.
America, America!
Give earth the peace of Heaven.

LONECOAST.

Theatre for Tommies Where Shrapnel Flies

They Halt at Show or Concert on the Way to the Front-Line Trenches, Thanks to Miss Lena Ashwell, English Actress

By Maude Radford Warren.

A ROOM crowded with men in khaki; men utterly still except for their tense breathing, men whose remote eyes show that their hearts are at home though their bodies are in France. Facing them, dimly lighted by two acetylene lamps, is a platform on which stands a singer. Overhead, a shrapnel-broken roof. Outside, the dark, and the whistling, never to be misinterpreted, of swift shells.

The song is "Annie Laurie." The singer motions for the soldiers to join him in the second verse. They respond, stumblingly, at first, then louder. "Each heart supplied a different name, but all sang 'Annie Laurie.'" In the doors and windows can be seen dimly the faces of men for whom there is not room inside. Behind the singer is a row of other performers, one with a violin, one with a 'cello, one with a roll of music in his hands, still another who is a story-teller, and at the head of the line the presiding Colonel.

As the last note of "Annie Laurie" ends the Colonel rises and says: "There are men outside this hut who are going up to the trenches tonight. They have been unable to get in here. Will you make room for them?"

The men in the room have come straight from their work, and have missed their supper, the best meal of the day, in order to stand in line for two hours to get a place in the "hut." But spontaneously the whole audience rises, files out, the men going back to the front trenches file in, and the concert goes on. In between the more serious numbers, rag-time, in which the soldiers are urged to sing, the favorite being "I Am a Ragpicker" and "The Long Trail." It seems as if the soldiers would never tire of crooning "The day when I'll be going down the long, long trail with you."

A concert near the front: it is the supreme pleasure which comes to imperial Tommy Atkins, and it arrives about once a month. No one except Tommy himself, and perhaps the woman in whose friendly mind the scheme was born for amusing him in France, can guess how the soldiers look forward to the music, the stories, and the plays—when plays can be managed. The sympathetic men and women who entertain imperial Tommy know that he is just a khaki section in the great wall of flesh and blood that is safeguarding England, a brave fellow, perhaps going to die with their music in his ears, just some woman's son or husband or sweetheart, sick for home, and sick of war, but willing to "stick it to the end." Not one performer but loves him as if he were a child, is willing to work like a dog (or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, like an army mule,) to please him, and does so work. They give him good music, and rag-time, funny stories, sleight-of-hand tricks, poems, recitations, plays, and lectures—a catholic offering, for Tommy is of every degree of intelligence and taste.

Nobody who has not talked to the soldiers or sat with them during a concert can realize what these programs mean to them. Here they are, many of them who have never been a hundred miles from their own villages, now in a strange land, hearing a strange tongue, and perhaps longing for home, like Ruth of old who stood among the alien corn. Judging from the experience of the English and French soldiers, our own soldier boys will before long need this relaxation, this break in a monotony that tries the finest courage. The sooner it occurs to the right people to organize entertainments for them here and abroad the better.

Credit for the idea of "Concerts at the front" for the English soldiers is to be given to Miss Lena Ashwell, the English actress. She was struck by the number of men who wrote home for children's mouth organs, with which to make jollity in the trenches, and by the yearning of patients in military hospitals for graphophones, and she had the inspiration to make real music for them. Early in 1915 the scheme was started through the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Thanks to the mission of service which the Y. M. C. A. established years ago for the Territorial troops, it was asked in this war to work with the regular army. It has flung a line of "huts" wherever a British army is; the workers follow the soldier up to the very front and take their luck with the shells. The Y. M. C. A. undertook to get the concert parties to the front and to provide them places in which to appear. At first the parties were few and far between, but now there are two groups working among the base camps in France, one on the longer route of Rouen and Havre, the other on the Dieppe and Boulogne route.

The parties toil more strenuously than any stock company, for they give three performances a day—a hospital concert every afternoon and two camp concerts each evening. It may be that the performers have to drive twenty-five miles in a Y. M. C. A. motor for their first evening concert, only to find that the second camp lies twenty-five more miles away, which means a drive of fifty miles.

In the last few months Miss Ashwell has put on a few short plays, as is done in the French Army Theatre. These plays had to be given, as in the days of Shakespeare, with very little stage setting. Generally plain brown army blankets supplied the scenery, though sometimes flags or curtains were the background. On one occasion the stage was furnished for "Macbeth" with a wooden packing case, covered with red cotton.

"Never was there such an audience," Miss Ashwell said. "All my life I have wanted to play Lady Macbeth, and think of the honor of being able to play it before the Imperial Army! And it was something not to be bored to tears by an overfed audience. No Tommy is stodgy, as a West End audience is.

"Every performance was a joy—except one," added Miss Ashwell with a spark in her eye. "We were giving a performance in a hospital, and some German prisoners were in the audience, among them an officer. He got bored and left. After a while he heard the audience laughing, and thought it might be worth while to come back. He looked about for a place. A window seat was occupied by four German privates. He simply swept them all out of their seats. He took the whole window—and they let him, which was the worst of it, and very characteristic. There was no good in my giving him a look of hate, for he wouldn't have understood it."

How the soldiers loved Miss Ashwell as Lady Macbeth! She has been to France several times to play for them, and they seem to have been unanimous in preferring her in this rôle. They always cheered her, and the cheers of the different parts of the empire would make a story in themselves—especially the South African cheer, where one man calls and all the others answer, this repeated three times.

The Tommies show their devotion in all sorts of ways. Some Tommies, hearing she was coming, built her scenery out of odds and ends of canvas and wood, painted red and yellow, exactly like the framework of a Punch and Judy show. Another group of men, working with the forage supplies in Rouen, on the railway side, where there are scarcely any blooms of any sort, managed to get her a little tight bunch of flowers, arranged with a bit of paper like an old-fashioned bouquet. Still another devoted group gave her a little box of silver, beautifully chased.

But what she treasures most is a lucky bean. The young soldier who gave it to her stood grasping her hands in the dark, saying blunderingly that he had been eleven months in the trenches and that she could not imagine what it meant to him to see a lady, much less hear her speak; that this bean had been all over the world with him and had brought him good luck—he hadn't been wounded yet—and now he wanted her to have it. The boy was simply giving her everything. No wonder she set his bean in the best of gold and wears it always.

In the long stretches of time when the professionals are not entertaining him, Tommy entertains himself, especially in the support trenches or behind the lines. Sometimes a platoon or a company will go quite elaborately into sports—handball, roundstone, duckstone, cup and ball, goal shooting, quoits, bull board, and skittles. They will rig up gymnastic appliances and play football. Tommy reads, too, and his favorite book is undoubtedly Captain Bruce Bairnfather's "Fragments from France," with the two sequels—grim fun, made by a man who has lived through all he depicts. The pictures, with the accompanying brief line of trenchant print, reduce the horrors of war to a gruesome absurdity that delights Tommy. Doubtless he does not analyze his appreciation of the pictures; if he did he might see that he likes them in part because they show him, warmingly, his condition of mind: his courage, his detestation of war; his determination to see it through, and his gift of easy laughter at all that has the element of a laugh in it, including himself. Many a weary group of Tommies roars itself into cheer and freshness over a copy of Bairnfather.

The Tommy who has been for some time in the trenches counts on getting a little fun out of the new men—though not so much as he did at first. There was a time when a young colonial Tommy, for example, would cross the water with the serene conviction that the war must end as soon as the "Fighting —th," of which he was a modest unit, had a chance to get in a few licks. The most callow Tommy knows better than that now.

They aren't unkind to new Tommy, and they are ready to help him protect himself, but they can't resist teasing him a little and playing tricks on him. They roar if he dodges when the bullets come across the trenches, and they roar if he turns his head to see where the bullets went. They know it will take him two or three days to learn that there is no use dodging. "If they don't 'it you," says the oldster, "you worries for nothing. If they do 'it you, maybe you'll have the luck not to know it."

"'Ere, mate, it ain't so safe to walk along that firing platform," a veteran will say to a newcomer. "Try this 'ere plank."

Tommy will step on a plank apparently safely anchored in a morass of mud, and will plunge knee deep in icy water.

If a newcomer looks at all depressed, the stock comfort is always "Cheero, mate; the first seven years of a war is always the worst."

So the British Tommy jokes over his grim business and "carries on," even as our own men will carry on. The best artistic talent in the world is none too good to be offered to the heroes who are winning back civilization for us.

Impressions of America's Youth at Plattsburg Camp

IT is Sunday in Plattsburg—the day of freedom for the 6,000 men at the United States Military Training Camp. Stalwart young men dash into town at top speed early in the afternoon, and within an hour Plattsburg has turned khaki color. Civilians are in a minority and everywhere one turns are hordes of rookies and officers.

Here is a war correspondent, just back from the trenches, telling the boys in one breath that they have not the slightest conception of what is ahead of them over there, and in the next hoping fervently that he will be in the first contingent. Here is a well-known artist, who sees in everything humor which expresses itself in a drawling whimsicality that is irresistible. Over there are half a dozen famous college athletes, whose names were names to conjure with not many years ago.

Here is one of the best leading men on the stage. Whizzing by in a machine is the son of a ridiculously wealthy New York family. Watching him, unimpressed, is a soldier of fortune, whose service in the Philippines brought him into headline prominence.

So it goes. Six thousand men, each with his story, some commonplace, some romantic, some thrilling, are strolling about a little town, evidently with a common aim. Candor compels me to add that all evidence suggests the common aim is food! Into the cash registers of every drug store, hotel, lunchroom and merchandise store flows a steady stream of golden coins. The taxicab drivers are reaping a harvest which would make their fellow-robbers in New York look like beggars.

Food begins to give out toward supper-time. Hotels and lunchrooms have lamentably failed to comprehend or anticipate the over-Sunday demands upon them. By 6:30 o'clock there is only one place and one item in that place to sustain life. Ham and eggs assume social prominence entirely out of proportion to their humble station. One sees a New York society woman, famous both for her beauty and her patriotism, only too glad to get this refreshment.

To walk around the streets of Plattsburg and through the grounds of the camp has been an experience whose memory is full of significance, so suggestive of the future that it scarcely can be borne with composure. Not that the boys themselves ask or want to be made heroes or martyrs, or think that what they are doing deserves any mention or credit.

"I thought it was up to me to come," is the casual comment.

The thought of going to France is uppermost. I heard constant comments on it in the snatches of conversation about me.

"If I am taken prisoner—" blithely speculated one.

"And the average length of service for an officer is twenty-six hours, they say," commented another.

Possibly the presence of the American on leave from the French Aviation Corps creates more interest than any other event, not excepting the exciting news that the band has finally arrived from Fort Totten and is to play at retreat. Around the figure clad in the brilliant sky-blue uniform of the Aviation Corps, his red hair topped by a cap of the same shade of blue, a crowd immediately forms. They say he has two decorations for bravery, and I presume in France he is one of many such heroes. He means more than a casual visitor on the grounds; he brings with him a bit of the grim reality our boys may so soon be called upon to face.

For all the superficial holiday appearance of the boys, their laughter and the warm greetings with their friends; for all the money greed of too many of the Plattsburg citizens, who see in the camp an opportunity to quadruple their profits; for all the apathy of the public at large—in spite of all this, no one can look out over the city toward the camp and not feel that on these sturdy young shoulders has been placed a burden far greater than anything they or their fathers have been called to bear before.

HETTIE GRAY BAKER.

Police Find Most of the Girls Reported Lost

Head of the Department Tells Stories of Wayward Fugitives Rescued Through Systematic Search and Tactful Handling

By Arthur Woods,
Police Commissioner of New York City.

FROM Jan. 1, 1917, until the 19th of June—a period of five and one-half months—853 women and girls, residents of New York City, were reported missing to the Police Department. Of that number, 790 have already been located and sent home, or the cases have been closed by request of the complainant. That is almost 93 per cent. Since the 19th of June many more of the cases have been closed, which means either that the person has been found or that the complainant withdraws his request for a search.

Five hundred and forty-one of the 853 reported missing females were between the ages of 13 and 30. The other 312 were older or younger. Thirteen to thirty years may be put down as the age when the desire for adventure is strongest, when the spirit of independence asserts itself.

Of these 541, 98 per cent. have been located, returned home, or the cases closed by the request of the person who gave the report to the police. In other words, 530 cases were cleared from the books, leaving only 11 open at the time of writing. Some of these may have been found by the time this is printed; some may never be "found," and will be carried indefinitely as "missing." Some may have jumped into the river. In 1915, 272 bodies were found in the river by the New York Police alone, in 1916 349. From January 1 to June 30, this year, 352 bodies came into the hands of the police, and in that time 254 were identified. Ninety-eight remain unknown. There probably will always be a missing persons list in a city the size of New York.

What I should like to see is a greater willingness on the part of the public to come to the police in these missing persons cases as quickly as they would go to their closest friends or to the clergyman, and co-operation today is so much better than it was before that I am encouraged to believe it is going to be full and complete in a very short time.

Lieutenant Grant Williams, who is in charge of the Bureau of Missing Persons and has interviewed personally most of the women located, says that 75 per cent. of the women who leave home, without advising their families where they are going, do so because of unpleasant home conditions.

Many of the women found are not sent home. Often, in cases where the girl is under the age limit, she is not returned if, upon investigation, it is found that the home conditions are disagreeable. Often, when she is sent home, her running away and return prove responsible for an improvement in the conditions at home.

As an illustration, we received a report one evening, at 8:30 o'clock, from a family up in Harlem that their daughter, 18, who theretofore came home at 6:30, had not returned. Her description was given, the place she worked, and other necessary data. Immediately the Police Department got in touch with the various homes, societies, and other young women's organizations, and the matron of one of them said that a girl answering our description was there—had come at 6 o'clock. Lieutenant Williams went over immediately, and the matron told him the story the girl had told her. The girl said she had come from Spirit Lake, Idaho.

"Now, my girl," said the officer gently, "I don't believe you are telling me the truth. I think you are a New York girl that her parents are very anxious about."

She resented being doubted. Tears came to her eyes.

"I won't go home," she cried.

The police officer told her she need not fear being sent home; if her home conditions were not right, she could be looked after by the city. All he wanted to do was to locate her and see that she was taken care of. The kind words broke the stubborn spell, and she told a story of her father's cruel treatment. After advising the girl to get a good night's rest, the officer telephoned her parents that he was on the way up to see them. Conditions at the house were exactly as the girl had described them. The father, smoking in his shirt sleeves, was belligerent in his reception of the Lieutenant, and no sooner had the visitor stepped into the room and announced he had news of the daughter than the man locked the door, took out the key, and put it in his pocket.

"Now, will you tell me where my daughter is?" he said. "I'll break her neck when I get her."

"No, you'll not break her neck," said the Lieutenant, "and you'll gain nothing by threatening me. Unlock that door, and I'll tell you what your daughter told me about having the best mother and the best home in the world and the best father, if he weren't so severe and stingy.

Arthur Woods, Head of New York's Police.

The father unlocked the door, and the two men sat down. Lieutenant Williams told him his daughter was safe; she had asked a police officer to direct her to a boarding house that was respectable. He also told him the girl would not return home because her father was so severe, allowing her no amusement and taking her salary each week, giving her only 10 cents a day for carfare and 15 cents for lunch.

"It's true," said the father, who seemed a bit ashamed by this time, "but I did it for her own good."

The father related how as a young man he had been very wild. When he married and settled down, he made up his mind that no child of his should ever have a chance to go wrong. The Lieutenant told him right from the shoulder, not only how unkind he was, but what mistakes he was making—how far away he was getting from the teachings of the Bible. He told the father that if he continued to treat the girl as he had, she would do more to disgrace him than run away. He pleaded with the father to open the doors to the girl's friends that he had refused to receive.

To make a long story short, both father and mother finally begged to be allowed to see the girl. They went to the home with the understanding that they should see the matron only, but more begging followed, and at last there was a tearful reunion. I may add that the father is a new man. We have good news from the girl and her parents every now and then. The conditions of that home have changed. The girl has her friends come to see her, she has part of her earnings for herself, she goes frequently to the movies, often taking her father with her, and she enjoys life as a young girl should.

Another case was that of a girl from a wealthy home. The mother couldn't understand, until the Lieutenant made it clear to her, how she had driven the girl away by her crossness. The report came in early one morning from Pennsylvania. The family had got up at the usual hour and found the daughter was not in the house. Her suit case and many of her clothes were gone. Two days later a letter came from the girl in New Haven, saying she was well and happy, but they couldn't find her, as she was working under an assumed name in a home far out in the country. Lieutenant Williams and the father went to New Haven. A few hours later they stood at the door of a beautiful country home, ringing a bell. The runaway girl answered, and Lieutenant Williams, who had asked the father to stand out of sight, said:

"Lillian Jones"—this name will do you as well as any other—"I want to speak to you."

"I don't know you," answered the girl.

"No," said the Lieutenant, "but I have a friend you do know."

The father stepped into view, and there was a surprised welcome from the daughter. She was acting as a sort of companion and nursery governess to a cultivated, kind-hearted woman and her little children. It turned out that the influence of the woman, who sensed that something was wrong, caused Lillian to write the letter. The girl had left home because of a severe reprimand from her mother.

We received a telegram saying that a girl who had been missing several months from a Western State was in New York City. In less than an hour Lieutenant Williams was knocking at her hotel door. He explained to the girl how her mother had wired that she was working in the movies under the name of —— and had been recognized in one of the films.

"But how could she have recognized me?" said the girl, who seemed rather glad to be discovered. "I was painting a flagpole, hundreds of feet in the air, and my face wasn't clear at all—and I had on overalls!"

"I knew my baby's back and I knew my baby's legs," explained the mother, who came here a few days later. "And when they flashed that picture on the screen I cried right out that it was you."

The girl went back home, but not to the butterfly life she had been forced to lead before. An understanding had been established between mother and daughter.

To cope with the situation more effectively than we have been able to in the past, all activities on missing persons were centred in one bureau at Headquarters on May 1 last. This work previously had been handled in the detective branches without any special plan or organization. Lieutenant Williams was placed in charge.

Heretofore, when missing persons were reported to the branch detective offices, cards were made out and sent to Headquarters. Under the new system, all persons reported missing to branch offices or to the precinct stations are immediately telephoned to the Bureau of Missing Persons. The detective who answers the telephone is responsible for making out two cards, known as "D. B. 13"—one for Correspondence Room and one for file in the Missing Persons Bureau. From the latter an order is mimeographed and forwarded to all points covered in the bureau's mailing list. Two typewritten copies are made of the record. One is placed in the permanent files of the Statistical Bureau; the other in the Morgue files as a "check card." These reports give the name, address, full physical description, and a description of the clothing worn by the missing person. They include any reasons, or fancied reasons, for the disappearance, also the name, address, telephone number and relationship of the complainant. The report also states whether publicity is desired or not. If publicity is not desired, every effort is made to respect the wishes of the complainant, although it retards the work of the police, and often shields the guilty one.

The general alarm sent out for a missing girl covers Greater New York within a short time after the report is received. All the city hospitals are notified. The police records are searched for accident or arrest. All the morgues in Greater New York are visited. Inquiries are made at all the organizations interested in girls. Reports are sent to other cities. A daily search is made of all unidentified dead.

When it is understood that in the reports of missing persons the usual request is for no publicity, that only meagre information is available, that oftentimes people reporting the cases are not as frank as they might be, it is easily understood how much like hunting for the proverbial needle in the haystack is the work of the detective in the Bureau of Missing Persons. But with all the handicaps, the percentage of success is slowly increasing. And with the new system of locating missing persons steadily growing in efficiency, we hope soon to raise the standard of "founds" from 95 per cent to 98 per cent.

"Plus A. C.," Who Thinks for His Artist Clients

Once an Actor, He Now Conducts a Unique Business of Supplying Salable Ideas to Many Men Who Can Draw Pictures

TEN ideas a day; twenty ideas in a week of two productive days; a thousand ideas a year, of which at least two-thirds are salable ideas.

This is a great many ideas. Young writers who have sat in their chairs all day long staring at a blank wall and waiting for ideas that didn't come will say it is impossible. But Arthur Crawford has been doing it for eighteen years, and the success which he has had is attested by the frequency with which artists' signatures on drawings in the magazines bear the appendix "+ A. C."

This is the trade mark of Arthur Crawford. "F. Foster Lincoln + A. C." means that Arthur Crawford thought of the idea which the picture expresses and of the line or two of dialogue beneath, if there happens to be any, and that F. Foster Lincoln drew it. And his average output, week in and week out, is twenty ideas a week, of which probably two-thirds "get over."

"Many a time," he says, "I have sat down in my study in the firm conviction that last week saw the last idea I'd ever have; but new ones always come along, somehow."

The inception of this peculiar idea factory was due to accident. Back in the nineties Mr. Crawford was an actor with a good many friends among illustrators and cartoonists. He was in and out of their studios a good deal. One day a friend—at this distance he can't even remember who it was—showed him a picture just finished. It was the sketch of a man and a girl. They were good-looking and well-dressed, and they looked as if they might just have said something to each other—something that would enable the artist to sell the picture to a humorous periodical. But he couldn't think of what they had said. Unfortunately, in drawing the picture he had drawn nothing that would help him think of an idea for it. There was no sprig of mistletoe, no canoe, no dog cart, no tennis court—nothing that could furnish the starting point for an idea. And while the artist, ruefully contemplating this work of art, which apparently had no economic value, was swearing at himself for being a man of no brains, who ought to be able to think of things but couldn't, Arthur Crawford walked in.

"Arthur," said the artist, "look at that picture. It is a good picture, as such. All it needs is an idea to make it sell. If you can think up an idea for it, I'll give you $5."

"I went away," said Mr. Crawford, in telling of the incident afterward, "and in the course of about three weeks I thought of an idea that would match the picture. I got my five dollars—I think the picture sold for ten. But in chasing that idea for a picture already drawn I'd thought of three or four more that would make good themes for pictures—themes that with adequate artistic treatment would be salable. So I suggested these to my artist friend, and he drew the pictures and sold them.

"That suggested to me the possibility of going into the thing as a regular business. I wanted to quit acting, anyway, and I had a pretty wide acquaintance among artists and a fair knowledge of the sort of things that would sell. So I started, and I've been at it ever since. Of course, I have the thing much more carefully systematized now. I not only think up the ideas, but I sell the pictures. I have an office within easy reach of most of the magazines, and I spend Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays selling the completed works. Sometimes they have a line or so of dialogue; more often the idea is simply in the picture itself, and it needs only a title. Then I spend Fridays and Saturdays at home in New Rochelle, getting the ideas.

"At present I have a regular 'staff' of about fifteen artists, for whom I furnish practically all the ideas. Besides that I do occasional work for others, but not very much. Of course, it takes a good deal longer to draw a good picture than to think of the idea—at least longer than it takes me to think of the idea, with all the practice I've had and with perhaps a greater facility than other people who haven't gone in for it scientifically. I can think of enough subjects for pictures to keep these fifteen going pretty well.

"Now and then, of course, they think of their own ideas, but most of them depend much on me. Some artists are able to think of subjects for pictures as fast as they can draw the pictures, and some are not; it's merely a difference in their makeup. Then, too, my clients have become more or less accustomed to the arrangement and rely on me for doing my part of it. Some wagon manufacturers make their own wheels; some prefer to buy them from regular wheel factories. This is the same thing; subdivision of labor and concentration on specialized product. I do the thinking, the artist does the drawing. I couldn't draw a picture if I had to, but I can keep my part of the business going; and I can save the artists the trouble of sitting around and groping for thoughts that might come and might not.

"Most artists are glad to be rid of the selling end of the game. I know the art editors, of course; I know what each one is likely to want and when he will want it. So I not only know where to take particular drawings, but I can adapt the ideas as they come to me to the wants of particular markets. With a little practice it isn't difficult at all to think of Christmas ideas on a hot day in September, and subjects for seaside sketches when the snow is still a foot deep. And I save up ideas that are unseasonable till the time when there is a demand for them; after you've thought out a theme for a picture it's easy enough to file it away for six months and dig it out when the proper time comes.

"I know the sort of thing that each artist can do and what ideas will be suited to particular men. Now and then you will find an artist who has an idea that is hardly suited to the sort of work he can do best; but I know what to do with each one.

"There is really a distinct economic saving in shaping an idea for a picture to be drawn by a specific artist and sold to a specific magazine at a specific time. It's like any other business; it furnishes a service to the public, better service and more economical, I think, than can be provided in any other way—at least, better than has been provided. That's why it keeps going.

"I write jokes and jingles and things of that sort to some extent; in fact, I'd been doing a good deal of that before I quit the stage, and the knowledge that I had a certain facility for that sort of thing and the acquaintance with editors and markets that I acquired through it was a considerable factor in leading me to take up my present specialized line of work. But most of my attention in late years has gone to the work with the artists.

"Hard to think them up? Well, I don't find it so. It has always seemed to me like any other job; if you have a reasonable natural aptitude, when you study the business and systematize it and put your whole attention on it, it isn't so hard. I couldn't write a novel or practice law; I'd be appalled at the very prospect.

"As I said, I stay at home on Fridays and Saturdays and do my creative work. Of course, I'm always in a receptive frame of mind. I carry around with me everywhere a little pad of note paper and jot down thoughts that come along. Whenever possible I finish one idea and put it in complete salable form before I turn to anything else. This can't always be done when I think of one on the street, on the way to a magazine office; but I do it whenever possible.

"Of course, the newspapers, current events, current fads, and so on furnish me with a good deal of my inspiration; things that happen about me, that I see or hear of, often suggest workable ideas. But there is one source from which hundreds of suggestions come to me every year that never bring any results. That is the kindness of my friends. About thirty times a week somebody says to me, 'Oh, Arthur, I just thought of such a good idea for a picture.' Then I have to sit down and listen to it."

Among Mr. Crawford's regular clients at present are C. H. Forbell, T. S. Sullivant, W. O. Wilson, J. R. Shaver, C. I. Carde, F. Foster Lincoln, W. de Maris, and Crawford Young. But besides the fifteen regulars and his occasional clients, he gets hundreds of letters from all sides, chiefly from young artists who feel the creative urge, but don't know just what to let it urge on. They write from all over the country and even from foreign parts. At present, indeed, he has two regular clients as far off as Australia.

It is the modern, scientific development of the method introduced by Dumas père after he had won his fame, at a time when the French public would jump eagerly at anything that bore his name. He hired thirty or forty competent hack writers, gave each one an idea more or less clearly outlined, and let them do the work of writing. There have been those who assert that certain novelists of today have employed the same system. It does not seem impossible in the literary would that some one will adapt the Crawford method, so that we shall have the Henry Ford of literature; the man whose plant is carefully subdivided, with original geniuses to think up the ideas for stories, construction experts to draw the framework, narrative writers to carry the thread of the tale, "picture" experts for the descriptions, expert dialogists for the conversation, sob writers for pathos, humorists for the occasional comic relief, painters of purple passion for the love scenes, and retouchers to go over it all and add the high lights.

To Spend $560,000 on the City's Great Flower Garden

THE New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park has outgrown its clothes. An institution ranking with those of Petrograd, London, and Berlin as the greatest in the world, an institution by far the largest in this hemisphere, has reached the point where its expansion has been halted because it has reached the capacity of its plant. That is why the Board of Managers has laid out a program calling for the expenditure of $560,000 on new buildings and improvements in the grounds, a program which has been started by a gift of $50,000 from Daniel Guggenheim, Chairman of the Endowment Committee, who is active in the movement to increase the plant, and a similar contribution from his brother Murry.

The gifts of the Guggenheim brothers are being devoted to the construction of the most urgently needed new buildings—the Central Display Greenhouse and the Orchid Greenhouse. Other recent gifts have provided for the construction of a stone stairway leading down into the rose garden, contributed by Mrs. Robert E. Westcott, and a garden school shelter, given by Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson. But there is still need of much more expansion to enable the garden to continue its work as it has been doing in the past.

"We have pretty well reached the point," said Dr. N. L. Britton, director in chief of the garden, in discussing the prospects, "where it is impossible to add any plants without throwing out some specimens which we now have on hand. And we want to keep all of the present collections.

"Only last Winter, for instance, we had opportunity to acquire two valuable collections at the close of the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace. It was impossible to take advantage of the opportunity in either case because of the lack of facilities for housing the collections properly, and a possible valuable addition to the plant was lost. The same is true in the case of some groups, such as orchids, where a much better display could be made with a larger number of specimens. The two greenhouses contributed by the Guggenheim brothers will relieve the most immediate needs.

"Of the additional work required to complete the physical plant, perhaps the most urgent is that of the laboratory wing for the present museum building. Plans have been drawn for a four-story structure to include small lecture halls, additional library and museum space, and two floors devoted entirely to laboratory purposes. This building would cost about $100,000. Next to that, we need a greenhouse to be attached to the garden school, costing $8,000. In the plans are many estimates for gates and fencing. In a park like this, where we have a lilac garden and an iris garden, for instance, planted within a few feet of Pelham Parkway, the proper protection of the plants is of the highest importance.

"This garden has now a total of more than 14,000 different plants, more than two-thirds of them under glass. We realize, of course, the difficulty of expansion during the war, when there are so many other demands for funds. But it is an obvious duty of every scientific and literary institution to continue its work at the highest possible standard despite disturbances. There is a heavy responsibility resting on the scientific institutions to continue their work, to make sure that the continuity of progress shall not be broken."

New Yorkers, whose principal acquaintance with the institution comes from an occasional visit to the museum or the big greenhouses over toward the Fordham campus, hardly realize all the treasures of the 400 acres of the plant—a plant much of whose area has not been intensively developed as yet. The iris garden, now flourishing, and the lilac garden in process of installation have been mentioned; motorists along Pelham Parkway will get sufficient view of them from their passing cars. But few New Yorkers have as yet seen the sunken rose garden which has just been begun with the planting of some 350 different varieties of roses and the completion of the entrance stairway. When the garden is completed, with a pergola covered with climbing roses in the centre and a trellis fence all about, it will be one of the show places of the city.

Another show place of a different sort is the eighty-acre tract of primeval forest, much of it comprised in a shaded grove of hemlocks overhanging the Bronx River; where there is a grateful coolness in Summer and a guarded enclave of protection from the weather in Winter, where the pedestrian could lose himself in solitude and silence with no suspicion of the miles of apartment houses stretching away on every side of him. Not all the garden grounds are as picturesque as this, of course; not all of them are to be intensively cultivated. But the importance which the Board of Managers attaches to their development is indicated by the fact that at present more attention is being given not only to the expansion of buildings, but to the improvement in grounds, than to the raising of the $1,600,000 which was estimated about two years ago as the amount needed to round out the permanent funds and endowment.

Growing List of Dethroned Kings

Wanderings of Fallen Rulers in Past and Present Days Recalled by the Recent Abdications in Europe

HISTORY abounds in abdicated Kings, and the present war has added to the list. Of the unfortunate rulers who have lost their thrones, a few have been allowed to pass their declining years peacefully in their own countries. Many have been imprisoned, and have become insane, many ex-rulers have been exiled, and some have sought refuge in England and America. Two even found safety under the humble name of Smith.

It is said that Nicholas II., until recently Czar of all the Russias, has but 900,000 rubles left of a fortune estimated a year ago to be greater than the Rockefeller, Morgan, or Krupp possessions. He furnishes an example of the vicissitudes of kings. Practically all of the mines of Siberia were the personal property of the Czar. He owned in his own name 150,000,000 acres of land, upon which were mines, timber and farms. Besides, he drew an immense salary to maintain his palaces and defray the expenses of royal personages and dependants.

The other most recent abdicator, Constantine of Greece, did not have such vast estates, but he had enough for a life befitting his station, and he undoubtedly will have much less in future. As in the case of the Czar, no announcement has been made about arrangements for the future allowances of the Greek King, who is now residing in Switzerland with his Queen, a sister of the German Kaiser.

Nicholas Petrovich, the old King of Montenegro, is another ruler who lately lost his crown, at least temporarily. He has leased a villa just outside of Paris, where he is living with his daughter, Princess Xenia. Because Nicholas was suspected of treachery to his allies, the Entente Powers, he is guarded by the Paris police, although he enjoys comparative freedom. His Cabinet Minister who went with him when he left his country, when the army was starving and besieged by the forces of the Central Powers, has deserted him. But Nicholas is not alone, for he took with him his entire family, excepting Prince Mirko, who was left behind with the army, and has been mentioned as the Austro-Hungarian candidate for the throne of a united Serbo-Croatian State under Austro-German protection.

King Nicholas Petrovich is passionately fond of poker. When he is not reading the war news, according to reports from Paris, he gathers his old cronies about him for a game. He is the father of the Queen of Italy. Another of his daughters is Princess Francis Joseph of Battenberg, and still another is a Russian Grand Duchess.

Little has been heard recently of King Ferdinand of Rumania, who sacrificed his vast holdings in Austria by allying himself with the Entente Powers. His brother, William, fifteen months older, who was himself Crown Prince of Rumania until he resigned all his rights in 1886, has not only expelled Ferdinand from the family, but now has begun to call himself King. It is certain that Ferdinand's finances are in a very bad condition, and it is not likely that he will ever regain his lost property in Austria. The older brother, William, has two sons, both of whom are Generals in the German Army, and his daughter by his first marriage was wedded to Manuel II., then King of Portugal.

Peter, King of Serbia, had the distinction of being the second King to lose his crown because of the present war. His grief was probably greater than that of any other ruler who met with a similar misfortune; for Peter had spent a lifetime trying to gain the throne. His early crime—the murder of Prince Obrenovitch that he might take the throne—was never quite forgotten. Then, too, Peter was not accepted into the graces of the other European royalty on his accession to the throne in 1903, following the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga—his last step to the crown.

The sad little old man once remarked in a fit of temper: "I must be very ill today; it does not even please me to be King." When they drove him from Serbia he went to Athens. He has now found an asylum on the Greek Isle of Euboea in the Aegean Sea. At 72 he spends much of his time walking, perhaps trying to imagine that his valor early in the war, when he marched at the head of his plucky army, makes up for his earlier acts.

The "King of Hedjaz," formerly Sherif of Mecca, is another recently deprived of office. But he seems to have come out on top, for the English, French, and Italian Governments recognized the Government of Hedjaz, which he founded. In it are the holy cities of Medina and Mecca.

Before the great war began there were abdications every little while. Some of the ex-rulers are living. There is, for instance, the Princess Kiakilani, widow of King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Isles. Having ceased to be a Queen, she spent her time traveling, and because she had a fortune, was able to keep in the limelight. She attracted notice in New York City some years ago when she tipped a waiter $500. Her home is in Paris.

An abdicant most unhappy was the insane King Otto of Bavaria, who was deposed for Ludwig III. in 1913, after a reign of twenty-seven years. Otto succeeded his brother, who drowned himself in Starnburg Lake on June 13, 1886, and he was possessed with the same melancholy disposition. Throwing bric-a-brac and dishes became his hobby while he was a prisoner in the Palace Turstenried during the last few years of his life.

Manuel, Ex-King of Portugal.

Another ex-ruler of unbalanced mind was a nervous little man behind the bars of a prison in Central Turkey—Abdul Hamid II., once Sultan of Turkey, notorious for his frightful massacres in Armenia. He was deposed in 1909. He called himself the "most miserable of men," but the people have nicknamed him "Abdul the Damned."

Manuel II. of Portugal is now merely Manuel Braganza. After his abdication he leased Sir Harry Maclean's villa, Abercorn, at Richmond, England. The villa originally cost £25,000, and the four acres on which it stands seem small for a man who once had a kingdom. Manuel has only a little money of his own, and the Portuguese Government gives him a small annuity. For several years he has lived quietly. He delights in the flowers and trees of the fresh English landscape. It is rumored that he has learned a trade.

Napoleon III. and his beautiful consort, the Empress Eugénie, also sought peace in England. After the refugee Napoleon died, broken hearted, at Chiselhurst, the ex-Empress and the Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon, occupied Lord Harrington's castle, Egypt, on the Isle of Wight. Six years later, after the Prince Imperial fell in the Zulu war, the saddened woman took up her abode at Farnborough, England, and at intervals in Paris.

Empress Eugénie was 92 years old last May. She has turned her Farnborough home into a hospital for British officers, and much of her time has been spent caring for the wounded from the battlefields of France. She foregoes some of her customary trips to France since the war. Usually she passes most of the Winter at her villa at Cap Martin, on the Riviera. On her way she spends two weeks in Paris, where she gratifies her mania for revisiting old spots and old friends, and from the windows of the Hotel Continental she can look out on the Tuileries gardens, where her child used to play.

Constantine, Ex-King of Greece.

It is generally known that Louis Philippe, King of the French, taught in a Swiss college during his exile when he was discovered to be among the plotters against the French Republic in 1793. Three years later he was joined by his mother and brothers, who had been imprisoned in Paris since the Terror. They set sail together for the United States, and settled in Philadelphia in an old mansion. For two years they traveled in New England, the Great Lake region, and the Mississippi Valley. The exiled King was then reconciled with Louis XVIII., and lived with his brothers at Twickenham, near London. He went to Sicily in 1807 and remained there until Napoleon's abdication. Then Louis XVIII. made him Colonel-General of the Hussars and restored his estates in Orleans. This made him enormously wealthy, and although his attitude toward the House of Peers cost him two years of exile, he was made regent to Charles V., who was deposed. Louis Philippe then became King by "the grace of God and the will of the people." His alliance with the Spanish house caused his downfall, and he was forced to flee with his consort to Honfleur. They found refuge in a gardener's cottage.

Nicholas II., Ex-Czar of Russia.

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith" were a bedraggled couple, without any property save the clothing they wore, when the English Consul smuggled them into New Haven. Yet "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" were once King Louis Philippe and his Queen. Victoria took pity on them and placed a castle at their disposal, and they settled at Claremont as Count and Countess of Neuilly.

"Prince Jaime," or "Don Jaime," his cronies of the cafés and tea rooms of Paris call a prim, bewhiskered little man who is a bookkeeper by profession, but is abiding his time until he shall become King of France by "the grace of God and the will of the people." He is James III. of the Bourbon line, and is a third cousin of Alfonso of Spain. He might be on perfectly good terms with his reigning cousin were it not for the awkward circumstance that James thinks that he himself should be King of Spain. His grandfather sat on the Spanish throne until the opposing branch of the Bourbon family took title.

Unique among the abdicants of the seventeenth century was Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. The "Madcap Queen," as she became known, came to the throne in her eighteenth year. She showed remarkable ability, but was headstrong and incurred the opposition of her Chancellor and Ministers. When they urged a marriage with her cousin she refused and abdicated in his favor. She left Stockholm in masculine attire under the name of Count Dohna, and lived at the various European capitals until her fortune was exhausted. She tried to regain the throne several times. In 1869 Christina died—old, forlorn, and miserably poor—in Rome.

Charles I., Emperor of Rome and King of Spain, passed his last years at his villa at Yste in Estremadura, after his abdication for Ferdinand. There he dictated his commentaries, cultivated flowers, and delighted in a large collection of birds. Ferdinand I. of Austria, who abdicated in favor of the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, his nephew, spent the remainder of his life in prison in Olmutz. Philip V., founder of the Bourbon dynasty, abdicated for his son, Louis XV., who died a few months later. Philip resumed the sceptre and tried several times to abdicate, only to be prevented by his ambitious wife, who kept him in confinement until his death.

The King of Sweden who spurned the Russian Grand Duchess Alexandra, granddaughter of Catherine II., was dethroned and transported to Germany with his entire family. Gustavus IV. left Germany for St. Gall, Switzerland, where he died in loneliness and indigence. His body was brought to Sweden for interment in the royal burial place, Riddarholmskyrka.

Of all exiled monarchs, Napoleon the Great suffered the bitterest exile—confinement and death on the rock of St. Helena.

Don't Delay; Look It Up

NOAH WEBSTER started with 70,000 words. That was in 1828, when the first edition of his dictionary was published. In the next edition, that of 1864, the list had grown to 114,000. Noah had died in the meantime, but his heirs and assigns continued his work. In 1890 a total of 175,000 words were listed. Since then the number has more than doubled—it is now about 400,000.

Of course, nobody could be expected to learn all those words, nor is it necessary. Whenever, in your reading, you come across a word the meaning of which is not entirely clear to you, drop your book or newspaper, as the case may be, and consult the dictionary. Don't delay; if you do probably you will never look the word up. It is surprising how many words one may add to one's vocabulary by this simple method.

Views of American Cities on Exhibition

Art at Home and Abroad

THE exhibition of historical prints and early views of American cities on view at the Public Library until October constitutes for those who realize its significance an inspiring record of the history of the country. To follow the path blazed by the early settlers, planning and building for their immediate convenience through the developments, ordinary and extraordinary, leading to the intricate organism of the modern city, is to feel on the one hand admiration for the mighty initiative that made possible a new civilization, and on the other dismay that the future was left as much as it was to chance.

The citizen who loves his city, and there are many still for whom the word implies a personal as well as a corporate ideal, must in the present national crisis be keenly alive to the relation between local and national citizenship. The worldwide feeling aroused by the destruction of the European cities promises well for a deeper sense of citizenship in the peaceful future, when men breathe freely and in gratitude for what is saved from the imminent and far-reaching peril of war.

It is a good moment at which to study the past of our cities, not in slavery to antiquarian detail, but with understanding of the conditions governing their growth, determining or interfering with their shapeliness, bringing out disease or fortifying health. Seen in this light the maps and plans are as interesting, if not as entertaining, as the quaint and often beautiful drawings, a little stiff to match our Colonial and Revolutionary portraits, and, like these, admirably precise and faithful to character. There is the first engraved plan of Philadelphia of the date 1682-3, "from a letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania—to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders in London," and seven years later in date a "Mapp of ye Improved part of Pensilvania in America, Divided into Countyes, Townships, and Lotts, surveyed by Tho. Holme," the earliest state of the first engraved map showing the early Penn grants.

The 1682 plan shows the site on the Delaware "where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy; that is where most ships can best ride, of deepest draught of water." The new city extended from the Delaware on the east to the "Scoolkill" on the west, a distance of about two miles, and stretched between Vine and Cedar Streets, a distance of one mile, in the other direction. A prim little diagram it is, resembling the characteristic Philadelphia house in its geometrical regularity uninterrupted by any of the accidents of nature that make for picturesqueness in town planning. The two square miles included only level ground between the two rivers, but the city, now increased to over 130 square miles, rises to about 400 feet in the northwest, and gains thereby in legitimate picturesqueness, as the streets in that quarter conform to the natural contour of the ground.

The later plans and views show the stages and some of the incidents of its growth, such as the Paxton massacre in 1764, in which the backwoodsmen marched upon the city and killed six Christian Indians. After the first plan the next glimpse of the City of Philadelphia is given by an "East Perspective View" taken from the Jersey shore and engraved by J. Carwitham. Then follows a plan of the improved part of the city as laid down by Nicholas Scull in 1762 and a new plan by Varle forty years later in date; and you see the city departing from its regular habits, throwing out flying buttresses on the Delaware bank and leaping the Schuylkill to become Westville on the other side. At its wildest, however, it plays no such pranks as Boston, lying like a great crab stretching out claws to clutch at the treasures of the environing waters.

The most interesting plan of Boston is the earliest, which tells us that in 1722 there were near 3,000 houses in the city, 2,000 of which were wood, and there had been up to that date eight great fires. The streets numbered 42, the lanes 36, and the alleys 22, and there were near 15,000 people housed.

Of course, there are many views of "the flourishing City of New York." There are views of Albany and Troy, Mobile, New Orleans, of St. Paul and San Francisco, forming a fairly comprehensive group of the Eastern cities, with a number of those of the West included. Many of the prints are rare and in superb condition, treasures of such collectors as Mr. Stokes and Mr. Halsey, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Colt, Mr. Fridenberg, and other devotees of American prints. It is a pity that a corresponding group of drawings and plans of the cities in their most modern aspect could not have been shown contemporaneously.

There should be in every large city a museum or museum department of city reference accessible to the whole public; and, awaiting this, there should be at least a permanent exhibition of material relating to the city in a place frequented by the people, as, in New York, the Metropolitan Museum, the Public Library, or the Museum of Natural History. The exhibition should be so displayed that the people passing through the building could not easily escape it, but would encounter it naturally on their way to livelier entertainment. It should be arranged in a manner to attract and hold their attention, with placards clearly explaining the significance of exhibits in different panels and the kind of formation to be got from them. Every temptation to investigation and study should be offered, for it is only from the desire of the people for a city that one is created, and its fate depends upon the knowledge and ideals of its inhabitants. Before there can be anything approaching civic art, there must be civic science, the one flowering naturally and inevitably from the other and depending upon it for nourishment and growth.

To familiarize the inhabitants of a city with its actual features and its needs an exhibition might be arranged along the general lines laid down by H. V. Lancaster, Vice President of the Royal Institute of British Architects in his recommendation for the establishment of a Civic Development Survey, such as London has initiated, in every city of the British Isles.

In rough outline such an exhibition would include a series of plans made at different stages of a city's development, with diagrams showing the degree of density of the population in different zones, the healthy and unhealthy quarters, the centres of poverty and wealth, the distribution of the industrial quarters, ways of communication and means of transport, surface railways, subways, bus routes, &c., the position of public parks, squares and other open spaces, the elements of natural beauty, such as fine trees, streams, lakes and public buildings and all places in which beauty plays a part, also plans of other cities, ancient and modern, the situation of which has some analogy with the city illustrated.

There should be, moreover, in connection with these materials a group of designs and placards informing the public more in detail concerning the past and prospective growth of the city, diagrams showing its development toward the centre or away from the centre, details relative to subways and surface routes existing, projected, or desirable, particulars concerning local industries and the desirability of encouraging or extending them, statistics of the degree to which the various parks and public museums are frequented by the public, and suggestions as to the special needs of the present city and the places desirable to reserve for the satisfaction of these needs in its future extension. Historic or legendary associations attached to places or buildings should be given; special attractions should be noted, such as a fine outlook over an ocean or river or landscape or beautiful building, which should be preserved. Details of all kinds should be given relative to materials used in construction in the given locality, traditions of building, kinds of trees and shrubs that best thrive in the locality and are in harmony with the character of the landscape, and any other information tending to emphasize the individual historic, economic, and aesthetic character of the locality, fixing attention upon the necessity of conserving as far as possible this individual character in the development of the city.

The extent to which such an exhibition could be made to interest the public would depend largely upon the skill with which it was arranged. There is ample material in the work of American etchers to enliven the collection of utilitarian plans and diagrams. A panel arranged with etchings of beautiful bridges, especially fine buildings and public squares, would have a charm beyond the information conveyed. A panel dedicated to streets could be similarly illustrated. Such painters as Childe Hassam and Alden Weir, with numbers of others only less prominent, have drawn their inspiration from the city. Jerome Myers offers his testimony many times over of the popularity of public playgrounds and recreation centres. A nice tact would be necessary in preserving the proper balance between such decorative illustration and the more specific and succinct diagram, but the task would not be difficult for one practiced in the art of exhibitions.

The text of the valuable lesson should be in the same way adapted to the easily discouraged mind of the itinerant visitor. Mingled with essential facts and figures should be a little of the charming literature that drapes our more historic walls as the ivy drapes the buildings of Boston. This florid way of treating so grave a subject as city planning might not commend itself to the purists in that difficult study, but the first aim of such an exhibition is to interest the public, and every legitimate device toward this end should be used.

In the meantime one may be grateful for the exhibitions of classic material that become increasingly frequent as time goes on. At the Kennedy Galleries is a very interesting little exhibition, lacking the scope of the loan collection at the Public Library but containing a number of rare and fine views. There are the two panoramic views of New York published in 1849. One looking from the North River, the other from the East. In the former shad fishing is going on in the foreground, in the latter are square-rigged packet ships, the vessels drawn by J. Pringle. The prints are in perfect condition, with the inscription in full, and their lively detail and fresh color make them an attractive as well as an important feature of the exhibition.

Art Education at Pittsburgh

Dr. Beatty reports the following concerning art education in Pittsburgh:

"A very noteworthy work in the field of art education was that carried on during the year through the public school system of Pittsburgh. This school work was begun by the Carnegie Institute in 1901, and, with the co-operation of the school authorities, has been carried on continuously since that year, excepting only during a brief interruption while the construction of the enlarged institute building was in progress. This year Dr. William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Public Schools, and Mr. C. Valentine Kirby, Director of Art, have cooperated with the Department of Fine Arts, and they have sent in systematic order all the students of the eighth grade to the institute for instruction in art, making a total attendance of about 5,000. This instruction has been made a part of the school work of the year. In addition to this the School Board voted the necessary fund and authorized the Superintendent of Public Schools to provide for the payment of the carfare of all the children coming under the guidance of their teachers to the institute for art instruction. This, I believe, is a more liberal plan than has been adopted in any other city.

"The significance of this work lies in the fact that the eighth-grade students who are about to enter the high school or upon the active duties and work of life eagerly seek instruction and the opportunity to acquire some knowledge with reference to art and its appreciation. The time these students are permitted to give to this study in the last year of their public school work is unfortunately limited. For this reason it is our purpose in this work to teach the appreciation of art solely by explaining in a simple way the essential qualities possessed by all good works of art. The eighth-grade students of the public schools are not art students in the ordinary sense, and therefore technical information is not as important to them as a simple explanation of the most important qualities to be sought for and appreciated in works of art. In brief, my purpose has been to concentrate the attention of these non-professional students upon the fundamental, underlying qualities in art, to the end that they may, without confusion, take away one or two principles upon which to think and from which they may learn appreciation alone.

"The task here set is not an easy one. The difficulty of explaining or defining the few simple qualities upon which works of art are chiefly dependent for their beauty and life is one met by all artists in their intercourse with laymen. The question why this or that picture which seems to possess much merit, especially in detail, is not a good picture is heard more frequently than is any other question. To define the subtle qualities that belong to all good works of art and to rivet the attention of the students upon these qualities, even though it be but for a comparatively brief time, is the purpose of the lessons prepared for this work."

To Continue Hoffman Exhibition.

The paintings of undersea life by Harry L. Hoffman, which have been on exhibition in the West Assembly Room of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Seventy-seventh Street, since June 15, have attracted so much attention that arrangements have been made to continue the exhibition indefinitely.

This exhibition should be especially considered with reference to the display of corals in the Darwin Hall on the first floor of the Museum, and also with reference to the fishes which are shown temporarily in the Hall of Birds on the second floor.

The Hoffman exhibition of paintings is intended to exemplify the correlation of art and science.

A War Picture by a Belgian.

Under-sea life, fantastically conceived, has tempted the brush of more than one artist during the last three or four years. The latest version of the theme is entitled "The Invasion of the Monsters," and is the work of Walter Vaes, an artist of Antwerp and a refugee in Zealand. A Belgian critic in Les Arts describes it as apparently a hallucination in which memories of the aquarium mingle with visions of the cataclysm.

Exhibition of Designs.

An exhibition of designs suitable for the decoration of textile fabrics, wallpaper, and ceramics will be held in the American Museum of Natural History from Dec. 17 to 31, 1917, inclusive.

The decorative figures and color schemes in the arts of primitive peoples in the exhibition halls of the museum present a wealth of material for the designer. This was discovered many years ago by a few teachers and students, and each year has seen their number increase. During the past year over 3,000 students of design have made use of the museum's collections in their work.

The museum authorities hold this exhibition as a part of their educational work. They believe it will be the means of bringing this rich field to the attention of a much larger number of students, and thereby greatly increase the usefulness of these collections. The rules governing the exhibition are the following:

1. From one to three designs may be entered by a student from any art or public school. Any medium may be used.

2. Designs must be inspired by some exhibit in the museum and the source of the inspiration written on the back. (Example: Peruvian textile, Mexican pottery vessel, Sioux Indian pipe bag, &c.)

3. Designs must be received on or before Dec. 10. Name and address should be written on back to insure delivery to owner after the exhibition.

4. No prizes or awards of any kind will be given. All the designs submitted will be passed upon by a committee, and such as meet its approval will be placed on exhibition.

Application may be made to Charles W. Mead, American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, New York City.

The Handicap

Women Gardeners Who Spend Profits on Becoming Clothes

"THE women are doing wonderful work in this war," said Amelia E. Barr, in the pleasant parlor of her home in Richmond Hill, L. I. "They are noble and fine and self-sacrificing. I would not in any way belittle their efforts to conserve the resources of the nation. But in their efforts to stop waste they are squandering money foolishly in other directions."

She smiled. "You see, I am 87 years of age, and have been through several wars. Surely my age and experience will permit me to chide my younger sisters without giving offense.

"The warning that we must conserve our resources was met with unanimous and spontaneous response. 'Plant garden patches' was advised from Washington, and the women picked up their spades and hoes and obeyed.

"But this is not all they picked up, unfortunately. Infected with what I might call 'the spirit of parade,' they decided that they could not work in a garden without suitable clothes, though many of them had been doing it for years. So they went to a department store and picked up a uniform.

"Listen to this"—Mrs. Barr read from a paper in her lap:

"'The garments necessary to meet the requirements of this unusual outdoor work, yet keep in sight the dainty feminine touch, are as follows:

Three hats at 50 cents each	$1.50
Six blouses at $1 each	6.00
Two pair of blue serge bloomers at $5 each	10.00
Two pair blue serge skirts at $5 each	10.00
Two red silk ties at 50 cents each	1.00
Stockings	4.00
Shoes	20.00
Underwear	20.00
Sweater	5.00
Coat	10.00
Extras	2.50
Total	$90.00

"'Think, if you please, what it means to the head of the household for his wife and his daughters to say: 'We must have $90 each before we can plan to save on our vegetable bills this Summer!' It is enough to drive poor father mad.

"Other women, in a desire to be helpful, are advising khaki suits; others are designing garments especially adapted to garden work, but there is not one that I have so far heard of that will cost less than $50. How many women, by working a vegetable patch in their backyard this Summer, will save $50 on their grocery bill?

"A woman, in order to save money on potatoes and peas, will spend $50 getting a uniform in which to save it. There are hanging in her wardrobe at the time old shirtwaists that would serve perfectly well in the garden, and skirts full enough to be made into bloomers. Stockings that are strong and serviceable for garden work—three pairs of which will last the entire season—may be bought at any ten-cent store.

"Hats? Is it necessary to spend money on hats when every woman has an old straw hat of her own, and every closet contains straw hats discarded by the men folks? Shoes? Why not have the high heels cut off those shoes that lie discarded on the closet floor, and wear them? One woman I know, who really saves money on her garden, wears her husband's cast-off shoes. But she is a foreigner, and foreigners are wiser about many things.

"The trouble with the American woman is that she can't eliminate the desire to dress becomingly, no matter what she starts out to do. It is commendable. I admire her for it. But in times like these it is more important that a woman save money than that she look pretty if, by adding to her attractiveness, she wastes needlessly the family funds.

"There is another side of this story. Mrs. Woman in patriotic fervor discharges the man who for years has earned an uncertain living by attending to the gardens of those better off than himself. We shall hear from him when the wolf howls a duet with the north wind next Winter. One-half of the amount a woman pays for 'garden' shoes represents all she would have paid him for the entire season.

"Now I have started on the subject, I shall have to have my say out. Leaving the garden uniform, there is the basket problem. 'Carry your groceries home' is a sensible war slogan. 'Go back to the market basket and save what your grocer pays for cartons and delivery.'

"Splendid advice! Market baskets may be bought, like those we carried when I was a young woman, for 25 cents. But the woman these days who goes back to the market basket must first find one that costs from five to ten dollars.

"The women are knitting for the Red Cross. 'I gave a dollar for annual membership dues and am knitting all my spare time,' said one woman. 'It is all I can afford to give.'

"The next day she dropped into a department store and paid $7 for a fancy silk bag to carry her knitting in! Would it not have been more in the spirit of our Heavenly Father to have given that sum to the Red Cross and to have carried her knitting in a brown paper bag?"

Mrs. Barr is one of the rarest of human beings—a preacher who practices. Her life is ordered very simply. She goes to bed promptly at 8 and rises promptly at 6. For breakfast she has two cups of grist-mill coffee and five zwieback. She eats a good, plain dinner at noon, with no sweets, and her breakfast menu is repeated at night.

This simple wartime diet, observed in times of peace as well, has had its beneficial effects. A skin like that of a woman of 60; bright eyes; a pretty tint of health in her cheeks; happy, wholesome, loving every one in the world; glad that God put her in it and has let her remain so long; a brain marvelously keen and active; a heart as young as a girl's; that is Mrs. Barr at 87 years of age!

"I never worry," she said. "The women worry too much. The woman who worries wouldn't trust God around the corner. So much depends on the women these days!—that is my excuse for talking so freely to them."

Russian Wolves

IN the course of last Winter's campaign the wolves of the Polish and Baltic Russian stretches had amassed to such numbers in the Kovno-Wilna-Minsk district as to become a veritable plague to both Russian and German fighting forces. So persistent were the half-starved beasts in their attacks on small groups of soldiers that they became a serious menace even to fighting men in the trenches. Poison, rifle fire, hand grenades, and even machine guns were successively tried in attempts to eradicate the nuisance. But all to no avail. The wolves—nowhere to be found quite so large and powerful as in Russia—were desperate in their hunger and regardless of danger. Fresh packs would appear in place of those that were killed by the Russian and German troops.

As a last resort, the two adversaries, with the consent of their commanders, entered into negotiations for an armistice and joined forces to overcome the wolf plague. For a short time there was peace. And in no haphazard fashion was the task of vanquishing the mutual foe undertaken. The wolves were gradually rounded up, and eventually several hundred of them were killed. The others fled in all directions, making their escape from carnage the like of which they had never encountered. It is reported that the soldiers have not been molested again.

Quiet Control of the Germans in New York

No Disturbance and Only Slight Display of Prejudice Mark Readjustment of Living Conditions Among Thousands of Aliens

WAR between the United States and Germany has produced many varied effects on the German population of New York City—governmental, commercial, and social. But inquiry shows that these effects, instead of bearing the impress of the prejudice, ill-will, and hatred accredited to the phychology of war, have been marked in the main by the even, neutral spirit characteristic of times of peace, as if to confirm in a measure President Wilson's declaration that the war of the United States was not against the German people, but against German autocracy.

Only those citizens of Germany, or German-Americans with accent wholly on the "German," who have been found intriguing for the continuance of that autocracy have come in contact with the law. Against Germans of no kind has there been an anti-German demonstration, such as the riots that occurred in London. Thus it has come about that the effects of the war on the German population of New York, including those with German connections of greater or less degree, have taken form so quietly, that their extent is as yet unknown to the general public.

Nor is it easy to trace the extent of these effects, they reach out in so many directions. The main outlines are clear enough. These outlines appear in following up three sets of questions:

How many Germans have been discharged by employers because they were Germans? Does prejudice keep Germans who are out of work from finding new positions?

How are the 30,000 German citizens resident in New York meeting the conditions imposed by the federal zone system for enemy aliens? Just what are these restrictions as finally put into effect, and has there been administration provocative of friction? Is there a spy system that reaches out to each individual enemy alien, whether his previous record is a good one or not, as is done by some of the European countries?

What has been the effect on the membership of the many German social organizations? Have their public activities increased or diminished since the declaration of war by the United States against Germany?

A. Bossert, who has charge of the work of obtaining employment and relief for German aliens, with offices at 147 Fourth Avenue, conducted under the auspices of the Mayors' Citizens' Advisory Committee, is the man best posted in the city to answer the first set of questions. He said:

"I estimate that not less than 10,000 Germans lost their positions on account of the war, but we have few instances where any were discharged because they were Germans; in fact, exhibitions of that kind of spirit have been so few as to be not worth consideration. These people lost their positions for practical business reasons, because their employers could no longer afford to pay their salaries. The shutting off of all business relations with Germany after the declaration of war by this country affected many local firms in which Germans were employed. I think particularly of small banks and business houses where there were men who had been working for the same house for years. Among these were not only many clerks and accountants, but also office managers and higher officials who had been receiving $3,000 to $4,000 a year. Then there were the German steamship companies whose docks were taken over. A large number lost their positions at that time, both office men and manual workers. Prominent in the list are men formerly connected with German publications, which since this country entered into the war have been cutting down their forces.

"I have today a letter from the editor of a small German business newspaper. It has been discontinued, and he wants any kind of work, a clerkship, for instance. I tell them in answering their applications that they must take whatever is offered, in order to bridge over this time. Many men have changed their occupations entirely. Some of them we send to the country.

"Of all our applications we find positions most easily for laborers, as there is a great scarcity in that line. We have also found many openings in restaurants and for porters. Our chief difficulty is in finding places for the many bookkeepers and clerks who have applied to us, and we particularly desire to call the attention of the employing public to this. Some men in this work, as is well known, lost their positions because the houses that employed them were in confidential business relation with the allied Governments, and it was not thought best to continue to employ German citizens. There was no question of the competency of the men.

"We have applications to place a number of technical men also. By order of the Government those concerns which are filling Government contracts are forbidden to employ German citizens. This caused the letting out of many Germans, particularly in the case of one large company which is supplying the Government with an important device.

"Thus far we have obtained places for 3,200 Germans who lost their work on account of the war, most of them German citizens, but some citizens of the United States or in the course of becoming so. We have from 200 to 300 here every day looking for work. Last week we placed 228. Just to show how it goes, there were in this list 6 bookkeepers, 2 carpenters, 6 clerks, 71 domestic servants, 12 engineers, 5 farm hands, 54 instrument makers, mostly musical; 12 metal workers, 54 laborers, and 37 porters. We have found no prejudice worth mentioning because an applicant bore a German name, and we are glad to say that we have good reports of the people we have placed.

"What assistance are we receiving in finding work for these men and women? Splendid. The City and State Governments are both co-operating with us, and the English newspapers, and of course the German, have freely granted every request we have made of them. Some companies that are large employers of men have shown an admirable generosity and broadmindedness. One railroad company sent word to us that it would take all the men we had who were fitted for certain classes of work. Another company engaged in transportation in this city has notified us that it has positions for all Germans recommended by us, the condition being that they speak English readily and are neat in appearance, so as to be presentable to the public."

Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal of the Southern District of New York, in charge of putting into effect and supervision of, the zone system of restrictions on enemy aliens, said:

"I am much pleased with the way the enemy aliens, the German citizens living in this district, have acted in complying with the rules of the zone system. We have had practically no trouble so far, and we expect none, but we are, of course, prepared to meet any emergency that arises.

"In order to understand the situation it is necessary to say a few words about the zone system. There are two main restrictions bearing on enemy aliens. The first is absolute. This is the regulation that bars German subjects from the waterfront of the entire Southern District of New York, from working at maritime occupations of any kind on docks, piers, wharves, &c. Not only are the authorities keeping a strict watch, but steamship companies, other employers of men on the waterfront, and the crews and gangs of workers themselves are co-operating in this surveillance. As a matter of fact, it began long before our entrance into the war, all the big companies having put private detectives on this job soon after the outbreak of the European war. Proof that this co-operation from many sources is guarding the waterfront is shown in the absence of depredations there.

"The other restriction is that which forbids an enemy alien from residing, passing through, or doing business within half a mile of any armory, arsenal, naval vessel, or munition plant unless he has in his possession a permit issued by the Government. It will be noted that this regulation does not require all enemy aliens residing in the district to have permits, but as the practical working of it is that no German can go about New York and not invade some barred zone, virtually all the German citizens have applied for permits. An enemy alien found in a barred zone without a permit is subject to arrest.

"In round numbers, we have issued 29,000 permits. Each application must be accompanied by two letters of indorsement from citizens of the United States, neither of which may be a relation. He must take oath that he will not violate any of the laws of the United States; that he will commit no act of hostility, and that he will furnish no aid or comfort or information to enemies of the United States. He must furnish three photographs of himself, one of which is carried with the permit. Of those who came for permits we find that about 90 per cent. have applied for papers to become citizens of the United States. From 25 to 30 per cent. of the applicants have grown-up families in this country."

"Is the Government attempting to keep an individual watch on these men?" Mr. McCarthy was asked.

"No, not unless some previous act has aroused suspicion. We are still issuing a few straggling permits, mostly from newcomers into the district. With the completion of the list, now about accomplished, I intend to supply the Police Departments of my district with the name and address of each person who has received a permit, with the request that they be referred to the respective police chiefs, so that each patrolman may get the names and addresses of German citizens having permits who live on his post. This will enable the Government to keep such track of each enemy alien as the circumstances require.

"We are trying to handle this problem so as not to produce any unnecessary friction, but at the same time we are enforcing the law in every particular. We think this policy has been justified up to date by the conduct of the men to whom permits have been issued. We have received co-operation from all sides, especially from the Police Departments and the Sheriffs.

"We get letters by the hundreds and many telephone messages in regard to the work. There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands of eyes and minds are busily engaged in an earnest effort to discover any act of disloyalty on the part of enemy aliens whose conduct has caused them to be subject to suspicion. Of course attention is given to all reports received by us.

"Citizens of the United States of German blood have been bending their efforts to insure law-abiding conduct on the part of enemy aliens, and the Government will continue to look to them for aid in seeing that enemy aliens do not violate the law. We are not inquiring among butchers, bakers, bartenders, delicatessen shop owners, trolley car conductors, motormen, and laborers for wrongdoing. Most of these men who are of German birth left Germany because of the oppression and lack of opportunity they suffered there. They regarded this country as a haven, just as the men of other European nations have turned to America as the land of freedom. The German who needs watching is the one who has come here representing German commercial interests, who has no thought of making this his home, but who intends later to return to the Fatherland.

"Among this class have been found all violators of the law up to date. I venture the opinion that all future violations will be committed by men of this kind. These men can be certain that their every movement is being watched, and the hand of the law is near to their shoulders. There are among them those who have formally expressed their intention to become citizens by taking out their first papers. The Government realizes that many have done this as a cloak. Just as long as they scrupulously obey the law they need have no fear."

A man who is a member of several German social organizations said in regard to the way the war had affected them:

"One effect has been to check or to reduce the membership. Another has been the practical elimination of public meetings and gatherings during the period of the war. I recall a large German singing society which usually gives an outing at this season. The date was set for this year, but it was decided to call it off. This course is adopted in line with the desire in Washington that meetings be avoided that might cause misunderstandings.

"There were, I should say, fifty German clubs in the city with a membership large enough to keep some sort of headquarters. The Liederkranz and the Arion headed the list in size. Some of the clubs have reduced their staffs of employes, and the Arion has moved from its large clubhouse at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to smaller quarters in Terrace Garden, with the intention of building a new home at some future time after the war is over. The old building will be dismantled and the handsome furnishings have gone under the hammer. I can remember when the annual ball of the Arion Society in Madison Square Garden was a big event of the Winter season in New York. But this change is not by any means all the result of the war; the lessening of the appeal of German social organizations to those of German birth or German descent began before this war. When a German first comes over he is naturally drawn to these societies, as his only means of social intercourse and enjoyment, but after he has been here awhile and gets out into the current of general life, they have less and less hold on him. In this way many memberships are dropped. Some of the leading German societies have spread a cultural benefit of great value to this city, but this is no time to emphasize that fact. After the war whatever they have accomplished of good in the past will no doubt receive due credit, and their active place in the life of the city will be resumed under conditions different from those that now exist."

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Liberty Not Stone Dead in Germany

Educator Says Principles of Lieber, Schurz, and Sigel Will Be Revived—Their Example as Guide

By Benjamin W. Bacon,
Professor of Biblical Exegesis, Yale University.

WE are approaching one of the most significant dates in German history, with every indication that its significance may be immeasurably increased. One hundred years ago next Oct. 18, the German Burschenschaft, an organized body of 500 students from sixteen of the principal German universities, assembled at the Wartburg to celebrate there at Luther's "strong retreat" the 300th anniversary of his nailing the famous theses of religious liberty to the church doors of Wittenberg. They were imbued with liberal ideas and were eager to direct the national life just emerging from the Napoleonic wars along paths of freedom, progress, and democracy. They chose this place of assembly as the birthplace of German liberty, and this date as doubly propitious, because it was not only the 300th anniversary of Luther's proclamation, but also the fourth of the battle of Leipsic, where Napoleon met decisive defeat on German soil.

But Prussia was already on the watch. Frederick William III. took counsel with the reactionary Metternich of Austria to suppress these liberal tendencies. Royalists combined everywhere to impose restrictions. Spies were posted at all universities to keep watch on professors and students. A strict censorship was imposed. Student societies were suppressed, and a systematic persecution began of all suspected of entertaining liberal ideas.

We know well of the lost cause of 1847-48, when for a few days German democracy forced even a Prussian monarch to his knees. We remember it because Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, heroes of our own civil war, took part in the great uprising, and after the disastrous defeat of the revolutionary forces in Baden took refuge in America. We remember Louis Kossuth, who led the uprising in Hungary, and we remember Richard Wagner, another exile of German liberty, who, in 1868, uttered the prophetic words:

> In all history there is no record of blacker ingratitude than the treachery of German princes toward the public sentiment of their people; and many a deed of self-sacrifice will have to be performed by them in order to expiate this treason.

We remember these. We have perhaps some dim recollection of the 300,000 exiles of 1848 who came with Schurz and Sigel, with Blenker and Hecker, to our shores, not to forget their dreams of liberty, but to take up arms again in its defense, many of them to lay down their lives on the battlefields of the Union.

But the story of German martyrs and exiles for liberty is not yet written, because the work is not yet complete. Its age of cruel suffering and repression, of exile in foreign lands marked by generous gifts of service, of genius, and of blood outpoured, covers now a full hundred years.

Considering, however, the tens of thousands of loyal German-Americans who today are stemming the tide of disloyalty in the great Republic, who in the face of furious hatred from their kith and kin, and all too suspicious coldness from their adopted fellow-countrymen, have made Prussia's hopes of German-American disloyalty a vain dream and reassured the doubts of many who had reason to fear the worst from thousands of spies and alien enemies, it were perhaps as well that the story of Germany's exiles for freedom's sake were not altogether forgotten.

There is a certain blatant and loud-mouthed Americanism which is ever ready to commend to the German people, both here and in the Fatherland, American democracy as the type and ideal from which the world should take its model, as if Berlin were to learn good government of Philadelphia, and Munich sit at the feet of Tammany Hall! To this type of American the hope of Europe is that the German people, throwing off at last the yoke of Prussian militaristic autocracy, should come and be taught the ways of liberty and peace in Albany and Harrisburg and San Francisco—and East St. Louis. If so, the hope of Europe will be long deferred. Germany must indeed turn back again to the great high road of liberty and progress forsaken a century ago, when the Burschenschaft was suppressed and Prussian militarism invoked to be the guardian of the new-found national life. Germany must forsake its Moloch idols and, toiling up the road of expiation, must atone for the blood and destruction it has taken upon its soul. Germany has a lesson of liberty to learn the cost of whose learning no human mind can measure. But her teachers will not be the Fourth of July orators of cheap American self-adulation, nor the self-seeking politicians whose corruption drags our good name in the mire. Germany will yet learn of our Washingtons, our Hamiltons, our Lincolns. She may even take unacknowledged lessons from a John Fiske or a Woodrow Wilson. But her best teachers of all will be her own exiled sons; for they have been our teachers, too, men who gave us not only of their hearts' blood for the defense of American liberty, but of the noblest fruits of German idealism and German intellectual power to the perfecting of our institutions.

Over against the smug figure of young America as his own fancy depicts him expounding democracy and humanity to the deluded and brutalized people of Germany, I am moved to place one figure from among the exiled fathers of German liberty, that such cheap self-conceit may realize its fatuous impertinence and slink away for a wholesome season of silent self-examination. It shall be one of the circle of Lincoln's friends and fellow-workers for humanity, freedom, and democracy, but not the soldier Sigel, nor the soldier-statesman-philanthropist Schurz. It shall be one of an older generation, one who had part with those warriors in the German struggle for liberty, but was driven to our shores before the crisis which forced them to the same refuge to become here a teacher of the principles of self-government, of political ethics, and of humane relations between nations in peace and war, not for German-Americans only, but for us all. As my ears are offended, not by the condemnation, (all too well deserved,) of German atrocities, of the hideous policy of war upon non-combatants, of the repudiation of every moral restriction upon the State—not by the condemnation, but by the Pharisaic tone of ill-founded self-satisfaction that runs through it, as I become conscious of ill-informed assumptions of superiority in the art of government which underlie the popular notion of teaching the German people "democracy," my mind recalls the figure of Francis Lieber, the teacher of international law, to whom Lincoln resorted for that code of humanity in warfare which governed the conduct of our Federal troops in the great struggle between the States and still governs them, a code whose principles of humanity stand in significant contrast with the official rules of Prussian Kriegsgebrauch, to say nothing of the bloody object lessons of modern Schrecklichkeit. I am reminded of Francis Lieber because class after class of college men at Yale, (and doubtless at many another of the leading American institutions of learning,) learned the principles of democracy and self-government from Lieber's Civil Liberty, as the standard text book of the subject.

Who then was Francis Lieber, that he should be the teacher of democracy to the youth of America, and the codifier of its rules of humanity in the conduct of war? Let us not take the record from the Life and Letters, published by T. S. Berry in 1882, nor the more recent biography by Harby, (1899,) but from the dispassionate pages of the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

> Lieber was born at Berlin on the 18th of March, 1800. He served with his two brothers under Blücher in the campaign of 1815, fighting at Ligny, Waterloo, and Namur, where he was twice dangerously wounded. Shortly afterward he was arrested for his political sentiments, the chief evidence against him being several songs of liberty which he had written. After several months he was discharged without a trial, but was forbidden to pursue his studies at the Prussian universities. He accordingly went to Jena, where he took his degrees in 1820, continuing his studies at Halle and Dresden. He subsequently took part in the Greek war of independence, publishing his experiences in his "Journal in Greece." For a year he was in Rome as tutor to the son of the historian, Niebuhr, then Prussian Ambassador. Returning to Berlin in 1823, he was imprisoned at Koepenik, but was released after some months through the influence of Niebuhr. In 1827 he went to the United States, and as soon as possible was naturalized as a citizen. He settled at Boston, and for five years edited The Encyclopaedia Americana, (thirteen volumes.) From 1835 to 1856 he was Professor of History and Political Economy in South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C., and during this period wrote his three chief works, "Manual of Political Ethics," (1838.) "Legal and Political Hermeneutics," (1839,) and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," (1853.) In 1856 he resigned and next year was elected to a similar post in Columbia College, New York, and in 1865 became Professor of Constitutional History and Public Law in the same institution. During the civil war Lieber rendered services of great value to the Government. He was one of the first to point out the madness of secession and was active in upholding the Union. He prepared, upon the requisition of the President, the important "Code of War for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field," which was promulgated by the Government in General Order No. 100 of the War Department. This code suggested to Bluntschli his codification of the law of nations, as may be seen in the preface to his "Droit International Codifié." During this period also Lieber wrote his "Guerilla Parties with Reference to the Laws and Usages of War." At the time of his death he was the umpire of the commission for the adjudication of Mexican claims. He died on the 2d of October, 1872.

One can scarcely read the record in the light of today without asking, what

Francis Lieber, Who Was Famous as a Humane, Liberty-Loving German.

would the history of Germany have been if Prussia, instead of persecuting, imprisoning, and driving into exile those whose heroic self-sacrifice had won her freedom, and who were guilty only of the crime of writing "songs of freedom," had been guided by the torch of freedom, self-government, and humanity which they held aloft, giving to it the devotion of their service and martyrdom?

The lessons have yet to be learned. This hundredth year of the beginnings of German political freedom, this four-hundredth anniversary of the Reformation may well be the decisive year for Germany. The question is before the nation.

Who, then, shall show Germany the way? Shall it be those of alien blood and traditions? Must the lesson be driven home at the bayonet's point? Or will she learn at the feet of her own exiled fathers, receiving back their once rejected message—after a hundred years?

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On the Brink

The New York Times
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LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1917 | EIGHT PAGES

CONQUESTS OF FRANCE IN MODERN SCIENCE

A Record of Remarkable Recent Achievement Suggesting the Opportunities Offered American Students in French Universities

SCIENCE AND LEARNING IN FRANCE: With a Survey of Opportunities for American Students in French Universities. An Appreciation by American Scholars. Illustrated. Published by the Society for American Fellowships in French Universities. Printed by R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company, at the Lakeside Press, Chicago.

THIS comely volume of more than 400 pages is significant as a token of the desire of this country to come nearer to France in our intellectual life, of our dawning realization of the fact that we are more closely akin to the French in national temper and spirit than we are to any other modern nation, and of a better understanding of the value to civilization of French achievements, methods, and spirit in the advancement of science and learning. It is very interesting, also, in the record it presents of that achievement and the account it gives of conditions in the important seats of learning in Paris and the provincial cities. The book is another weapon that will help to sweep away that mistaken and deplorable conception of France, almost worldwide and particularly strong in the United States, that saw her before the war merely as a frivolous and pleasure-loving people, thrifty, materially capable, and notably gifted in the art of organizing life for enjoyment. Her own authors of the lighter classes of literature were in no small part to blame for that worldwide misconception. In her world repute France was misrepresented and betrayed by her own sons, although they had plenty of help from pleasure-seeking tourists of all the nations of the earth. Such books as this will be especially useful in bringing Americans to realize the importance of a section of French life and effort of which too many have known little and thought less.

The appearance of the volume is opportune, coming at a time when, even aside from the fact that German universities are not now available for American students, there is much questioning among educators and students of advanced learning as to the value of German methods, so much lauded in the past. All over the country they are asking one another if perhaps not only the United States but other nations as well made a mistake when the leaders of learning and science indorsed so enthusiastically the German methods and sent their students in swarms to the German universities. They are asking themselves and one another if it would not have been better to follow the French spirit, freer, more sympathetic, more human, more vital, and French methods, more pragmatic, less theoretical, held more closely in touch with life. This book, the work of nearly a hundred leading American scholars and members of college and university Faculties, is, in effect, an affirmative answer to that question. The men who have written it nowhere cast a stone at German research, scientific achievements, and university methods. They recognize and are grateful for all that these have meant to American students and to the advancement of science in the past. Also, they are not mere eulogists. They do not hesitate to mention any falling short of desirable standards or any lack of methods or equipment in French seats of learning, or in French regard for the needs and desires of students from other countries. But they leave no room for doubt that their greater admiration is for the French spirit, the French attitude toward research, the methods and temper of French intelligence.

The volume takes up over a score of subjects—medicine, engineering, philology, chemistry, astronomy, agriculture, political science, sociology, geology, archaeology, and others—and in each subject gives a brief survey of its history in France, tells something about the men who have won fame by advancing its boundaries and about their notable achievements, and describes the opportunities afforded now for its study in the universities of the provincial cities as well as the famous institutions of Paris. The articles under each subject are written by a committee of specialists in that subject and the authors all hold positions in American colleges and universities, of which a great many are represented. The general editor is John H. Wigmore of Northwestern University, and associated with him as Vice Chairman of the Authors' Committee is Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University. A list of sponsors, whose names fill twenty-two pages, is introduced with this note: "These American scholars have expressed a cordial desire to join with the authors in making this book a national homage, offered from the universities of America to the universities of France."

Very fittingly, the work is introduced by Charles W. Eliot, Emeritus President of Harvard University and Dean of American educators. Under the title, "The Mind of France," he speaks of the qualities which have characterized during the last two centuries the work of French leaders in all fields of thought, saying:

> Their intellectual work possessed, as a rule, certain qualities which characterize the French mind, such as broad sympathy, constructive imagination, and a tendency to prefer the concrete or realistic to the abstract, and fact to speculation. These intellectual characteristics of the French have proved to be extraordinarily permanent, abiding generation after generation, and surviving immense political and social changes. The French scholar is apt to be an open-minded man, receptive toward new ideas, and an ardent lover of truth, fluent, and progressive. The French scientists have rarely been extreme specialists, narrow in their interests and their chosen objects. They have recognized that no science can be pursued successfully in isolation; its affiliations and adjuncts must also be studied. They have not been subdued by the elaborate sorting and compiling machinery of modern scholarship.

Speaking of the high esteem in which the masses of the French people have always held intellectual achievement and of the way in which they make national heroes of their great scholars, writers, artists, and scientists, he says that this "has given vitality and enduring national influence to French scholarship." He and a number of others speak with admiration of the influence of the French language upon French scholarship, of its characteristics of clearness, accuracy, and elegance in expression, and of the advantage it has thus afforded to French masters of thought and to their students.

Under the title, "The Intellectual Inspiration of Paris," George Ellery Hale, Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences and Correspondent of the Institute of France, writes at some length of the surroundings, eloquent of great intellectual achievement in the past, which meet the student in Paris on every hand and of the rich advantage to be derived from those surroundings by one seeking to combine study with the inspiration of "the high ideals of a nation devoted to progress in the finest sense." He calls attention to the way in which France has always saved and made permanent the best qualities of each of her phases of development and says that now "France stands at the highest level of her moral attainment."

It is not possible to speak here of more than a very few of the twenty-two subjects which are included in the survey which the volume makes. Altogether they afford an imposing proof of the commanding worth of French achievement in all these sections of science and learning, while several offer interesting examples of reciprocity between France and this country. Thus in the section on Criminology, written by C. A. Ellwood of the University of Missouri, Maurice Parmelee of the College of the City of New York, and A. J. Todd of the University of Minnesota, we are told how "the whole nineteenth century was a period of free trade between the two republics in charities and correction."

In the section on Medicine, in an introductory survey written by T. C. Janeway of Johns Hopkins University, there is an indication of the way in which distinctive traits of French intelligence have added lustre to the achievements of investigation. Sympathy and imagination, which Dr. Janeway thinks "are perhaps the most characteristic attributes of the French mind," he believes can be traced through the whole development of French medicine. "Because of this," he says, "French physiology, from Magendie through the immortal Claude Bernard and Marey to its modern exponents, has always been experimental medicine." Pasteur, having the highest type of scientific imagination, was, he thinks, akin to the creative artist, because he could see in his discovery of the nature of putrefaction the key which would unlock unfolding vistas of knowledge.

The Committee on Mathematics finds that that science "has always made a special appeal to French genius, distinguished by its fondness for logic and its striving for perfection in form," and it pays tribute to the genius of Henri Poincaré, of whom "at his death in 1912 it was the universal verdict that he must be considered the greatest mathematician of his age." M. Poincaré was a relative of the President of the French Republic.

The committee responsible for the section on Education, composed of John Dewey of Columbia, F. E. Harrington of the United States Bureau of Education, Paul H. Hanus of Harvard, and Charles H. Judd of Chicago University, traces the practical trend in French educational practice and experiment and says that while French universities have little to offer in the way of formal study of educational theory, "for the educator of mature mind, able to use his educational theory as a tool, capable of observing, judging, and evaluating educational organization and practice, France offers an almost virgin field for study," a field which the authors think is one of very great interest and fruitfulness.

The survey of French Philosophy is made by Professors Perry of Harvard, Tufts of Chicago, Vibbert and Winley of Michigan, and the committee finds that the facts of history justify the claim of Henri Bergson that "France has been the great initiator," and that in France there has been, as nowhere else, "an uninterrupted continuity of original philosophical creation." The authors show how the French philosophers, in harmony with the usual practical trend of French thought, have kept "their ideas in close contact with the concrete problems of experience which suggested them."

The first of the three appendices contains a very interesting and valuable article by James Geddes, Jr., of Boston University, which narrates the history of the intellectual sympathies and university relations between France and America, explains the reasons for the dominance during recent years of German over French universities in this country, sets forth the advantages of study in France, and tells of the changes in the educational practice of the French universities which have nullified certain of the superior attractions formerly held by the German institutions. The other two appendices contain much practical information for students intending to take advanced work in France.

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE OLD WORLD THROUGH OLD EYES: Three Years in Oriental Lands. By Mary S. Ware. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THIS is an unusual and interesting book, and this on several counts. Mrs. Ware is an old lady who, in the Autumn of 1912, started blithely off alone on a three years' tour, not of the capitals and known cities of Western Europe, but of little-visited towns and districts in China and Japan, India, Cambodia, the Vale of Kashmere. It was a tremendous disappointment to her that she was obliged to give up her original plan of going to Afghanistan and Thibet! She says in the preface to her book that her age no doubt won her special consideration on her travels; certainly she had a very wonderful time. She saw strange and absorbing and significant things, not always given to "tourists" to see. She talked with important and interesting people, from General Pershing and Dr. Ida Scudder to four Indian Princes and Yuan Shih-kai. She gleaned pregnant bits of information about the development of the East, the place of the Western nations, the problems of expansion and colonization. As a personal record, the chronicle of an elderly American woman's uncommon travelings, the book is delightfully entertaining. But it is of quite equal interest in the impersonal things that it has to say in the sights and sounds and comments and significances of the journey. The author says:

> I have not followed the usual course of travel narrative, for I have given little space to descriptions of natural scenery or of national monuments. What most interested me in my travels were the results obtained in colonization and in the Government of backward peoples by the Americans, English, French, and Dutch.

It is this departure from "the usual course," this fresh curiosity, this sight of a developing world as a wide-eyed old lady sees it, that is largely responsible for the marked charm and interest of the book.

"The Old World Through Old Eyes" is a collection of Mrs. Ware's letters to her family during those years of travel. The collection is made primarily for her grandchildren. But mention should be made of the fact that every dollar which the author receives from the sale of the book will be given to the care of the wounded soldiers of France.

Naturally, the style of the letters is chatty, sometimes quite personal, generally altogether "unarranged." Mrs. Ware writes in each letter of the various things that have interested her since she wrote last, many different kinds of things on a page. These are not essays or records or "impressions" in studied form; they are letters, and good ones.

Here is an interesting paragraph from Peking in the Autumn of 1912:

> I stopped to ask a young German Lieutenant a question, and we had quite a long conversation and argument. He maintained that each nation must have its decline and fall after having risen to its greatest height of power. I denied that history went on repeating itself, which he as stoutly maintained, because, I said, the circumstances would never be precisely the same. When a country is now invaded its inhabitants are no longer put to the sword and its buildings razed to the ground, but I added, "according to your theory, your country has now nothing more to look forward to except a decline and the extinction of its power, for Germany at this time is the strongest nation in Europe." He answered: "Yes, but first England's fall must come." And this conviction seemed to console him and to turn his pessimism into exaltation because "England's fall will come first."

Mrs. Ware's little investigation of American rule in the Philippines is also most interesting reading. "The Americans," she says, "have a clean Government over here." It was there that she met General Pershing and had many good talks with him about the islands. She tells an entertaining anecdote about General Pershing's little son, and adds: "It seems to me that boy has a very strong and a very fine character." Interested as she is, however, in the foreigners and foreign developments in the Orient, Mrs. Ware gives quite equal place to the natives themselves. She met Orientals of various nationalities, classes, religions, and lent a sympathetic as well as keen ear to them all. The outbreak of war found her in the Vale of Kashmere, but she did not come home until 1915.

Mrs. Ware was not an "investigator." But she was an alert and intelligent traveler, interested, unprejudiced. There is much for the general reader to welcome in this unstudied record of what she heard and saw.

ALFRED LYTTELTON

ALFRED LYTTELTON: An Account of His Life. By Edith Lyttelton. Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. LYTTELTON was always the easy centre of every scene," writes Christopher Benson, and while Americans cannot make a hero of the great cricketer, or follow with enthusiasm every turn and twist in his Parliamentary career, few biographies offer more chapters of constant and varied interest than his.

Alfred, the youngest of twelve, the eighth son of George, fourth Lord Lyttelton, was born at Hagley Hall in Worcestershire in 1857. Of his father we are told:

> When away from home the first thing he did after arranging his writing table was to find out a church with a daily service, a place where he could play billiards and an old woman to read to.

From this beginning we are shown the intimacies and eccentricities of English country life leading to public school and university, both of which are described, not so much by Mrs. Lyttelton as by the present Headmaster of Eton, the Rev. Edward Lyttelton. We make friends, as though in a novel, with a host of affectionate and charming people in and about the huge family circle. The chapter describing a brief and beautiful first marriage with a sister of Mrs. Asquith is of haunting loveliness. Mr. Gladstone, brother-in-law to Lady Lyttelton, constantly crosses the scene in episodes public and private.

> Alfred always spent two or three weeks every year at Hawarden: he loved the combination of austerity and gayety. * * * Mr. Gladstone was ready to talk with the humblest; indeed, his courteous assumption that his hearer was as learned as himself was embarrassing.

Here, too, are Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Curzon, and A. J. Balfour, but amid all this wealth of private friendship and public opportunity the reader is never allowed to forget the crowd without cheering the man who led in cricket, football of three kinds, fives, racquets, and tennis; in the last game he held the amateur championship for fourteen years.

> In 1899 Alfred and I were walking by Buckingham Palace when the driver of a passing hansom cab suddenly stood up on his box and bowled an imaginary ball over the hood as a greeting; and later still, in 1910 or 1911, I gave my card to a taxicab driver, having forgotten my purse; "Are you any relation to the Honorable Alfred?" he asked, "because I've played against him many a time." This man never came for the double fare I promised him.

We can always hear the cheering and we are never far from its antithesis—the humble severity of matins and evensong:

> The chapels (at Cambridge) are wonderfully well arranged and harmonious; the feeling of calm is very soothing. My rules about Holy Communion have been never less than once a month. * * * Your suggestion of a time for silence in this connection I will endeavor to accept. * * * Beyond all hope the beauty and divine calm of the little oratory sent us back into the dusty roads of life, I trust, with the right thoughts as to where alone true joys are to be found.

Again, at the very close of his arduous life as jurist, Colonial Secretary, Commissioner:

> We spent a Sunday at Mombasa and went to evening service in the cathedral. Alfred spoke to me afterward of the peace and happiness it had given him to be once more in church. For all his keen interest in the wonderful journey he had missed the services of the church and the help of its ritual.

To churchmen Alfred Lyttelton stands, as his wife shows him to us, the realization of the hopes and prayers of the Multitude of Faith. His distinctions they never shared, the beauty of Elizabethan devotion is a national inheritance. His life leaves us grieving afresh for the slaughter on the battlefields of France, for Saloniki, for thousands of young Englishmen dead at sea in transport or destroyer—

> Ye'll hae no more lilting at the ewe milking
> Women and bairns are tearfu' and wae.
> The flowers o' the forest, they fought a' the foremost,
> The flowers o' the forest are all wede away.

THE LOOKING GLASS

THE LOOKING GLASS. By Dr. Frank Crane. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.

IT is characteristic of Dr. Frank Crane's work that the same book should contain an essay on the beauty of keeping young and another on the advantages of growing old. There is, it must be pointed out, no essential inconsistency in his presentation. It is simply Dr. Crane's habit of life, apparently, to go through the world, in the words of one of our most famous "Oh-be-joyful" heroines, "being glad." He looks at any given object only to see the beauty, the advantage, the goodness therein, to find out for what—and for how many—reasons it should make him thankful. His short essays express, in terse phrase, the brisk American optimism. It is not mawkish or spineless; on the contrary, it is vigorously upstanding. But it is determined to see "good in everything." Everything, that is, except pessimism.

"Resist," says Dr. Crane, "the inroads of pessimism. It means the twilight of the soul, and the empty night."

And, of modern novels:

> The cheap reds and yellows of Mrs. Holmes and the Duchess of former days were better than the sick drabness, the hopelessness and sadness of many modern authors. * * * Men are inspired by soaring ideals; they are deadened by the pitiful commonplace.

He is hard, it is true, upon political corruption, upon affectation, upon hypocrisy. But on summing up America he says:

> We are the most idealistic race the world has ever seen.

And although he scorns "the pitiful commonplace" of the "realistic novel," he says in another essay:

> The great sources of human joy are all commonplace. * * * The cheaper and commoner a thing is the more joy juice in it. * * * I call a man truly converted, or enlightened, or born again, or emancipated, or whatever expression suits you, when he has weeded out of his soul the lust for the exceptional, and when he has learned that the greatest fun in the world is to live and to enjoy those pleasures of life that are common to all the race.

There are a great many little essays in "The Looking Glass," all short, all set in brief vigorous sentences and tersely arranged paragrapns. They are sometimes slangy, always crisp. They are not so much expressions of optimism in himself as calls to optimism in others. But many of the little "sermons" have other texts, too—honesty, industry, sincerity, common sense. There is, of course, much general truth set down in the midst of Dr. Crane's personal philosophy.

But we cannot all agree in finding cause for happiness in the "number of things" of which the world is full today. And there is something more than irritation—there is something ghastly—in Dr. Crane's exuberant cry of all-inclusive gladness: "Thank God for now!"

SELF-GOVERNMENT

ARE WE CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT? By Frank W. Noxon. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THOSE who think that history is a record of economic reactions more than of human activities will be delighted with this book. It divides the thirty years before and after the beginning of the century into two periods of nearly equal length and sharply contrasting conditions. In the earlier period the country was controlled by an invisible government of "the interests," which dominated the elective officials. Prosperity was the rule and reactions were quickly recovered from. But in the second period, from about the time of the assassination of McKinley, the nation was under the sway of the muckrakers and the uplifters. The latter period was the product of the economic influences of the earlier period, and we are now in a third period equally dependent for results upon economic factors which are operative beyond the control of either politicians or reformers.

Before McKinley the country prospered unwholesomely under the control of the men who wrote their own tariffs for the lawmakers to enact, and built railways for profit in other ways than by transportation. The era ended because overproduction of the means of production necessitated an outlet for products larger than the nation could consume. Just as the earlier era had not been so substantial as it had been thought, so the depression of the later era was real although it had been described as "psychological" by President Wilson. Commercial failures had fallen by nearly two-thirds in the earlier era, and rose to above the maximum of the earlier period in its successor. The demoralization of the politics of the earlier period is the explanation of the lugubrious economics of the later time. The profits of tariffs made by the interests for the interests, and of railways run for making of money for others than those who owned or used them, rested on an unsound basis. The moral reaction went too far in the other direction, and honest profits were forbidden as though that, too, were a merit. Public funds were squandered as though in repentance and penance. The tariff was rewritten by reformers who blundered almost as though they were the rivals of the original "high and higher" sinners. The railways were regulated into depression. The trusts were persecuted as though reasonable agreements between men of business, for the control of business according to the morals of the best traders, were heinous offenses against good morals. The voters were as bewildered as the moralists. Capital went on strike against the lawmakers as resolutely as the unions struck to squeeze profits from their employers. The gloom, the uncertainty, the lack of fixity of purpose suggested that democracy was not able or fit to govern itself.

The third period, just begun, is more hopeful. Democracy is finding itself. For the economics of the moralists and the uplifters the morals of economics is being substituted. The banks, the railways, the men of business revolted against their persecution and demonstrated their capacity both to reform abuses among themselves and in the Government to boot. The "miracle" of bank reform was first accomplished. What the interests had not been able to accomplish in the way of establishing a central bank was substantially accomplished by the opponents power. Almost equally incredible was the allowance of the first advance of railway rates, with further progress to be hoped for. The State regulation of railways had surpassed the national in its unreasonableness, and the Federal regulators now assume the rôle of defenders of the railways against officials willing to despoil them in the name of local interests. The establishment of the Trade Commission is trusted to end the reign of terror against and over the trusts. Strangest of all is the revolt of the lawmakers against the domination of the unions. Missouri rejected a railway full crew law on a referendum. Mr. Hughes lost the Presidency with California by misadventure,

(Continued on Page 282)

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THE STORY OF COOPERSTOWN

By Ralph Birdsall

THE STORY OF COOPERSTOWN. By Ralph Birdsall. Illustrated. Cooperstown: The Arthur B. Crist Company. $1.50.

IS the story of any other quiet, lovely village quite so vivid as that of Cooperstown with events and personalities of fascinating interest? As Mr. Birdsall writes of the little town on the shores of Otsego Lake one feels that from its beginning it must have been a delectable place to live in, full of persons and things of lively interest and ever evolving events that even on the printed page arouse the curiosity and stir the emotions. Best known to Americans as the home of Fenimore Cooper and, through him, of the immortal Natty Bumppo and all the other beings with whom he peopled the village and the region in his series of Leatherstocking Tales, Cooperstown ought to be, much more than it is, a literary shrine to which it is worth while to make at least one pilgrimage in a lifetime as homage to the man and his creations who did much more than most Americans of the present generation are aware to win recognition in other lands for American literature. When Gabriel Hanotaux, one-time Foreign Minister of France, exclaimed, at the announcement that the United States had entered the war, "The spirit of Leatherstocking still lives in America!" doubtless it came as something of a surprise, or even a sort of shock, to most Americans who are still in their first half century. For too few of them know what the spirit of Leatherstocking was, so prone are we to run after new fashions in literature and to want our reading fresh from the presses. But Mr. Birdsall will tell them in this book, as only one small part of his story, how much more honor and literary recognition Fenimore Cooper and Natty Bumppo have always had in other lands than in their own.

It was in 1785 that William Cooper, Fenimore's father, exploring the wilderness alone on horseback, came out upon a hill east of Otsego Lake late on an autumnal afternoon. He was so delighted with the lovely view of lake and hills and wooded valleys spread out before him that he named the hill "Mount Vision," and by that name it is still known. He decided at once to make a settlement there, and went about it with such energy that in a few years a prosperous village had grown up and he himself was well on the way toward being the wealthy landed proprietor and prominent man of the region that he afterward became. But when he was ready to bring his family, in 1790, from their home in Burlington, N. J., Mrs. Cooper refused to go. She sat down in a chair in the library and said she would not budge. The husband argued, pleaded, and ordered, but she was as strong-willed as he, and the conveyance waited at the door while the deadlock continued. At last he seized the chair, with his wife in it, put it aboard the wagon, and started off. She kept her word, even if she did have to yield to stronger muscle, for she did not move from the chair until they had reached their journey's end. Thus Fenimore Cooper, then a year-old infant, journeyed to Cooperstown, where he grew up, and where he found the material and the characters and the inspiration for his Leatherstocking Tales, the only volumes of all his many books that are likely to survive.

Mr. Birdsall devotes a good many pages to the subject of the originals of the most famous characters in Cooper's novels, and especially notes and discusses the fact that the novelist was always unwilling to admit that any specific person had been the original of any certain character. The same thing is true of most novelists, but it is pretty well established that the original inspiration for many of his characters was drawn by Fenimore Cooper from the people whom he knew in youth in and about Cooperstown, and that he made the lake, the village, and the surrounding country the scenes of his stories and gathered material for their incidents from the old residents with whom he talked. Much of this is set forth by Mr. Birdsall in his interesting pages. One chapter is devoted to the controversy over the original of Natty Bumppo, who, the author thinks, was, without doubt, a pioneer named David Shipman, whom Cooper knew in his childhood.

Circumstantial account is given of Fenimore Cooper's life in the village when he returned to make his home there after many years spent abroad, after he had already won fame. He seems to have been lacking in tact, and, although his intentions were of the best and kindliest, to have aroused much ill-will. It presently began to find its way into the newspapers, and thereupon began that amazing series of libel suits which entangled the novelist in a constantly widening net of legal difficulties for years. He acted almost wholly as his own lawyer and argued his own cases in court. Although he was personally unpopular, was engaged in an unpopular cause, and was pitted against leaders of the bar, he won every one of his libel suits. The libel law of New York State is in large measure the product of those cases.

But Cooperstown has other claims to interest than the fact that it was for so long the home of one of our greatest novelists, furnished him with inspiration for many of his novels and was the place where a score or more of his books were written. It was the birthplace of baseball, the national game having been devised by one Abner Doubleday in 1839. While a young fellow in school he worked out the plan of the game, went around among the boys and young men in the town and the various schools, inducing them to play his new game, until they were all as enthusiastic as he. Jedediah Peck, to whom the State owes its common school system, was a political opponent of Judge Cooper, and Mr. Birdsall tells something of the battles royal which were waged between them.

It is a long procession of people that Mr. Birdsall files past us in his pages, from the long-vanished Mohawks and their famous fighting chieftain, Joseph Brant, the soldiers of the Revolution, the pioneers, down to the present day, telling of their lives, their work, their play, their loves—President Harrison wanted to marry Judge Cooper's eldest daughter, but she said him nay—their troubles, their fun and their sorrow. He has done his work well and has made as human and as interesting a book of that kind as any one could wish.

THE INNER DOOR

THE INNER DOOR. By Alan Sullivan. With frontispiece. The Century Company. $1.35 net.

KENNETH LANDON was one of those young men who seem destined to tread some especial and well-marked road of life. And his, it appeared, was to be an exceedingly smooth and agreeable road. His father was, so everybody thought, comfortably well off, and he himself was engaged to beautiful Sylvia Percival, only child and heiress of the late James Percival, founder and owner of the Consumers' Rubber Company and its big factory. But in his will her father had directed that Sylvia was to go abroad and visit some relatives; so they decided that she should devote a year to this visit before they were married. And during that year of her absence many things happened.

First came the financial ruin of Mr. Landon, Sr., and Kenneth's discovery that his unpractical father had quite innocently made himself the object of some very ugly suspicions—suspicions which also attached themselves to Kenneth, though of course most unjustly. Then presently a chain of events led to Kenneth's employment, under an assumed name, in the great factory of which Sylvia was the sole owner. What, he thought, could be better or more to the point than that her future husband should have a real, inside knowledge of the factory, its problems of management and of labor? He went to board with Jacob Sohmer, the huge, flaxen-haired, philosophical Dane, his active wife and buxom daughter Greta. Slowly he began to acquire, under the tutelage of Sohmer and of his daily work, knowledge and understanding of a kind he had not expected. Next came the long-awaited strike, then Landon discovered the woman he really loved, and made deliberate choice of a road very unlike the one which he had apparently been destined to tread.

There is a good deal that is interesting in the novel, particularly in the account of the events leading up to the strike, and the strike itself. The arrival of the efficiency expert, and the men's irritation over certain of the changes he makes, especially the dull anger of Erickson when the occasional trips to the repair shop which had somewhat broken the monotony of his long day, are stopped, bear the stamp of reality. But the author's mouthpiece, Sohmer, "A Dane—a workman—a leader! Yes, but what else?" that else being, it is implied, something scarcely human, is a sort of half-mythical figure whose long speeches become rather tiresome. The excessively frank Greta, whose bosom was "a pillow for the weary," never grows real, and the prominence given to these two injures the effectiveness as a whole of the author's picture of the factory and the workers. Although it is with Sohmer and his daughter that Mr. Sullivan's sympathies evidently lie, he has done much better work in his sketches of pretty, pleasure-hungry Sylvia; her relations, the Percivals, and the delightful old Comtesse.

The scene shifts from the small Canadian City of Brunton, where the factory is located, to Mentone, for part of the novel is given over to the history of Sylvia's experiences, though it is Kenneth Landon who is always the central character. Some of the descriptions of Mentone and of Monte Carlo are gracefully written, and the style is generally good.

IN THE NIGHT

IN THE NIGHT. By R. Corell Barnes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A BRIEF foreword by the author, an English soldier, gives an interesting account of why and how he wrote this story about a mysterious crime and the solution of its problem. He says: "This tale of mystery must be regarded as a diversion from war, a word which does not occur in its pages. It was planned in a base hospital in France, and written during recovery at home; if it serves to interest for an hour or two those similarly placed and those still in the trenches, its existence is amply justified."

The mystery of the story is, who killed Sir Roger Benterton, who was found by his secretary, in the middle of the night, lying dead in the hall of his country home with his head smashed in. The inspector figured out that the assailant either was let in from the outside and let out again or that the deed was done by some one inside the house. The house contained, besides the servants, the dead man's secretary, his wife, their daughter and another young woman, the daughter's intimate friend. This young woman, Miss Temple, develops considerable ability in the way of keen observation, analysis of facts and their synthesis into theory, so that she gives the inspector a great deal of assistance. The author has worked out his theme ingeniously, developing various theories to account for the crime and find the guilty person, and finally, when he nears the end, providing a double climax of surprises before the mystery is finally solved. He always plays fair with the reader also, spreading all the evidence out plainly so that the reader can formulate his own theories, check up those of the detectives and Miss Temple, and indulge as he reads whatever tendencies he may have for detective work. Those who enjoy detective stories will find it an interesting tale, carefully worked out, with a pleasant background of English country life.

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The August number of

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The New York Times
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Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1917.

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IN URUGUAY

DOUBTLESS every one recalling the parti-colored map of South America, grimly scrutinized by us in our schooldays as a bit of the world much too remote to hold our attention for long, will remember that an exceedingly small dash of color in the lower part of the page carried with it the name of Uruguay. As compared with the vast adjoining areas of Brazil and Argentina, this republic—it has usually been a republic—with the odd name, seemed quite too diminutive to take up much of our attention. It impressed one as quite the smallest thing of its kind—smaller even than Paraguay away to the north of it—and there was difficulty in believing that it could afford room for its principal city, Montevideo. About Paraguay some of us have been able recently to form a comparatively adequate detailed picture from Mr. EDWARD LUCAS WHITE'S historical novel, "El Supremo," but the little square of green to the southward, marked Uruguay, remains a terra incognita, except as it is occasionally illuminated by some incidental reference in Mr. W. H. HUDSON'S tales and sketches. This ignorance is not due to any fault on the part of Uruguay, but is merely typical of our singular lack of knowledge of South American affairs whenever the latter pass beyond the purely commercial or diplomatic relations existing between the southern continent and our own. As a matter of fact, Uruguay, as well as most of the other South American republics, has developed a national literature of its own that has won recognition in Europe even if it is still practically unknown in this country. A brief view of this literature is furnished the American reader in Professor COESTER'S recent "Literary History of South America," to which may be added Mr. GORDON ROSS'S comprehensive work, "Argentina and Uruguay," published this year. The subject is brought more vividly to the attention by the announcement of the death, in May, of Uruguay's foremost writer, JOSE ENRIQUE RODO.

IF the late Señor RODO was comparatively unknown in the United States, his name was familiar to the literary world throughout Spain and Spanish America. The news of his death, which occurred in Palermo, Italy, was received in his native land as a national loss. In Montevideo, we are told, various public institutions and some of the most prominent commercial houses were closed out of respect to his memory, and the occasion was observed altogether with an impressiveness that in other countries is accorded to some well-known statesman or military hero, seldom if ever to a man whose fame has been won in literature. It is this difference, however, in national feeling that emphasizes a strong South American characteristic. As a rule the southern republics take great pride in their literature. Their authors are, in a sense, public men, and what they write reaches a wider audience, in proportion to population, than would probably be the case elsewhere. It is difficult, of course, rightly to gauge the literary achievement of RODO, since his books are practically unobtainable here. The critical reviews of his works that have appeared in Spanish-American papers speak of him as an essayist and a poet who had done much toward stimulating a solidarity of feeling among the republics of the New World. Thus, we are told:

> Few have exalted as much as he the ideal of Americanism, of the spiritual and fertile union of the peoples of the New World. In this respect it would appear as if he revivified with the changes imposed by lapse of time and events BOLIVAR'S constant and excellent dream. According to RODO the American people were called to league themselves some day like the ancient cities of Hellas in homage of race, in a common ideal of culture and of beauty, in defense of their personality and in the attainment of their future destiny.
>
> To give life and form to his Americanist thought he wrote three magnificent essays, in no way inferior to MACAULAY or EMERSON, in order to glorify the three representative although dissimilar types of Latin-American race and culture, BOLIVAR, MONTALVO, and DARIO. His essay on BOLIVAR possesses a hymn-like sonority and splendid freshness, combining a deep psychological analysis with the virtuosity of a sovereign artist of pen and chisel.

Making all due allowance in this for the inevitable exaggerations of the panegyrist celebrating the achievements of a popular author who has just died, there is enough left to arouse a sufficiently genuine interest in the work actually done by RODO and other South American writers to suggest that there may well be a field for some of their writings, in translation, in this country. Whether or not RODO'S "three magnificent essays are in no way inferior to MACAULAY or EMERSON," their subjects, at least, should recommend them to the American reader. We know next to nothing of BOLIVAR, MONTALVO, and DARIO, simply because our own writers, either in fiction or history, have practically ignored them. They were of transcendent importance, however, to South America, and a comprehensive study of them by this widely acclaimed Uruguayan author should be well worth reading outside of Latin America.

IS the "creative artist" the best critic? Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT declares that the creative artist produces "the finest and the only first-rate criticism," and he informs us, incidentally, that "I am not myself a good theorizer about art. I speak as a creative artist, and not as a critic." Mr. BENNETT is always readable; some of his books of non-fiction—essays, for the most part, in literary criticism—are stimulating and written from an original point of view; others, not nearly so good, come dangerously near that disagreeable classification known as the pot-boiler. In his latest volume of criticisms, "Books and Persons," just published in London, but not as yet in this country, Mr. BENNETT brings together some of his literary papers, written when he was "Jacob Tonson," on The New Age, ten years ago. The collection is mainly interesting, judging by the excerpts made from it by the London reviewers, for the fairly accurate prevision shown by Mr. BENNETT at that time regarding the ultimate position in literature occupied by such contemporaries as Mr. GALSWORTHY, Mr. WELLS, W. H. HUDSON, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. MASEFIELD. Aside from this manifestation of an excellent critical faculty he was roused to wrath by the literary meddlesomeness of those who were not "artists."

NATURALLY one hears much in these days of the romantic career of General LAFAYETTE. His friendship for Washington, the part he played in establishing American independence, the persecution he subsequently suffered at the hands of the revolutionists in his own country are familiar enough to the American reader. But of LAFAYETTE'S wife, ADRIENNE, Mme. de LAFAYETTE, we have heard little. She was vitally concerned, nevertheless, in her famous husband's fortunes, supporting him, at a time when all else failed him, with a wisdom and courage that places her with the fine heroic women of history. Her splendid example of self-sacrifice and endurance is used by EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER in an appeal, appearing in the September Fashion Review, "to every American wife and mother" to do honor to Mme. de LAFAYETTE "through unreserved assistance to the Allies during this era of terror."

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended July 25
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

HENRY THOREAU. By Edward Waldo Emerson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Recollections by a son of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

IN THE WORLD. By Maxim Gorky. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $2.
The second volume of Gorky's autobiography.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. By J. A. R. Marriott. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.50.
Historical study in European diplomacy.

THE JOURNAL OF LEO TOLSTOY: 1895-1899. Translated from the Russian by Rose Strunsky. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.
The first English translation of a portion of Tolstoy's Journals.

HUGO GROTIUS. By Hamilton Vreeland. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press.
A biography of "the father of the modern science of international law."

Poetry and Music

VERSES. By E. Bridges. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.
Contains twenty-two short poems.

THE ART OF MUSIC. Edited by Daniel Gregory Mason. 8vo. New York: The National Society of Music. Fourteen volumes.
A comprehensive library of information for music lovers and musicians, the articles in which have been contributed by specialists in the various subjects chosen.

POEMS OF CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Selections for this volume have been made by Thomas Walsh from Miss Ina Coolbrith's collection of Stoddard's poems.

War Books

A DOCTOR'S DIARY IN DAMARALAND. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.10.
Gives the author's experiences in the South African campaign in 1915.

THE RETREAT FROM MONS. By Field Marshal Viscount French. 12mo. Newton: Houghton Mifflin Company. 50 cents.
Story of the British retreat told from official records by a member of the British General Staff.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF POLAND AND THE NEAR EAST. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.
The case for Poland is stated, and a forecast made of what may be done for her at the end of the war.

A STUDENT IN ARMS. By Donald Hankey. Second Series. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
This is a second series of letters, articles, &c., following the volume published last Winter.

THE PERIL OF PRUSSIANISM. By Douglas Wilson Johnson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
The substance of an address delivered in Des Moines last June.

Fiction

IN THE NIGHT. By R. Corell Barnes. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
A mystery story.

RANNY. By Howard Brubaker. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.
A story of the activities that made Ranny an important figure in his town.

THE NEW CARTHAGE. By Georges Eekhoud. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.
A story of the city of Antwerp some years before the war.

A YOUNG LION OF FLANDERS. By J. Van Ammers Kueller. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.
A tale of the terror of war.

TURN TO THE RIGHT. By Bennet Musson. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.35.
A novelization of the play by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard.

THE INNER DOOR. By Alan Sullivan. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.35.
A love story having for its background the struggle between labor and capital.

Religion

A HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. By Elias B. Sanford. 12mo. Hartford, Conn.: The S. S. Scranton Company.
Covers the subject in the various countries where Protestantism has been established.

Travel

THE LURE OF AFRICA. By Cornelius H. Patton. 12mo. New York: Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada.
Observations based on the author's missionary travels.

Juvenile

GARDENING FOR LITTLE GIRLS. By Olive Hyde Foster. 12mo. Duffield & Co. 75 cents.
Illustrated handbook in the "Practical Arts for Little Girls series.

New Editions

PETER IBBETSON. By George du Maurier. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.
The Play Edition, with the story of the play by Constance Collier.

FIRST AID FOR THE TRENCHES. By Sommerville Hastings, (Captain R. A. M. C.) 16mo. New York: George U. Harvey. 60 cents.
The American edition, profusely illustrated.

ENGLISH FARMING PAST AND PRESENT. By Rowland E. Prothero. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Second edition.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREAT SPEECHES AND OTHER HISTORY-MAKING DOCUMENTS. 12mo. Chicago: Stanton & Van Vliet Company.
Reprints of speeches and official documents relating to the war.

Miscellaneous

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE AMERICAN CITY. By Walter Tallmadge Arndt. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.
A study of the principles underlying home rule in cities.

THE MASTERY OF NERVOUSNESS. By Robert S. Carroll. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
A practical help, based upon the re-education of self, for the man or woman suffering from nervous debility.

LAKE AND STREAM GAME FISHING. By Dixie Carroll. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd. $1.75.
A practical book on fresh water game fish.

THE AIRMAN. By Francis A. Collins. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.
Describes the airman's "conquests in peace and war."

RETAIL BUYING. By Clifton Field. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.
Gives modern principles and practice.

THE MODERN MILK PROBLEM. By J. Scott MacNutt. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
Supplies practical information as to the control of the milk supply, &c.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF BUSINESS. By Frederick Peirce. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Company. $2.
A practical treatise for executives, salesmanagers and salesmen.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. By J. E. Rhodes, 2d. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
Gives the history of the movement in this country and the principles upon which it is based.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND THIRD STATES. By Ronald F. Roxburgh. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.
Historical and critical survey.

THE FRASER BUDGET FOR PERSONAL OR FAMILY EXPENSES. 8vo. New York: Tapley Specialty Company. 75 cents.
Charts based on a new idea in keeping individual or family disbursements.

FIRST LESSONS IN SPOKEN FRENCH FOR MEN IN MILITARY SERVICE. By Ernest H. Wilkins, Algernon Coleman, and Howard R. Huse. 12mo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 50 cents.
Practical handbook of exercises and word lists.

RAPID-FIRE ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN. By well-known school teachers. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.
Includes 330 words and terms of French slang, with vocabulary, information, &c., for use of soldiers and sailors.

THE EMPTY HOUSE

The New York Times Review of Books:

IT seems to me that the review of the anonymous book, "The Empty House," in THE BOOK REVIEW for July 15, good as it was in some points, missed an important theme of the book, a theme which has been hinted at often, notably in "New Wives for Old," by David Graham Phillips, but which has never yet been sufficiently emphasized in an American novel. This theme is the utter lack of comradeship between the average well-to-do American husband and wife, the wife's utter lack of knowledge of, and sympathy for, her husband's work, which is in most cases the thing that supplies the family income. In no country in the world is this line of cleavage so complete, in these circles, as it is in America. The American woman is justly praised for many good qualities, and puts more matters of interest into her own life than do most women of the so-called civilized globe. * * * I am speaking now of the great strata of the comfortable, well-to-do, and rich middle class. But she still, the great majority of her, has but the haziest idea of what her husband does to earn his living, and also how much this living brings him in. It is not the wife's fault, but the husband's mainly. American men have put their womenkind on a sort of pedestal and tried to place them beyond sordid care—they were to be the charm of existence for the man, to supply the corner where he could forget the worries of the day. But, alas! this loving kindness proved a dangerous thing and often a boomerang in its effect on the welfare of the husband himself. Not knowing just how much she could spend, the American wife, with all her great intelligence, often justifies the reproach of extravagance laid upon her. Also of selfishness in that she is not more helpful to her husband in bearing his burdens.

The complete divorce of the home and the place of business, more complete in American cities and towns than elsewhere, is merely the outer symbol of the complete line of cleavage in interests and sympathies between wife and husband. No matter who is to blame, or what causes — and there are many — led to this condition, the condition exists, and its tragedy has been well expressed in this anonymous novel. This problem stands out far more strongly than the birth-control motive stressed by the publishers, and it is this problem that gives the book whatever value it may possess. Some day a really great American novel may deal with this subject. Although the problem may in time become a thing of the past. But it is not yet, and a book that shows to what it may lead, faulty as that book may be, should be welcomed.

Maybe some of your other readers have things to say on the subject of more value than what I have said here.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.
New York, July 23.

Along the Pacific

A series of readable travel-letters written by C. W. Johnston, an Iowa lawyer, appear in a volume entitled "Along the Pacific by Land and Sea." They deal with things the author saw in Pacific Coast cities in Washington, California, Mexico, and Central America. (Rand McNally Company. $1.25.)

THE ADVENTURE OF DEATH

As Viewed By

Recent Investigators

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE UNSEEN: An Examination of the Phenomena of Spiritualism and of the Evidence for Survival After Death. By Sir William F. Barrett. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE ADVENTURE OF DEATH. By Robert W. MacKenna. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

PSYCHICAL INVESTIGATIONS: Some Personally Observed Proofs of Survival. By J. Arthur Hill. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

So much is man concerned in his present life, so much absorbed by the things around him, that only the impact of a very great emotion is able to turn his thoughts, in important measure, away from the life which he knows to the life after death, concerning which he has always speculated and in which he has believed, doubted or denied, according to his temperament. In Europe, where death is every day snuffing out so many lives and sorrow dwells constantly in almost every household, universal bereavement has turned the minds of huge numbers of people to thinking of the hereafter as they have never thought of it before. The advance wave of this freshened interest in the things of the Beyond has already been felt on this side of the Atlantic, and it is likely to be felt with increasing force when, presently, we shall begin to share in the loss, the grief, and the need of consolation which for nearly three years have been overwhelming the people of Europe. These books, all of British authorship, dealing with the question of the continuity of life after death, bear witness to the power of the guns along the battle front to rouse interest in the question of eternal life as well as to cause immediate death.

The many renowned British scientists who have proclaimed their belief in spiritistic or occult phenomena form a notable group, including men of such authority and fame as Alfred Wallace, Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Barrett, and others. Among them all none stands higher in scientific achievements, in personality, in reputation for trained skill and judicial temper in investigation and for the open, impartial, truth-seeking mind of the true scientist, than does Sir William F. Barrett, whose book "On the Threshold of the Unseen" E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in this country next week. It has already been issued in England, where it has aroused great interest among thinking people. The book is a recasting, revision, and enlargement of a smaller work which he published ten years ago and which then created much discussion. He was one of the founders thirty-five years ago of the Psychical Research Society and has ever since taken the deepest interest in its investigations. The volume on "Psychical Research" in the Home University Library is from his pen. But all this interest in the unseen world and attempt to push aside its curtain, which have claimed not a little of his thought and energy for forty years, have been carried on side by side with investigations and achievements in physical science which have won him much honor. For thirty-seven years, until he retired seven years ago, he was Professor of Physics in the Royal College of Dublin, while his original investigations included such highly specialized and divergent subjects as entoptic vision and the electric and magnetic properties of the alloys of iron. He has passed the psalmist's warning milepost of threescore and ten, but his handling of evidential matter and his discussions in this volume show that his mind is still keen and fresh and has lost none of its habitual scientific method and temper. When such a man speaks on a subject of such universal interest there are few who will not at least listen with respect.

A strong note throughout the book is Sir William's conviction of a changing temper during recent years toward the spiritual world on the part of both the people in general and the ranks of science. But he notes that "official science still stands aloof," doubtless, he thinks, because of the "essential difference between physical and psychical phenomena." Physical science measures and forecasts and eliminates free will from its phenomena, while psychical science must deal with states which can be neither measured nor forecast and in which "the disturbing influence of life and will" is an essential factor. Accordingly, minds working along the former line of thought and by its methods find the other unacceptable. Nevertheless, the author feels sure that the culminating weight of evidence tending to prove the existence of a world of spirit within and around the material world will before long win the approval of "official science."

Nearly the whole of the volume is devoted to the recounting and examination of evidence afforded by the physical phenomena of spiritualism, psychical research, automatic writing, the ouija board, clairvoyance, and other forms of supernormal power. But there are also many chapters of discussion of the question in general and of its separate phases, of the application of common-sense, scientific methods, and rules of evidence to the phenomena adduced in proof of survival after death, while the last chapters deal with the philosophical side of the subject. In the section on psychical research he examines one after another of the theories by which its phenomena have been explained, finding something of interest in each one. It is, he says in this connection, "in harmony with all we know to entertain a belief in an unseen world, in which myriads of living creatures exist, some with faculties like our own, and others with faculties beneath or transcending our own; and it is possible that the evolutionary development of such a world has run on parallel lines to our own. This idea, it is apparent, is closely akin to that of a finite, evolving God which has been developed by philosophical writers from Kant down to William James and has just had forceful presentation by H. G. Wells. But Sir William nowhere intimates perception of the kinship of the two ideas. He discusses most interestingly his idea of an unseen world evolving in harmony with our own, the two perhaps influencing each other unknown to themselves, and asks if therein may not perhaps be found the solution of some of the unsolved problems of the doctrine of evolution. And again he inquires into the possibility of the influence upon animals and even insects of this surrounding unseen world and of their knowledge of its nearness.

On the subject of mediums and mediumship the author brings forward the results of many investigations and observations, his own and others, and the conclusions, some of them somewhat tentative, to which they have brought him. He does not seem to put much faith in professional paid mediums, although unwilling to discredit all the phenomena they produce. He examines quite closely, both in the body of the book and in a long appendix, the claims of Eusapia Palladino, concluding that while much that she did was tainted with fraud some of her results could not be explained except on the hypothesis of unseen intelligences working through her. The greater part of the book deals with spiritualistic phenomena, which Sir William thinks do not prove, however true they may be, "the necessary and inherent immortality of the soul."

***

Dr. MacKenna's study of death as the stepping forth into the unknown, and therefore as a great and interesting adventure, wherever and however its time may come, is a beautifully and simply written little book whose perusal ought to do away entirely with the fear and horror of death that lurk in the minds of most normal people who have never been brought into much close connection with it. The greater part of the volume is taken up with consideration of the path that leads to the inevitable end—the causes of death, its ethical meaning for human life as a whole, and what are the sensations and emotions of the human being as he approaches and passes through the mysterious portal. As a physician he has had exceptional opportunity to observe the phenomena of death, and he has questioned many soldiers as to the effect upon them of the destruction that sweeps over the battlefield. These chapters present the subject of death from a new and very interesting viewpoint—a viewpoint that has an insistent appeal for every human being who ever allows himself to think of his own possible demise, however distant in the future he may wish to consider it. Dr. MacKenna believes, as the result of his observations, and it is part of the purpose of his book to show, that in itself death is not a painful experience. Disease causing death may be painful, but it is equally painful if the patient recovers, and the act of death itself is, he thinks, in all probability as painless, even one may say as pleasurable, as the act of falling asleep. He brings up much interesting proof and fortifies his argument with reference to and quotation from other eminent physicians who have stood beside many deathbeds.

The chapter on "What Life Gains from Death" is very suggestive and stimulating to wholesome thought. "We are so accustomed to regard death," says Dr. MacKenna, "from such wrong angles and in such defective light that we often fail to see the many benefits it confers on life." He shows how death enriches life and makes it worth while, how it sanctifies love and has served as a liberator of the race from the shackles of the past. There are some chapters on the fear of death, which, the author thinks, is not a natural instinct, but a mental attribute which has been developed for the protection of the species. He reports the results of many inquiries he has made of soldiers as to their sensations in the presence of death, and these and other facts have brought him to the conclusion that the fear of death in most people disappears when it is imminent. The call of duty also, he believes, has the same effect upon fear, while religious devotion acts upon it as a consuming flame.

In the concluding chapter Dr. MacKenna endeavors to show that, quite aside from individual desire or hope, modern scientific knowledge indicates that death does not end the life of the individual. "I am persuaded," he says, "that the soul persists as personality and does not change into some lower form of 'energy,' blown upon by every vagrant wind that frolics between the stars. It persists as personality, with this essential difference, that it is freed from the trammels and limitations of the physical body. * * * It remains as a separate entity; it persists as an ego." He sums up the argument in favor of his conviction by saying: "When all is said we have to submit that the arguments for the survival of personality are infinitely more weighty than any that can be adduced against it. The opponents of immortality have nothing but negative evidence to support their position, and in science the negative argument is valueless."

***

As a man prominent among the activities of psychical research in England and as author of several previous books dealing with that subject, Mr. Hill's new work will command the attention of all who are interested in the developments of psychical investigation, whether as believers or investigators. In a prefatory note he mentions that he began his investigations into occult psychic manifestations more than eleven years ago, and that his attitude at that time was skeptical and all his wishes opposed to the conclusion that his observations finally forced upon him. In his opening chapter he discusses the development of the individual, which carries him during life through many phases, and makes him a very different personality at the end of sixty or seventy years, and comes to the conclusion that "persons" cannot be immortal, since their personality changes, and "the final product is not the same thing as the same thing that began." Nevertheless, he thinks that some sort of personal survival has been proved by psychical research during the last thirty years, and that something may be learned from it of the surviving spirit's state and powers and interests and feelings. But he does not attempt to say just how much the survival is that of the individual, and he deplores any endeavor to describe the spiritual world in materialistic terms.

Next come several chapters dealing directly with the methods employed in psychical research, relating results that have been obtained by himself and those closely associated with him and recounting many incidents of peculiar interest. A third of the book is given up to verbatim reports of "sittings" with mediums in which communications were received from what he honestly believes to have been spirits of the dead holding the medium under their control. The sittings described are with three different mediums, A. Wilkinson, Tom Tyrrell, and A. V. Peters. At one of the meetings with Mr. Peters occurred some of the incidents recounted by Sir Oliver Lodge in "Raymond," the little book in which he announced his conviction that he had talked with the spirit of his son recently killed at the battle front in Flanders. Mr. Hill gave to the medium a letter he had received from Sir Oliver about a certain Greek sentence after cutting off the address and the signature. Mr. Peters crumpled it up in his palm and, holding it so, began talking. The report of his speech by Mr. Hill is in part descriptive of Sir Oliver's character and in other parts is somewhat confused, some of the sentences appearing to refer to Lieutenant Raymond Lodge and others to other people. The remainder of the book discusses the general subject of mediumship, trivial and false communications, telepathy and allied matters. In the final chapter on "Psychical Research and Religion" Mr. Hill insists on the right of psychical research to be considered "a branch of science" and declares that its results bring about a radical change in our conception of human personality, enlarging our idea of its nature by revealing the "subliminal consciousness" and proving "extended duration." And, finally, he concludes that "even to the cold reason the facts of psychical research seem to justify or require an explanation which confirms the intuitions of the mystic, that spirit is real, matter a temporary vehicle or medium."

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 278)

but he carried nine industrial States which he stumped against the eight-hour law. Even the unions, like the trusts, are regaining their sanity, and are not agreed in support of all that their leaders propose to gain by duress from too subservient politicians. In short, there is in progress a revival of morals and economics corresponding to the decadence of politics and economics a generation ago. Business men are taking control which their preoccupation had suffered to be taken from them, and there is a prospect that Government may be managed on the lines of the best business when the men in the street awake to what is going on.

This economic interpretation of current affairs is stimulating in high degree. It is buttressed with facts and garnished with pat opinions from those entitled to speak with authority. The style is well adapted to engage and hold the attention of those who wish to be instructed in economics and its relations to politics. It is literary without being wordy, and sober without being dull. It is rather a book for men of business than students, and wherever women have the vote or wish to be qualified to vote or discuss men's affairs with men, the book should have women readers. Lest praise of ourselves may be thought to outrun the facts it may be suggested that the deepest blot at present on our record is our race riots. They suggest a doubt whether democracy can be said to be safe in the United States unless or until our proletariat is democratized.

RINGS FOR THE FINGER

RINGS FOR THE FINGER. By George Frederick Kunz, Ph. D., Sc. D., A. M. With 290 Illustrations in Color, Doubletone, and Line. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $6.50.

DR. KUNZ'S recent "Rings" is a remarkably comprehensive study of an interesting subject, and will have permanent value as a reference book. In his foreword the author states the aim of his work: "To offer in attractive and convenient form everything that is of importance and interest in regard to finger rings, from the fabled ring of Prometheus down to the latest productions of the goldsmiths and jewelers of our day." The subject, he adds, "offers a striking illustration of the wonderful diversity of form, decoration, and usage that the skill and fancy of men have been able to realize in the case of the little circlet constituting a ring." The author's sentences form a suitable introduction to a review of the book. For Dr. Kunz does offer in attractive form the exhaustive consideration that has been his object. And the vast variety to which he refers is promise of the interesting quality of his book.

The origin of the ring is somewhat obscure. Dr. Kunz, however, suggests:

> There is good reason to believe that it is a modification of the cylindrical seal, which was first worn attached to the neck or to the arm, and was eventually reduced in size so that it could be worn on the finger. Signet rings were used in Egypt from a very remote period, and we read in Genesis that the Pharaoh of Joseph's time bestowed a ring upon the patriarch as a mark of authority. From Egypt the custom of wearing rings was transmitted to the Greek world, and also to the Etruscans, from whom the usage was derived by the Romans. Although it would scarcely be safe to assume that finger rings were never worn by the ancient Assyrians, still the almost total absence of representations of them, even on female figures, renders it safe to say that this must have been only very rarely the case.

Although the author of "Rings" begins his book with a study of the early use and purpose and historical development of the wearing of finger-rings, the work is not arranged chronologically throughout. The chapter on early rings and their use is followed by a detailed study of the forms of rings and the materials of which they have been and are made. Then follow diversions on signet rings—a most fascinating chapter that is; famous historical rings of England and the European Continent, a study full of interesting anecdote and allusion; the use of rings of love and marriage tokens, the religious use of rings, the long picturesque tale of magic and talismanic rings, to which a chapter on rings of healing is appended, and finally an informative division on the making of rings and the jeweler's and goldsmith's art.

The material of the book is most interestingly illustrated with designs of rings in line and color, and with good prints of famous pictures showing the wearing of rings at various times in the world's history as well as of photographs to make plain the use of rings among the American Indians. The illustrations are worthy of the excellence of this very readable and authoritative book. Dr. Kunz is a scholar who needs no introduction to the reading public; we may heartily welcome his book on rings.

IRELAND

A SHORT HISTORY OF IRELAND. By Constantia Maxwell, M. A. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 80 cents.

IT is a far cry from the nameless race that came up from the Aegean Sea, in some misty age, centuries before the birth of Christ, to people Ireland, to the Home Rulers of today, who have upheld their right to parliamentary independence by outlining a system of self-government second to none in the modern world. In this little volume of Constantia Maxwell's, of only 130-odd pages, the author, who is lecturer in history at Trinity College, Dublin, has linked the two eras in a comprehensive review which embraces the historical, economic, and political progress of the island from its earliest known existence to the present day. Since she speaks as a cultured resident of Ireland, her definition of the fundamental relations of Ireland to England is significant. She says of the two countries that, "though they have not always recognized the fact, their nearness has given them a common fortune, the safety and well-being of the one being bound up with the safety and well-being of the other. Ireland, however, lies just far enough away to have made a perfect union between the two countries extremely difficult, and one of the main problems of British history has been to find the best method of so far uniting the two islands as to secure the mutual advantage of each." The book covers in a concise manner the whole of the stormy history of Ireland, touching the high lights with an unerring finger, and conveying to the reader throughout the atmosphere of each particular period under consideration, so that it clarifies the trend of thought which led to the events described.

While practically everything here can be found in ordinary text-books on Ireland, the material has been so judiciously put together by Miss Maxwell that she presents us practically with a new work—a complete, as well as entertaining, history of the land toward which all eyes are turned at this time with anticipative interest. The eight chapters deal respectively with early Ireland, the Norman invasion, the decline of English power and advance of the Celts, the Tudor conquest and plantation of Ulster, the rebellion of 1641, the war of the revolution, including the siege of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne, Ireland under Protestant ascendency, with a glance at Grattan's Parliament and a review of the rebellion of 1798, and finally Ireland since the Union, with Catholics emancipated, and the way cleared for Home Rule.

It is this last chapter, which, among other things, tells of the part played by Charles Stewart Parnell as a leader of the Home Rulers, and sketches his career until his death, in 1891, that will be read with perhaps stronger interest than any other part of the modest little volume. The author doubtless has marked opinions on the many problems which have faced Ireland since it became a homogeneous nation, but she keeps them religiously to herself. One of the great merits of this history of Ireland is its absolute fairmindedness. There are five maps of Ireland at various stages of its development, and illuminative plans of the battles of Clontarf and the Boyne.

AN ITALIAN SCHOOLMASTER

A SCHOOLMASTER OF THE GREAT CITY. By Angelo Patri. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

HEART throbs and red blood beat through every page of this fascinating account of the evolution of a schoolmaster and a school and of an inspiring vision of the mission of the public school in American life. The author is the son of an Italian immigrant and spent his youth in New York City's "Little Italy." His experience of school during all the course of his education was confined to the dreary surroundings, the cast-iron methods, and the desiccated aims of the years before modern ideas had begun to vivify educational processes. His father, working as a day laborer, had planned to send him to college. But chance decreed otherwise, and while still a youth he began his career as a teacher in a school in a tenement house district in New York City. Dissatisfied with methods and results, he had, in large measure, to work out his own salvation as it comprised that of his classroom. Finally, he became principal of a large school in a densely populated neighborhood, and there, little by little, he applied the ideas he had evolved from experience, tried experiments, worked constantly to bring the school into closer touch with the life of the people, to make them realize it was their school, to make it a vital, Americanizing force. The book is full of anecdotes, incidents, bits of life, that illustrate his argument, illuminate the difficulties under which labor such far-visioned educators as he, prove the need of just the things he has been trying to do.

Mr. Patri's vision of what the public school should be and should do in American life, in city and country, in rich neighborhoods and poor neighborhoods alike, is an inspiring and an aspiring vision, an ideal of a force that would be a greater power in molding and Americanizng and democratizing American life than it would be possible to find in all other agencies together. He has faith that such an evolution of the school is possible and he realizes a good many of the things that must be done in the making over of our school system to bring it to an approximation of its possibilities. He devotes a chapter to an outlining of his ideals for American education. These sentences sum up, in a measure, his convictions: "The great school is one that preserves its life, dignifies it, holds itself responsible for the neighborhood, and compels the neighborhood to rise to its highest level. Unless a school enters deeply into the lives of the people, that school will not enter deeply into the lives of the children or into the lives of the teachers. Unless the school is the great democratic socializing agency, it is nothing at all."

RANNY

RANNY: Otherwise Randolph Harrington Dukes. A Tale of Those Activities Which Made Him an Important Figure in His Town, in His Family—and in Other Families. By Howard Brubaker. Illustrated by F. Strothmann. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.40.

MR. BRUBAKER has imagined a very lifelike small boy and has told some sixteen amusing tales of his doings during the year when he was "eight-going-on-nine." He is a representative American small boy whose father does something-or-other in a wagon factory and whose mother keeps their home immaculate and their table well supplied by the work of her own hands, while Ranny attends the public school, plays endlessly and absorbedly with his chums, goes barefoot in Summer, minds the baby and does chores for his mother. It is all very realistic and very representative, and in the hands of a pessimistic writer, under the sway of the spirit of negation, might have been made dreary and depressing—and therefore sure to be hailed as sublimely true. But Mr. Brubaker has made it not only true, in most things, but also piquant and amusing and readable. And the fundamental manliness and rightness of spirit of small boy Ranny, notwithstanding all the troubles he gets into, give an upward tilt to the reader's spirit, because out of just such small boys will the nation of tomorrow be made. Perhaps Mr. Brubaker stresses too much for truth the small boy's appearance of being alien to the surrounding life, of the small boy as living a sort of double life, one the ordinary life with his family and the other, eerie and alien and unconformable to all usual standards, with his chums. It is the viewpoint and method that are much the fashion just now in such literature. Undeniably, it makes such stories much more piquant and interesting to grown-ups, and undeniably also it possesses a certain amount of truth. But stressed overmuch, as it usually is, it results in caricature and the perversion of reality. In some of the stories Mr. Brubaker yields to this current fashion, but in others he holds to a simpler and truer but equally entertaining presentation of the activities of Ranny and his friends. He shows sympathetic insight into and understanding of the workings of the small boy mind, the sudden desires that possess it, the fears that sometimes obsess it, and the consequent erratic behavior of the small boy that bewilders his elders and is likely to make them unjust unless they can discover the reasons

BOOKS WORTH READING

THE GREAT WAR. By George H. Allen, Henry C. Whitehead, and F. E. Chadwick. Illustrated. Second Volume. Philadelphia: George Barrie's Sons.

THIS sturdy volume of five hundred pages takes up the mobilization of the moral and physical forces of the European nations engaged in the great war. In the first volume Dr. Allen, who is a member of the Faculty of the history department of the University of Pennsylvania, analyzed and described the state and diplomatic causes and motives which led to the war eruption, while his share in this new volume is to set forth and discuss the moral forces that influenced the actions of the Governments of the Teutonic Empires, the British Empire, Russia, Belgium, France, and Italy up to the time of the declaration of war. He examines and exposes the chief questions that influenced the states of mind of each of the belligerent peoples and shows how these made the catastrophe inevitable. Captain Whitehead's part in the authorship of the volume has been to present an account of the military status in each of the belligerent nations at the outbreak of the war, while Admiral Chadwick devotes himself to the naval forces. Two chapters describe with considerable detail the mobilization of the financial resources and the methods of mobilizing the military forces of the several nations.

The book is written in a terse and lucid style, and its logical plan, combined with its clear and judicial manner of treatment, makes it a work of much popular appeal, although the painstaking care of the authors to make it comprehensive and accurate in its use of facts gives it scholarly authoritativeness. Three editions of the first volume were quickly exhausted.

The Empire of Silence

Some readable observations concerning an interesting subject are set forth by the Rev. Charles Courtenay, chaplain of Holy Trinity, Rome, in a volume entitled "The Empire of Silence." The author deals with various aspects of silence in a gracefully philosophic fashion. (Sturgis & Walton. $1.75.)

A Realistic Universe

John Elof Boodin, Professor of Philosophy at Carleton College, offers a carefully written treatise entitled "A Realistic Universe" as an introduction to metaphysics, and as a sequel to a volume on the theory of knowledge published in 1911 with the title "Truth and Reality." The two volumes furnish, he says, "a survey of general philosophy from the point of view of pragmatic realism." (Macmillan Company.)

Latter-Day Problems

A revised and enlarged edition has been published of Dr. J. Laurence Laughlin's "Latter-Day Problems," which had its original publication in 1900. The author leaves out of his new edition three chapters relating to money and banking, and adds five new chapters, which he describes as belonging in the same field with the first seven chapters of his book. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

The Church

In a volume entitled "The Challenge: The Church and the New World Order," the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch expresses his expectation that with the restoration of peace in Europe the Church will face big problems, and will have to meet them with new applications of Christian principles. He calls upon Christians to prepare for the coming task. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.)

Christian Science

Walter S. Harris presents his views respecting some of the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy in a volume entitled "Christian Science and the Ordinary Man." Mr. Harris says he has secured "inner conviction and peace" through study of Mrs. Eddy's writings. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

Ella Flagg Young

An entertaining story of a useful life is told by John T. McManis in his book entitled "Ella Flagg Young and a Half-Century of the Chicago Public Schools." The author is manifestly an ardent admirer of the famous educator whose biography he presents, but he does not overpraise the value of her services to the schools of her city. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. T. L.—Will you please tell me who originated the phrase, "The Schoolmaster Is Abroad," and what is its significance? It was much used in England fifty or sixty years ago.

The phrase, "The Schoolmaster Is Abroad," is said to have originated with Lord Brougham, (1779-1868.) He is said to have first used it in 1825 at the initial meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution. John Reynolds, a schoolmaster, in charge of a school in Clerkenwell, London, acted as Secretary of the meeting, and in the course of some complimentary remarks Lord Brougham said: "Look out, gentlemen, the schoolmaster is abroad." This remark did not attract much attention at the time, but when three years later in a parliamentary debate he again used it the phrase immediately became popular. This was in January, 1828, on the day of opening the Parliament by royal commission. The speech from the throne referring to the state of affairs in the East lamented the then recent naval battle of Navarino as "an untoward affair." Lord Lansdowne objected to this expression, and in the course of his speech on the subject Lord Brougham said that he would judge the new Ministry by their acts. Then he went on to say:

> Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage—a personage less imposing, in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.

Swinburne's "Laus Veneris"

G. S.—Can you tell me the value of a copy, in excellent condition, of Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," Author's Edition, published 1866 by Moxon, London, and Carleton, New York? The volume contains the collection of poems subsequently published under the title, "Poems and Ballads," and is not to be confounded with the pamphlet edition of the single poem, "Laus Veneris," privately printed in the early part of 1866.

This book is the first authorized American edition of "Laus Veneris," and is worth about $2. After the first English publication an American publisher got out a pirated edition. Carleton, by arrangement with Moxon of London, then printed the book. It was called "Author's Edition" to show that it was published by authority of Swinburne.

Clear the Way

J. S. CAIRNS—Please tell the name of the poem and its author, from which these lines are quoted:

> There's a day about to dawn,
> There's a light about to break;
> Men of thought and men
> Of action clear the way.

The lines are quoted from the poem, "Clear the Way," by Charles Mackay. It is printed in "Choice Selections No. 16," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn., and other collections of verse.

Peter Parley's Works

W. C. B.—Are the works of "Peter Parley" (Samuel G. Goodrich) of any value at the present time?

"Peter Parley's Universal History," Boston, 1837, is worth from $60 to $140 because of its Nathaniel Hawthorne association. "Peter Parley's Cabinet Library," Boston, 1843-1844, ten volumes, is worth about $8.

"Beaux and Belles"

I. B.—Will you please let me know the value of the following sets of books?

"Beaux and Belles of England," fourteen volumes, published by Grolier Society. Imperial edition.

William Shakespeare's works, published by Swan, Sonnenshein & Co., edited by Alexander Dyce. Reprint of third edition. Ten volumes.

"Secret Court Memoirs," Grolier Society. Ten volumes.

"International Library of Famous Literature," published by Merrill Baker. Twenty volumes. Introductions by Donald G. Mitchell and Andrew Lang. Compiled and arranged by Nathan Haskell Dole, Forrest Morgan, Caroline Ticknor.

The "Beaux and Belles" is worth from $21 to $35. The value of the Shakespeare is about $10. The "Secret Court Memoirs" are worth about $20. The "Library of Famous Literature" is worth about $10.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

E. J. WHEELER.—"M. R." asks in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 20 for the author of "The Work That's Nearest." It is by Charles Kingsley and is an invitation to Thomas Hughes to go off on a holiday. I think it is called "The Invitation." The first line is "Come away with me, Tom," and the poem may be found in any collection of Kingsley's poems. The verse quoted should read:

> Do the duty nearest,
> Though it's dull at whiles,
> Helping when you meet them
> Lame dogs over stiles;
> Once a year, like schoolboys,
> Robin Hooding go,
> Leaving fops and fogies
> A thousand feet below.

This is the last verse of the poem.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Victoria M. Finch-Smith, Closter, N. J.; Ida V. Parsons, New York; F. W. Fuessnich, Torrington, Conn.; L. W. Lamm, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Wetmore, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Emily Dutton Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Mrs. George W. Aldridge, Rochester, N. Y.; William H. Griffith Thomas, Toronto, Canada; Cassie M. Carsons, Cleveland, Ohio; E. J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y., and T. W. Meacham, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Instead"

E. F. SMITHWICK.—Answering the query of S. B. Crane in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 1, would inform the questioner that the poem to which reference is made is by Ellen Thornycroft Fowler Felkin and is called "Instead." It is printed in the book of poems by Mrs. Felkin entitled "Verses Grave and Gay," published in England in 1891.

The Sacred Flame

ALICE E. IVES.—In answer to Frank Leo, in THE BOOK REVIEW, Nov. 19, "The Sacred Flame" is to be found in a volume entitled "Christ Legends," by Selma Lagerlöf, translated by Velma Swanston Howard, and published by Henry Holt & Co.

Eulogy of Riley Grannan

NELSON, S. OLMSTEAD.—In reply to the query of "L. G. C." in your issue of April 29 for the oration delivered by Herman Knickerbocker at the funeral of Riley Grannan, the racing man, at Rawhide, Nev., would say that it was printed in The Era of October, 1908, published by the late Elbert Hubbard at East Aurora, N. Y.

Answers to this appeal were also received from A. B. Knickerbocker, who writes that copies of the oration can be obtained at Mott's stationery store at Reno, Nev.; Olive Barton, Rutherford, N. J.; Mrs. Ira D. Smith, Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. S. Pechin, Buchman, Va., and R. C. Schultz, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Five Minute Stories

M. B. B.—In reply to the query of "M. L. J." in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 29 regarding the verse beginning:

> Divide a stick of licorice
> By twenty infant jaws,

would say that the quoted lines comprise one verse of a poem by Laura E. Richards in a collection called "Five Minute Stories." The poem begins:

> I studied my arithmetic and then I went to bed,
> And on my little pillow white laid down my little head,
> I hoped for dreams of dear delight, of sugar candy bliss,
> But, oh! my sleep the livelong night was filled with things like this.

"Somewhere"

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The lines quoted by G. Trafford Hewitt in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 10 are by Julia Caroline Ripley Dorr. They were first published in Scribner's Monthly in 1874, according to a compilation from which I copy the verses:

> How can I cease to pray for thee? Somewhere
> In God's great universe thou art today;
> Can He not reach thee with his tender care?
> Can He not hear me when for thee I pray?
>
> What matters it to Him who holds within
> The hollow of His hand all worlds, all space,
> That thou art done with earthly pain and sin?
> Somewhere within His ken thou hast a place.
>
> Somewhere thou livest and hast need of Him;
> Somewhere thy soul sees higher heights to climb;
> And somewhere still there may be valleys dim,
> That thou must pass to reach the hills sublime.
>
> Then all the more, because thou canst not hear,
> Poor, human words of blessing, will I pray,
> O true, brave heart, God bless thee wheresoe'er
> In His great universe thou art today.

Information about this poem has also been received from Mrs. William H. Steele, New Milford, Conn.; Katharine F. Jackson, Middletown, Conn.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; Miss Florence Cassel, Washington, D. C.; E. B. Joes, New York; Lilian Whiting, Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Durant, New Haven, Conn., and Thomas D. McElhenie, Brooklyn.

"A Sunset Fancy"

ALBERT H. CHAFFEE.—In addition to the reply of Frank P. Mace to the query of "M. A. E." for the poem "A Sunset Fancy," by Eben E. Rexford, would say that the copy of the poem in my possession has a fourth stanza, which is as follows:

> When for me the sunset gateway
> Shall at day's decline unclose
> And I enter through its portals
> To a long and sweet repose,
> I know that I shall remember,
> In that land so fair and far,
> My strange and beauteous fancy
> Of the sunset gates ajar.

"Tom Cringle's Log"

M. A. HUME.—In regard to the inquiry concerning "Tom Cringle's Log," would say that it is published in Everyman's Library, obtainable from E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

"Afar in the Desert"

M. S. C.—In answer to the query of "H. H. G." in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 20, would say that the poem "Afar in the Desert" is by Thomas Pringle, a Scotch poet, (1789-1834,) and it is printed in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," in Osgood's "Fireside Encyclopedia of Poetry," and in several other collections of verse.

This appeal was also answered by E. J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.; Frances George, Cortland, N. Y.; Frederick Bostwick, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. Schofield, New York; G. A. Davis, West New Brighton, N. Y.; A. B. Stillwell, New York; Sara Holt Crugers, New York; E. Gilbert, Carthage, N. Y.; M. E. Veitch, New Haven, Conn.; Horatio G. Cozzens, New York; James Terry White, New York; Ida V. Parsons, New York; A. M. Breed, Naumkeag, Mass.; Mrs. L. G. Chappelle, Oroville, Cal.; L. R. Waldron, Fargo, N. D.; Henry K. Simons, Greenfield, Mass.; Jessie M. Carsons, Cleveland, Ohio; W. S. Walker, Cincinnati, Ohio, and R. A. Cox, Seymour, Ind.

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APPEALS TO READERS

F. B. P.—Will some reader give the author of the following lines and the poem from which they are quoted?

> Take time to speak a loving word
> Where loving words are seldom heard,
> And it will linger in the mind
> And gather others of its kind,
> Till loving words will echo where
> Erstwhile the heart was poor and bare
> And somewhere on the homeward track
> Their music will come echoing back
> And flood thy soul with melody.
> Such is love's immortality.

How Was He Handled?

C. S. K.—Will some reader kindly give me the author's name and the whole poem, or where it may be found, of which the following stanza is part?

> Ask, ere the youngster be rated or chidden,
> How was he handled and how was he ridden.
> Haply they drove him too hard at the start,
> Haply Fate's weight-cloths were breaking his heart.

Who Was This Peer?

R. H. TOWNER.—In describing the wealth of some great peer one of the Victorian novelists wrote:

> Nay, it was whispered that when some miles of rents had fallen in on his London streets and been renewed, even the civil list of the King would be less than the private income of his subject.

I thought this was in Thackeray's description of the Marquis of Steyne, but I do not find it there. Neither can I find it in Disraeli's Lord Monmouth in "Coningsby." Can any of your readers tell me where the lines can be found?

Had First Mine Eyes

JOHN A. CLUTE.—I would be grateful if some reader of THE BOOK REVIEW would tell the author of the poem beginning:

> Had first mine eyes beheld the light
> Where Orient stars on Moslem race
> Shine down, I, too, would praise the might
> Of Allah great, and turn my face
> Toward Mecca when I pray.

Proud Maximilian

CONSTANT READER.—I should be exceedingly glad if some reader can help me to discover the authorship of the following lines:

> I beheld proud Maximilian kneeling humbly on the ground,
> I beheld the gentle Mary hunting with hawk and hound
> And her lighted bridal chamber, where a duke slept with a queen
> And the armed guard around them and the sword, unsheathed, between.

Ten Thousand Years

W.—Will some of your readers kindly give the name of the author of the following hymn:

> When we've been there ten thousand years,
> Bright shining as the sun;
> We've no less days to sing His praise
> Than when we first begun.

"Love, Like the Light"

E. R. S.—Will some of your readers kindly give me the poem, or tell me where I may find it, in which this line may be found?

Love, like the light, silently wrapping all.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

STEPHEN CRANE'S "The Red Badge of Courage," published more than twenty years ago, has retained ever since enough vitality to give it a steady sale. But the preparation for war has so increased the interest in it that to meet the growing demand D. Appleton & Co. announce its immediate reissue in a new thin paper edition to be bound in semi-flexible fabrikoid. It will have a foreword by Arthur Guy Empey, the American soldier whose experience through two years at the front with the British Army gave him the material for "Over the Top," one of the most intimate and realistic of all the war books. In this foreword he says: "'The Red Badge of Courage' is not a story of war. It is War, the real, unvarnished thing. I have met every one of its characters on the fire-step of the trenches in France."

In the August Bookman, John Blunt, writing of the scenes where "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" is laid, says that "Mr. Wells has taken his characters literally by the scruff of the neck out of his neighbors' houses and put them into his book." He mentions a number of people prominent in literature and affairs living within a radius of two miles of Mr. Wells's home who appear in the story more or less disguised. "Mr. Wells's own house at Little Easton," he adds, "is described as faithfully as if it had been photographed—the lawn where the famous hockey matches are played, the old barn with its lovely beams, the water garden and the park beyond belonging to Easton Lodge, where lives 'Lady Homartyn,' who may or may not be Lady Warwick."

A new novel by Kathleen Norris, to be called "Martie the Unconquered," is announced for publication on Aug. 15 by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Charles Rann Kennedy completed the naturalization process on July 3, in time to celebrate the Fourth as an American citizen. He is spending the Summer on his farm in Connecticut and helping to add to the food stock for the coming year.

Boni & Liveright have added Samuel Butler's "The Way of All Flesh" to their Modern Library Series, for which they are preparing eighteen new titles for early announcement.

E. Hyatt Verrill has written "The Book of the West Indies," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in the early Fall. It will be a compact handbook containing important facts of the history, economic development and social life of the islands, and will tell travelers and others wishing for information all manner of things about the region, its people, resources, scenic beauties, and interests. Mr. Verrill has spent much of the time during the last twenty-five years exploring, traveling, and sometimes residing in the West Indies.

The Dante League of America, recently founded by Mrs. H. Durant Rose, is preparing for a celebration in 1921 of the 600th anniversary of Dante's death. The purpose of the society is to promote the knowledge and study of Dante, his works, language, and country, by means of popular lectures and literature. Membership in the league is open to all interested in the subject on the payment of annual dues of $2 each, the membership fee being reduced to $1 for college and university students. William Roscoe Thayer is the President of the society, Mrs. Rose the Secretary, and its meetings are held at the National Arts Club, New York City, where further information may be obtained from Mrs. Rose.

Mrs. Nina Wilcox Putnam and Norman Jacobsen, who wrote "When the Highbrow Joined the Outfit" together, are collaborating upon two other books which will be published during the coming season, one by Duffield & Co. and the other by the P. F. Volland Company. Mr. Jacobsen was born on the frontier, in Wyoming, while that State was still a Territory, and lived there until he came East to study art a few years ago.

"The American View of the War Against the Imperial German Government, Based Upon Official Documents," by James Brown Scott, is announced for early publication by the Oxford University Press, American Branch.

Herbert Bayard Swope's "Inside the German Empire" has been translated into Japanese and published in Japan. Mr. Swope's book won the $10,000 Pulitzer prize of the Columbia School of Journalism for its report of conditions in Germany during the early part of the war.

Much information of timely interest will be afforded by a little book by Major De Witt C. Falls, entitled "Army and Navy Information: Uniforms, Organizations, Arms and Equipment," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready within a week or two. It will be illustrated with colored plates, half tones, and pen and ink drawings, and will explain the insignia of rank in the different branches of the service. It tells how the smaller units of the army are combined to form the higher and describes the arms and equipment of all branches and ranks of the army and the navy. It does similar service for the armies and navies of the principal European countries.

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, whose "Diplomatic Days in Mexico" attracted attention last year, is spending the Summer in Paris, whence she recently made a trip to Verdun and other parts of the battle front. She dined in the citadel at Verdun and had the sensation of being actually under fire.

Joyce Kilmer has enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which is likely to be sent to France at an early date.

Frances Hodgson Burnett is another author who is helping to increase the national resources. At her new home on the Hudson she has put a large piece of ground into cultivation and is raising a goodly crop of vegetables.

Henry Holt & Co.'s "Rider Guide Book Series" is to be published in England by J. M. Dent & Co., the English publishers of Everyman's Library.

"Temperamental Henry" is the title of a new story by Samuel Merwin which Bobbs-Merrill Company will bring out early in the Fall. It is a humorous story chronicling the loves of a certain "Henry the Ninth."

Belle K. Maniates, the novelist of Greek ancestry, whose "Amarilly of Clothes Line Alley" has reached its third printing, has written a sequel to that story bearing the title "Amarilly in Love," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish on Aug. 11.

A giant Bible has been bound by the Oxford University Press for the Bible crusade which is being carried on in London. Standing on end it is more than five feet high, and when opened measures across its pages almost eight feet.

Katharine Hinton Wootten and Tommie Dora Baker of the staff of the Carnegie Library at Atlanta have begun the collection of material for a large bibliography of the writings of O. Henry, and will welcome suggestions and information that will help them to make the work as complete as possible.

New light will be thrown on the career of that romantic hero of early American history, Paul Jones, by a book which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in the Autumn. It will be called "Paul Jones and His Exploits in English Seas, 1778 to 1780," and has been prepared by Don C. Seitz, who has collected from English newspapers of that time accounts of the audacious raids Paul Jones made upon towns along the English coast. The book will contain a complete Paul Jones bibliography.

Donald Evans, author of "Sonnets from the Patagonian," &c., has enlisted in the United States Ambulance Service and is now training for that work at Allentown preparatory to being sent to France.

Ernest G. Stevens has embodied in his "Civilized Commercialism" a scheme for the application of democracy to business which he thinks would eliminate the cut-throat characteristics of competition and make it free and at the same time fair to all. The work is in train for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mrs. Julia Collier Harris, who is writing a life of Joel Chandler Harris, which will be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, will be grateful if any one having letters written by Mr. Harris or interesting memoranda concerning him will send them to her, care of Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

HOMEMAKING

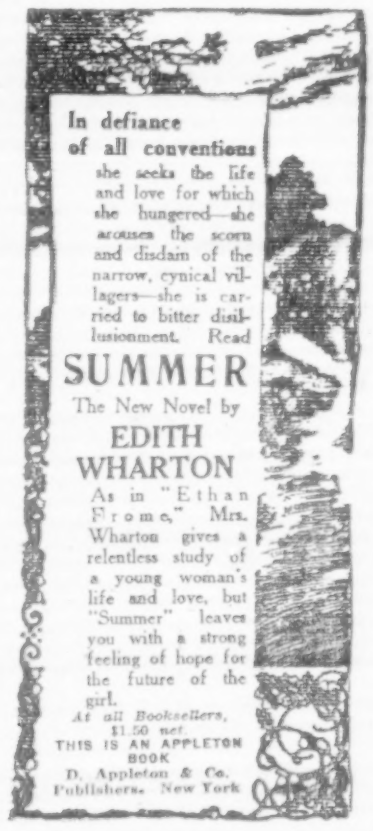
THE HOME AND ITS MANAGEMENT: A Handbook on Homemaking, with Three Hundred Inexpensive Cooking Receipts. By Mabel Hyde Kittredge, President of the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centres in New York City; Chairman of the New York School Lunch Committee. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

PERHAPS the chief difference between handbooks on homemaking is the point from which they start—the amount of knowledge that, on the reader's part, they assume. Let it be stated at once, therefore, that Miss Kittredge's book begins at the beginning; it takes for granted exactly nothing at all. The youngest and most ignorant housekeeper—or, rather, the woman who is about to be a housekeeper—will learn the fundamentals here. She will not be embarrassed by wondering what she ought to have done before she reached the point at which the directions begin. Yet this is not to say that all the information herein contained is elemental. By no means. It is a practical book for homemakers, first and last.

And in its compass of less than 400 pages, it is a remarkably inclusive book. It begins with the question of choosing a home, the matter of fresh air, drainage, convenience and desirability of location, light, heat, the plan of the house or apartment. Then comes a brief word of advice as to arrangement and furnishing, and then a detailed chapter on "The Kitchen," on "The Dining Room," on "The Living Room," "The Bedrooms," "Plumbing," and after that a miscellaneous collection of terse and useful "Facts for the Homemaker," which includes such valuable hints as "how and when to save money" and "what to do when the windows rattle."

It may be mentioned that this little paragraph on what cheap buying is economical and what is not is a very "useful fact," indeed! The author goes on to the division of the income, to the problems of marketing and general cooking, food values, baking and preserving, laundry work. That in itself would be content enough for a valuable homemaking handbook. But that is little more than half of this book. The second part is taken up with problems of health—the care and feeding of babies and little children, the general prevention of disease and directions for home care of the sick, the conquest of the dangers of hot weather in the city, and the matter of city waste. The last hundred pages are given to recipes.

"The Home and Its Management" contains much information which should, now more than ever, be useful to housekeepers in general. But it will be of particular value to—and indeed it is especially written for—the young homemaker in a city apartment. It will be welcomed, too, by the woman of limited means, who not only "does her own work" and feels the effect of the "food shortage," but must at all times make her home charming and "livable" and safeguard her family's health on a small income in the city. Much of the advice contained in the book, especially in the chapters on health and the care of the sick, is addressed directly to girls—though for future as well as present use. And the more trying problems of city life are given particular attention.



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SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1917.

ITALY HAS GRIEVANCES AGAINST THIS COUNTRY

Raymond B. Fosdick Explains Status of Criminals in Connection With the Case of Alfredo Cocchi.

SHORTLY before the war began in 1914 Raymond B. Fosdick went to Italy at the request of Commissioner Woods to take up with the Italian Government three matters of interest to the New York Police Department:

1. Whether a basis could be arranged for an exchange of finger prints between the Italian Government and New York.

2. Whether it would be possible to obtain from the Italian Government the criminal records of suspected Italian citizens in this country in order to insure their deportation.

3. To ascertain the basis of the interpretation given by the Italian Government to the extradition treaty between Italy and the United States.

Mr. Fosdick obtained letters of introduction from President Wilson and the State Department, and through the courtesy of our American Ambassador in Rome, Thomas Nelson Page, he met the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Immigration, and other Italian dignitaries and officials. He spent nearly a month in Italy and returned to New York just at the outbreak of the war.

Far from conceding that we had a grievance against her because of her peculiar stand on the extradition treaty, Mr. Fosdick found that Italy considered she had a just cause of grievance against us because of our failure to co-operate with her in returning her citizens who had escaped to this country while wanted for crime in Italy.

"The Cocchi case brings up once more the apparent one-sideness of the extradition treaty between Italy and the United States," said Mr. Fosdick the other day. "We returned Porter Charlton, an American citizen, to Italy to be tried for the murder of his wife. Italy, however, refuses to return Cocchi, an Italian citizen, to the United States to be tried for the murder of Ruth Cruger. The Italian clings fondly to the ancient principle of the Roman law, 'Romanus sum,' and will not allow an Italian citizen to be turned over to another country to be tried for crime.

"This one-sided relation is perhaps not so unfair as it looks on its face. In the first place, the principle of 'Romanus sum,' as it is referred to in Italy, applies only to Italian citizens committing crimes in other countries. If an American, for example, commits a crime in his own country and flees to Italy, the Italian Government will gladly honor a request for extradition. Therefore, a Government dealing with Italy in this matter has little to complain of, inasmuch as most requests for extradition concern its own citizens who have committed crimes and fled abroad.

"In the second place, under the Italian law, an Italian citizen committing a crime in another country and fleeing to Italy is tried at home under the laws of his own country on the basis of affidavits filed by the authorities of the country in which the crime was committed. Thus Cocchi will be tried in Italy on evidence submitted in affidavit form by the authorities in New York. The refusal of the Italian Government to return Cocchi to this country, therefore, is not a flat failure of justice, inasmuch as he will undoubtedly be sentenced for life, whereas, under the American law, if we declined to allow the extradition of an American citizen guilty of crime in another country, justice would not be had, because under Anglo-Saxon rules of evidence we could not try the criminal on the basis of affidavits furnished by officials abroad. He would have to be tried in the place where the crime was committed and confronted by witnesses, two features which are not necessary under Italian criminal procedure. In other words, if we had not returned Porter Charlton to Italy for trial there, he could not have been tried at all and would have escaped altogether.

"'Italy, therefore, does not feel that the cause of justice is interfered with in any way by the stand which she takes on the extradition treaty.

"On the other hand, Italy feels keenly that the United States is a distinct stumbling block in the furtherance of justice because of our habitual failure to return to Italy Italian criminals for whom extradition is asked. This is a chapter with which we in America are not very much acquainted. It is an undeniable fact that fugitives from Italian justice, who, according to the terms of the treaty, would seem extraditable, have in practice been able to resist every effort of the Italian Government to secure their return. An Italian citizen commits a crime in Italy and flees to the United States by way of France or Germany, perhaps, inasmuch as no passport is required in leaving Italy unless the man sails from an Italian port. The Italian Government may locate the fugitive in this country; it may even succeed in having him arrested, but only in occasional instances is it able to secure his return.

"This is due to a number of causes. In the first place, the Police Departments in America are not organized for concerted action against Italian criminals or against any criminals, and are often unable to find the man asked for, even when there is every evidence that he is living in a particular city. In the second place, the extradition cases are fought with the greatest bitterness in the United States courts when application is made for extradition, and frequently the best lawyers are retained by the fugitives with money furnished perhaps by Italian societies. In the third place, the United States courts insist on applying our technical standards of procedure and demand affidavits of at least two witnesses of the alleged crime. Italian criminal procedure is not built upon this theory, and it is difficult for Italy to understand why we should want to keep her criminals so badly that we even protect them with our own Anglo-Saxon standards and technical court practices. I was informed by the Italian officials that United States courts were the only courts in the world that applied the standard of two witnesses in cases of extradition. Formerly England did so, but in the last five years she has dropped this particular practice.

"Finally, extradition proceedings in the United States courts are expensive to the Italian Government. Each case costs Italy from $1,000 to $1,500, for the delays incident to our cumbersome proceedings and numerous appeals are great, and the Italian Government has frankly grown discouraged over her attempts to bring back for trial her own citizens who have committed crimes at home. In the four years prior to 1914 only one Italian criminal had been successfully extradited from the United States out of scores asked for by the Italian Government.

"'We now make but few attempts to extradite from the United States,' the head of the Extradition Office of the Ministry of Justice told me in 1914. 'We do not understand why you should fight to keep our criminals with you, but as long as this is your attitude, we are not disposed to attempt to interfere. But it hurts you more than it does us.'

"Italy has another grievance against the United States along this line which causes an equal amount of astonishment and even bitterness. In the office of the Minister of Justice are the records of all crimes, large and small, committed in Italy or by Italian citizens abroad. Each crime is listed on a card which is classified by the tribunal in which the commune of birth of the criminal is located, the secondary classification being the name of the criminal and his parents' names. There are 1,200,000 cards on file in this office, each representing a crime. The crimes of Italian subjects committed abroad are communicated to this department through diplomatic channels, so that there is in the office of the Minister of Justice a complete record of every Italian subject who has violated the laws of the land at home or abroad, as well as a list of criminals who are not Italians but who have committed crimes in Italy.

"The arrangements by which foreign Governments communicate with the Italian Government whenever an Italian subject is punished have been brought about by means of diplomatic conventions and written agreements. Italy has such an agreement with every country in Europe and with some of the South American countries. She has no such agreement with the United States, and the United States is the only Government in the civilized world from which she does not receive the record of crimes committed by her own subjects.

"The bitterness which has arisen from this situation is not to be underestimated. The Italian Government is utterly unable to understand why the United States will not furnish her with such records. It is part of her fundamental political faith that she must keep an accurate record of her erring subjects at home and abroad, and it is difficult for her to comprehend the decentralization existing in the American machinery of justice which makes it impossible to secure in this country any concerted action in this matter. Our State Department has frequently told the Italian Government that we would be very glad to furnish the criminal records of Italian subjects in the Federal courts, but Italy wants the records in the State criminal courts.

"When Mr. Knox was Secretary of State he endeavored to communicate this wish to the Governments of all the States of the Union. Many of the States replied that they had no law which gave them the right to question Italians convicted of crime as to their residence in Italy, or their place of birth, or other matters which might serve to identify them in their own country. In fact, only two States agreed to co-operate with the Italian Government. They were New York and Massachusetts. But the records which these States were sending in 1914 were absolutely useless for the purpose of the Minister of Justice. They contained the name of the accused, the crime for which he was convicted, and his commune of birth in Italy, but this was not sufficient to identify him, because there are often two or three communes of the same name, and it is highly probable that many of the men have changed their names, anyway. What the Italian Government wants is the commune of birth, the tribunal in which the commune is located, the criminal's name, and his father's and mother's names, and this is the only way in which he can be completely identified, according to their system. When I was in Rome in 1914 the records supplied by the courts of New York and Massachusetts were piled high in a corner of the Ministry of Justice and were never used.

"I came away from Italy feeling that the Italian Government had a great deal on its side in this controversy, a good deal more, in fact, than we had on ours. They see us fighting to get hold of a criminal, escaped from our jurisdiction, whom they are in a position effectively to punish, and yet refusing to turn over to them their many fugitives from justice, who, because of our action, go unpunished. They see us, moreover, refusing to co-operate with them in furnishing the criminal records of their own citizens in this country—a mere clerical courtesy, which would add much to the effectiveness of their supervision of criminal classes. The remark of the Italian Minister of Justice is pertinent in this connection.

"'You Americans,' he told me, 'have not learned to pull in harness with other nations in achieving a common goal.'

"Perhaps the war will give us as a nation a new spirit of co-operation and an outlook not quite so self-contained."

CHAPEL ISSUES WAR PAMPHLETS

WITH the purpose of making clear the causes and conduct of the present war to those whose notions are still hazy, the War Committee of the Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio Street, New York City, has hit upon the plan of issuing a series of war papers, setting forth the origins of the struggle and the rights and wrongs involved. The committee, which consists of Ernest Temple Hargrove, Clement A. Griscom, and Henry Bedinger Mitchell, has just published Part I of the third war paper in the series, entitled "The Causes of the War."

"The large majority of Americans," it says, "are now keenly alive to the need for right understanding and are able to approach the problem without prejudice. But there are those whose love of peace still makes it difficult for them to see justification of any war, while others, of German birth or origin, are unable to reconcile loyalty to their blood ties with loyalty to America and the allied cause." And it adds: "The greater the loyalty of a German-American to his blood ties, the more earnestly he must desire that Germany shall learn, once for all, that 'God is not mocked: for whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap.'"

The pamphlet then gives, in concise form, the origins of the war, citing a number of books to which readers may turn if they wish more detailed facts. It traces the baleful effect on Germany of Nietzsche philosophy, which other nations refused to credit until the proof of it burst upon them when German guns bombarded Liège and German armies poured over the Belgium borders. A map is also provided, showing Germany's "Middle Europe" scheme for the domination of the world.

After stating the objects for which the United States and her allies are fighting, among them the restoration of Belgium and the other countries crushed by Germany, and the liberation of all other territory occupied by the Teutonic allies, the pamphlet concludes thus:

"To fight for less would be to fight not for peace, but for another war more terrible than this one, and for a war which might well result in the conquest of the United States of America by a Germanized 'Mitteleuropa Empire.'"

Ten Thousand Melodies

Ten Thousand Melodies Can Be Yours with The Apollo Player Piano

The world's richest and most wonderful music you can play for yourself. The metal motor in the Apollo Player Piano, which will last a lifetime, and many other features possessed by no other Player Piano, will convince you at once that no other Player can compare with the

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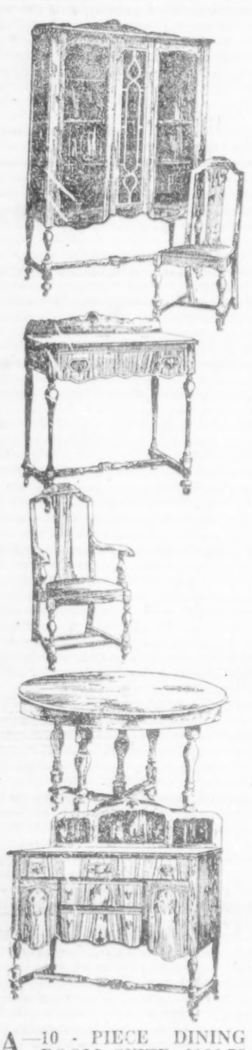
Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)....51 min. From 96th St...25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge 9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)...48 min. From 72d St...22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green, 5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Generally Fair Monday; Light West Winds.

The Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture



A—10 - PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE, $186.75

ONE of the most important features of this Half Yearly Event is that every piece in the beautiful collection is artistically *good*, whether simple or elaborate.

¶ *We* have studied public preference carefully in preparing this Sale. Simple, tastefully designed and decorated furniture — principally in mahogany and American walnut. Such as is in highest favor in our regular stock has been specially gathered for this August event.

¶ *There* are charming Suites for the Bedroom and Dining Room; Davenports and Davenport Tables; luxurious Upholstered Furniture for the Living Room; Wicker Suites for Sun-parlors; many individual pieces; a splendid group of Brass, Enameled and Four-poster Wooden Bedsteads—in fact, attractive Furniture for all the living quarters of the house. The furniture in this Sale is

At Average Savings of 20%

¶ *Please* consider this merely an invitation to come to the sale—not a description of it. Its advantages you can best discover for yourself.

NOTE: Furniture selected now will be held for delivery later in the Fall if desired.

(A) DINING ROOM SUITE in American walnut, of Italian Renaissance design. The pieces are beautifully finished inside and out; the walnut particularly selected for fine figure. Buffet is 54 inches long, has two mirrors—8x12 inches and one 10x22 inches. China Cabinet is 46 inches wide and 63 inches high, with two doors, separated by attractive lattice. Dining Table is 48 inches in diameter and extends to 6 feet—the top has a beveled edge and the legs are connected by graceful stretchers. The chairs are made of solid walnut, the backs made very high. This suite is a very unusual one, the turnings being bold and well executed. Ten pieces—

Buffet	$42.50
China Cabinet	35.00
Serving Table	20.00
Dining Table	33.50
Arm Chair	13.25
Five Side Chairs	42.50
Total	$186.75

(B) BEDROOM SUITE of the Louis XVI. period, with the beautiful bow foot bed made in two sizes, 3-3 and 4-6. The decorative treatment is dainty and not overdone; the trimming done in antique silver. The pieces in this suite are all large and are beautifully proportioned. The interior work is as substantial as the exterior is beautiful and we have made a special price on this suite that will command attention. The price in either Ivory Enamel or Walnut—

Bedstead	$67.50
Dresser	95.00
Chiffonette	75.00
Toilet Table	58.00
Total	$295.50

(C) NEW HEXAGONAL TABLE, size 30x30 inches; Tudor design. One of the most unique Tables we have ever brought out. The beveled edge top, the graceful stretches and turning all combine to make it a Table of charm. Finished, antique mahogany with solid mahogany top. Very special at $22.00

(D) EIGHT - LEGGED LIBRARY TABLE of Tudor design with one drawer top is 28x48; finished antique mahogany with solid mahogany top. The turnings are beautifully executed, as are the stretches. A remarkable special $35.00

(E) TAPESTRY - COVERED LIVING ROOM SUITE of three pieces, made in the finest possible manner. Each loose cushion filled with very soft springs. The backs are made with deep springs to insure softness and the seats beneath cushions similarly equipped; the tapestry is especially fine. This is a rare value. Regularly $133.75—

Special at $107.00

(H) BEDROOM SUITE of Louis XVI. tendency, made in walnut and enamel. These pieces are made on light, dainty lines, the turned legs, rope moulding decoration and shapely frames all adding to the beauty. The Bed is a beautiful bow foot type with beautifully shaped top and bottom rails. A very special price is applied to this Suite, which must be raised after the sale.

	Walnut	Enamel
Dresser	$60.00	$65.00
Chiffonette	$57.50	$62.50
Bed—		
both sizes	$47.50	$55.00
Vanity Case	$60.00	$75.00

(I) QUARTER - SAWED OAK DINING ROOM SUITE, Jacobean finish. This William and Mary design is particularly good in this rich finish and all the details necessary to make this suite a perfect type have been carefully executed.

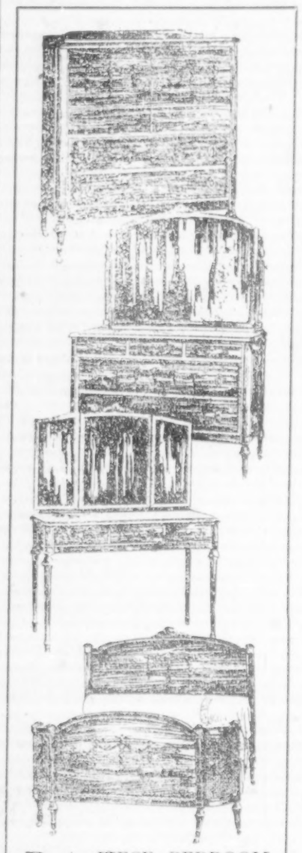
Buffet 54 inches long. Dining Table 48 inches top with beveled edge. China Cabinet 44 inches wide, 64 inches high. Has one door, on each side of which is an attractive lattice. A wide drawer across the full Cabinet at the bottom. Serving Table 18 inches deep by 34 inches wide. Chair and Arm Chair are not illustrated, but are splendid Chairs made to match, with high backs and genuine leather seats. Complete set of 10 pieces—

$133.50

Consisting of Buffet, Table, China Serving Table, five Side Chairs, one Arm Chair. Separate pieces as follows—

Buffet	$29.75
Table	$24.75
China Cabinet	$27.50
Serving Table	$14.50
Side Chairs ....each	$5.50
Arm Chair	$9.50

I—10 - PIECE DINING ROOM SUITE, including Chairs, $133.50



B—4 - PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, $295.50

H—3-PIECE BEDROOM SUITE, in Walnut, $165.00

Semi-Annual Sale of Sanitary Bedding

Absolute security as to healthfulness comes with all the Bedding made in our own bright, wholesome factory, and we sell no other kind. Materials are all new—we do not remake old bedding under any consideration. These special prices for this Sale:

These are all full size; smaller sizes at proportional savings. The Hair Mattresses are made in one or two parts, as preferred, and covered with Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking.

Mattresses

	Reg.	At
Cotton Felt	$11.50	$10.25
Cotton Felt	12.55	11.30
Cotton Felt roll edge	16.00	14.40
Cotton Felt roll edge	21.00	18.90
Cotton Felt, Imperial edge	22.00	19.80
No. 2 Special Hair	18.35	16.52
No. 1, Special Hair	21.50	18.35
Pure S. A. Hair, gray or black	33.00	29.70
No. 2 Black Drawings	32.00	28.80
Super Extra White Drawings	44.00	39.60

Special Pillows

"Lorraine" Pillows, combination duck and chicken feathers; size 22x28. Regularly $1.50 fancy art ticks, $1.25.

"Champion" Pillows, combination duck and chicken feathers; size 22x28; fancy stripe tick, from $1.75 to $1.45.

"Tripoli" Pillows, filled with imported goose and duck feathers; fancy striped tick. Regularly $3.25. Special, $2.75.

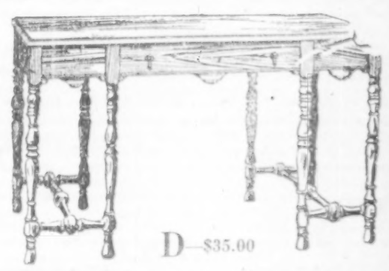
Box Springs

	Reg.	At
Shelf Box Springs with 63 tempered steel springs, full size; covered with Amoskeag A. C. A. ticking	$13.00	$11.70
With 63 tempered springs and tufted hair top; A. C. A. ticking	16.35	13.85
With 72 tempered steel springs, upholstered hair top; Imperial edge and tufted	20.25	18.25

Fourth Floor.

C—$22.00

E—LIVING ROOM SUITE, $167.00.



D—$35.00

UNITED STATES AND THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

America's Entrance Into the World Struggle, Experts Believe, Offers, Aside from Ultimate Man Power, Three Elements of Victory.

JULY 27, almost on the eve of the fourth year of the war the military and political congress of the Entente assembled in Paris issued what may become a memorable manifesto, not only for Greece, who is to have a free hand in mobilising her forces, but for the whole conduct of the war. The manifesto reads:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which, in their eyes, dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the Central Powers bear the responsibility."

It comes at the end of a year of great political rather than military movements—the entrance of the United States into the war and the Russian revolution. One is certain to be of great military importance while the other, in any event—whether the Russians recover to fight or continue to riot—is certain to keep large forces of the enemy employed for some time to come.

Three elements of value are almost immediately available for the use of America's allies—her treasure and her resources for building aircraft and watercraft for the destruction of the submarine. Of the first, she bestowed immediately and lavishly. As to the rest, her allies are advising her what to do. Their greatest experts believe that 50,000 airplanes of both the scouting and the bombing type would end the war in three months. Also, they believe that this country has the means, both inventive and material, to change the defensive campaign against the submarine into an offensive one with annihilating results.

The Crisis

IN August, 1916, the United States seemed remote from taking an active part in the war. The German note of May 4 promising observance of international law in the conduct of submarine attacks on merchantmen seemed to give a certain security to the legal commerce of neutrals. But German espionage had increased in the country; things were officially known about the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies which could not be made public. Many plots had been frustrated.

In December and January there were signs that peace might be demonstrated for negotiation if only the formula could be found. "Peace without victory" had been heard; "peace without indemnities or territorial expansion" had been whispered; the Allies had voiced the sentiment of Lloyd George, "complete restitution, full reparation, and effective guarantees"; Hohenzollern Germany was still "fighting for national existence," still for "the freedom of the seas," but there were signs that the Germany of socialism was growing nervous.

On Nov. 9, before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, the Imperial Chancellor, with notes whose existence was unknown before, had blamed the beginning of the war on Russia and England. On the 28th he had stated that Germany was ready to end the war by a peace guaranteeing our existence and future.

Then out of a clear sky, on Jan. 31, came Germany's note of unlimited U-boat conduct, repeating the note of May 4 of the previous year. Then on Feb. 28 came the revelations of the Zimmermann note to Mexico and Japan, which showed that Germany expected the United States to consider its note of Jan. 31 a casus belli:

Dec. 12.—Germany and her allies transmit notes through neutral Chancelleries offering to meet her enemies at a peace conference.

Dec. 20.—President Wilson sends note, dated the 18th, to the belligerents asking them to state what terms, in their opinion, might form a basis for peace negotiations. The next day Secretary Lansing makes two statements in regard to it.

Dec. 26.—Germany replies to the President's note repeating the proposal set forth on the 12th.

Dec. 30.—The Allies answer the German note referring to their efforts to keep the peace and to Germany's crimes; they decline to "consider a proposal which is empty and insincere."

Jan. 11.—Allies' reply to President Wilson's note published; their statement of terms includes adequate compensation for Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, the evacuation of invaded territories of France, Russia, and Rumania, reorganization of Europe on basis of nationality, with Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs and Slovaks, and the turning of the Turks out of Europe; they do not include extermination or political extinction of the Germanic peoples.

Jan. 17.—Government note from Mr. Balfour full reply to President Wilson published; reasons given for belief that durable peace can only be based on the success of the allied cause.

Jan. 22.—President Wilson's speech in United States Senate on peace; disapproval of a peace based on victory of either belligerent alliance.

Jan. 31.—Germany's announcement to neutrals of a policy of "unrestricted naval warfare" from Feb. 1; all sea traffic to be prevented in wide zones around Great Britain, Italy, and in Eastern Mediterranean; United States to be allowed access to Falmouth with one steamer per week, and a Dutch paddle steamer to be allowed to ply between Flushing and Southwold; German Chancellor explains and defends the policy; his firm attitude toward submarine warfare only pro tempore; marine warfare will now come with increased number of submarines, world shortage of corn and shortage of coal in France and Italy; wage unrest checked submarine war.

Feb. 3.—Diplomatic relations between United States and Germany broken off; Count Bernstorff given his passports and Mr. Gerard recalled from Berlin; all neutrals expected by Washington to follow same course.

Feb. 9.—President Wilson's note to neutrals registering his belief that the cause of civilization would be furthered by their taking action similar thered by their taking them to do so.

Feb. 12.—President Wilson's refusal to reopen negotiations with Germany until she withdraws her submarine proclamation of Jan. 31.

Feb. 28.—Associated Press makes known the contents of a note signed by Zimmermann, German Foreign Secretary, addressed to the German Ambassador to Mexico, proposing an alliance with Mexico in the event of war between the United States and Germany; Mexico is to receive financial aid and the territory of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas; Japan is to be invited to join.

March 6.—Austria-Hungary in a note seems to stand by U-boat arrangement ante-Jan. 31.

March 22.—United States first to recognize new Government in Russia.

March 24.—United States Minister Brand Whitlock to Belgium ordered to leave country.

March 26.—United States declines German proposals of Feb. 10 to reinterpret Prussian Treaty of 1799.

April 2.—President Wilson asks Congress to declare that a state of war exists with Germany.

April 4.—Congress so declares. (See Work of Congress.)

April 6.—President Wilson signs joint resolution of Congress declaring that Germany has forced the United States into the war.

Last Submarine Notes.

Dec. 1.—German note admits that German submarine sank the British steamer Marina, causing death of six Americans, but declares that the ship was an armed transport.

Dec. 4.—German note informs Washington Government that submarine commander who sank the Arabia on Nov. 6 thought her to be a troop transport; if contrary is shown, then case is a regrettable mistake.

Dec. 5.—Germany informs United States that the Lanao, American steamer, sunk on Oct. 28, had passed to British registry, and hence was legally sunk; explains that British steamer Seebeck, with an American on board, sunk on Oct. 12 in the Mediterranean, was proceeding without lights.

Dec. 10.—German statement declares that the British steamer Caledonia, sunk on Dec. 4 in Mediterranean, had attacked submarine by ramming.

Dec. 19.—Germany declares the sank American steamer Columbian on Nov. 6 because ship had tried to inform enemy by wireless.

Dec. 20.—Report of American Consul at Malta in the case of the Russian, sunk on Dec. 14, tends to show that the steamer was not an Admiralty vessel, and hence not a "warship."

Dec. 28.—German note to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin justifies the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Delta on Oct. 13 off Cape Polos, Spain, in which it had been charged that American lives were placed in jeopardy, on three grounds: 1. The ship sunk was within easy rescue distance of the coast of Spain. 2. She was in the service of the Italian Government. 3. She attempted to assist the enemy.

Work of Congress.

Aug. 25.—Army Appropriation bill repassed by House minus provision objected to by President. (See "How We Prepared for War.")

Aug. 31.—Senate adopts amendment to Revenue bill allowing President to retaliate against belligerents discriminating against United States products.

Sept. 1.—Eight-Hour bill passed by House as an emergency measure—vote 220 to 56.

Sept. 2.—Senate passes Eight-Hour bill—vote 43 to 28.

Sept. 5.—Senate passes, by a vote of 42 to 16, Administration Emergency bill designed to raise $200,000,000 annually from special taxes.

Sept. 8.—Sixty-fourth Congress ends first session of nine months' legislation and with $1,628,439,200 appropriations.

Jan. 3.—House passes Fortifications bill for $51,000,000, and Naval Committee completes bill carrying a total of $331,433,425 to provide for second year of 1916's three-year naval program of 1916's three-year naval program.

Feb. 22.—House passes Army Appropriation bill, carrying $250,000,000.

Feb. 27.—Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorizes President to supply defensive weapons to merchant ships.

March 8.—Senate abandons rule permitting unlimited debate, which had hampered recent war measures, by a vote of 76 to 3.

April 2.—Sixty-fifth Congress meets in extraordinary session, both branches being addressed by President, who advises that Congress declare that recent acts of German Government have been tantamount to acts of war against the United States and recommends the immediate enrollment of 500,000 men on principle of universal liability service program.

April 4.—Senate passes war resolution by a vote of 82 to the following six opposing: Stone, (Dem., Mo.,) Vardaman, (Dem., Miss.) Lane, (Dem., Ore.,) La Follette, (Rep., Wis.,) Norris, (Rep., Neb.,) and Gronna, (Rep., N. D.)

April 4.—House passes four appropriation bills which failed in Senate of Sixty-fourth Congress: Army, $240,000,000; Sundry Civil, $138,000,000; General Deficiency, $62,000,000; Military Academy, $1,350,000.

April 6.—House by a vote of 373 to 50 passes Senate war resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany.

April 10.—House Committee on Ways and Means agrees with Secretary of the Treasury on issue of $5,000,000,000 in liberty loan bonds, and $2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness to be redeemed at the expiration of one year by revenue derived from increased taxation.

April 14.—House passes with no opposition bill authorizing a $7,000,000,000 bond and note issue. It is the biggest credit ever voted by any government. Of the total, $3,000,000,000 to be loaned to the Allies.

April 17.—Senate unanimously adopts the $7,000,000,000 House War Credit bill.

April 18.—Both branches pass without roll call measure permiting Allies to recruit in the United States.

April 28.—Senate, by vote of 81 to 8, and House, by vote of 397 to 24, pass bills for raising 500,000 men by selective conscription.

April 30.—The Administration Food bill introduced in House calls for $22,000,000 and confers broad powers on Secretary of Agriculture.

May 4.—House passes Administration Espionage bill with censorship clause modified.

May 14.—Senate passes Espionage bill without censorship clause and amendment prohibiting use of foodstuffs in alcoholic beverages.

May 18.—House passes Selective Conscription bill as altered in Conference Committee.

May 17.—Senate passes Selective Conscription bill making all men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, subject to registration and selected service, thus completing legislative action on the subject.

May 17.—Chairman of Ways and Means Committee states in House that Secretary of the Treasury has added $4,000,000,000 to his previous estimate of revenue to be raised by taxation, making the total $2,245,025,000.

May 18.—Senate without roll call passes General War Appropriation bill authorizing an expenditure of $3,842,-200,000.

May 22.—Senate passes bill appropriating $50,000,000 for Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department for benefit of ship and cargo owners and crews.

May 23.—House passes, 329 to 76, War Revenue bill estimated to yield annual revenue of $1,837,000,000.

May 28.—House passes first Administration Food bill appropriating $15,000,000 for educational work in food conservation.

May 31.—Conference committee's stealthy revival of censorship clause in Espionage bill rejected by House vote of 141 to 144.

June 2.—Senate adopts first Administration Food bill passed by House on June 28.

July 14.—House, without a dissenting vote, passes Administration's Aviation bill for $640,000,000.

July 17.—Senate passes Administration Food bill, 81 to 6, delegating sweeping powers to President for control of foods and fuels during the period of the war.

July 21.—Senate passes Administration's Aviation bill for $640,000,000, providing, aside from its secret features, for 22,000 airplanes and 100,000 aviators.

How We Prepared.

Aug. 18.—President vetoes Army Appropriation bill because it exempts retired officers from military discipline.

Aug. 29.—In address to both branches President urges immediate legislation in regard to so-called Eight-Hour bill; he signs Army and Navy Appropriation bills.

Sept. 3.—President signs Eight-Hour bill.

Sept. 4.—President signs bill creating a Government-controlled $50,000,000 corporation to build, buy, or lease merchant ships.

Oct. 5.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Edgar E. Clark, (Interstate Commerce Commission,) and George Rublee, (Federal Trade Commission,) appointed to investigate working of eight-hour law.

Oct. 11.—The President appoints seven members of a "Citizens' Advisory Commission to be associated with the Council of Defense created by Congress.

Oct. 20.—United States Army has awarded contracts for 175 airplanes at a cost of $2,000,000, and has contracted for 200 more building.

Dec. 20.—General Wood issues statement suggesting amendments to the Chamberlain bill and indorses military training for youths. At Vallejo, Cal., centrifugal machine gun is tested—3,000 bullets a minute, with a muzzle velocity of 4,000 feet a second.

Dec. 21.—Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, imparts War College's scheme to Senate Committee on Military Affairs for mobilization of 1,500,000 trained troops. Major Gen. Wood criticises Mexican border mobilization as a "tragedy."

Dec. 21.—General Scott tells House Committee of War College scheme for universal military training to be laid before Congress in January.

Jan. 17.—Contract for 14-inch and 16-inch shells awarded by Secretary of the Navy to the English corporation, Hatfield's, Ltd.

Jan. 25.—Foregoing contract is annulled by British Government on ground of national expediency.

Jan. 30.—United States Steel Corporation shows earnings of $333,625,000 for 1916.

Feb. 23.—Army General Staff plan providing for universal military training made public by War Department.

March 8.—War Department announces that total of 20,000 men had enlisted for regular army since Sept. 1. Total for year, 4,852.

March 11.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington, announces that between July 1, 1914, and Feb. 28, 1917, 204 ships of 995,000 tons were added to American registry, and 405 ships of 314,000 tons transferred to foreign.

March 12.—United States announces its policy to arm merchant vessels bound for German barred areas.

March 15.—Construction of four battle cruisers and six scout cruisers, involving an expenditure of $132,000,000 without armaments, awarded to private builders by Navy Department.

March 19.—Supreme Court, four Justices dissenting, upholds constitutionality of eight-hour law, and railroad managers, in view of national crisis, agree to most of the demands of brotherhoods put forward under the law.

March 19.—President authorizes Secretary of Navy to spend $115,000,000 from Emergency Fund.

March 20.—War and Navy Departments receive offer from American copper interests of 45,510,000 pounds of copper at less than one-half market price.

April 6.—Ninety vessels valued at $125,-000,000 having German registry are taken over by the Government.

April 7.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Committee for Relief in Belgium, made Chairman of Food Supply and Prices Committee by Council of National Defense, which also creates Munition Board with Frank A. Scott, a Cleveland manufacturer, as Chairman. President approves, May 19.

April 9.—Fourteen German ships with tonnage of 65,000 are taken over.

April 11.—Conference of British, French, and United States naval commanders held in Washington for purpose of assigning Atlantic patrol work to American fleet.

April 12.—War Department asks for 161,500 volunteers to bring regular army up to war strength of 220,000, army up to war strength of 350,000, and 206,000 to bring National Guard up to war strength of 350,000, besides 150,000 men to fill vacancies. Enlistments to be for duration of the war.

April 17.—War Department announces a daily average of 1,434 enlistments from April 11 to April 15.

April 19.—Navy Department announces a total of 10,000 enlistments since the proclamation of war.

April 25.—French Ambassador receives from Secretary of the Treasury a warrant for $200,000,000, representing the first of nation's loans to allied Governments.

April 30.—Total enlistments to army reach 40,000.

May 1.—Immediate loans of $100,000,000 each to France and Italy announced by Secretary of the Treasury.

May 1.—Enlistments to Navy and Marine Corps reach maximum authorized strength—respectively, 87,000 and 17,400.

May 2.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo offers first war loan—$2,000,-000,000; popular subscriptions as low as $50, bearing 3½ per cent., closing June 15.

May 10.—President creates War Council for Red Cross, with Henry P. Davison as Chairman.

May 12.—Announcement from London that destroyer flotilla, under Rear Admiral Sims, has been co-operating in war zone since May 4.

May 16.—Nation's loans of $100,-000,000 to Russia and $45,000,000 to Belgium, total advances to Allies reach $670,000,000.

May 18.—President Wilson announces that a division of the regular army will be sent to France as soon as ready, and signs the bill creating an army of 500,000 by selective conscription to be called in September.

May 25.—Major Gen. Goethals, Managing Director of Government shipbuilding, forces steel rather than wooden ships. Of the former 3,000,000 tons can be turned out in eighteen months.

May 31.—Enlistments for two months for regular army shows 92,686—just half the required number.

June 5.—Registration of male population between 21 and 30, inclusive, throughout the country, produces a list of nearly 10,000,000.

June 9.—Nation's loans to allied Governments reach $923,000,000 with a loan of $3,000,000 to Serbia.

June 13.—General Pershing and staff arrive in France.

June 14.—Nation's loans to Great Britain reaches $500,000,000, by an additional loan of $25,000,000.

June 15.—Director of Army aviation recommends expenditure of $900,-000,000 for aircraft fleet.

June 15.—Popular loan for $2,000,000,000 (Liberty Loan of 1917) closes with an oversubscription of $760,000,000.

June 18.—According to Census Bureau there are in the United States 4,-662,000 subject to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

June 19.—Owing to delay of food legislation the President will exercise his right under the embargo clause of espionage law to check extraordinary purchases of neutrals.

June 22.—Recapitulation of "Liberty Loan" figures shows that more than 4,000,000 persons subscribed $3,035,-229,850.

June 24.—Nearly half a million men have in three months volunteered for military and naval service.

June 29.—First American contingent arrives in France.

July 2.—Last units of American force reach France.

July 3.—Official statement of voyage issued by Navy Department.

July 4.—Twenty-four hours conscription of incoming dispatches adopted and abandoned by War Department. Edict formally revoked July 6.

July 7.—THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes first authentic report of voyage of first American troops to France, with details of two encounters with submarines.

July 9.—President by proclamation places ban on shipping under espionage law.

July 9.—Government to censor outgoing dispatches.

July 11.—President in address serves notice that the Government intends to fix prices of necessities.

July 11.—Three hundred submarine chasers practically ready for use.

July 11.—Secretary Daniels asks for supplementary credit of $100,000,000, the March 4 appropriation having been spent. New credit is for activity against submarines.

July 13.—President issues formal order, via War Department, drafting into military service 678,000 men, to be selected from registration of June 5, bringing the total of regular army, National Guard, and national army up to 1,263,000 men.

July 14.—Mobilization of National Guard in divisions.

July 21.—Drawing of recruits begins.

July 23.—United States extends further credit of $75,000,000 to Russia, making a total of $175,000,000; to France, making a total of $1,323,000,000, or more than half the three billion authorized by Congress.

July 24.—The long dispute over steel vs. wooden ships for carrying trade ends by resignation of Major Gen. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the dropping of William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, places being taken, respectively, by Admiral Capps and E. N. Hurley.

July 24.—Secretary McAdoo asks Congress for additional credit of $8,670,-000,000, including $5,000,000,000 for immediate war expenses; principally for coast defense and heavy artillery.

July 25.—Total enlistments for the army since April 1, last, 159,000.

July 27.—Secretary McAdoo presents details of financial program to Senate Finance Committee: Requirements for fiscal year to June 30, 1918, are estimated at $15,585,000,000; appropriations made, pending, or proposed, $13,651,184,000; $1,000,000,000 left for emergencies.

July 28.—Government draft authorities will keep on drawing on the 9,600,000 registered men to keep national army up to 2,000,000 maximum. September estimate, 1,250,000 men.

July 28.—News reaches America of the safe arrival of another American contingent in France.

The Missions.

April 21.—British Mission, headed by A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, arrives in United States—London, April 11; Halifax, April 20.

April 24.—French Mission, headed by Joffre and Vice Premier Viviani, reaches Hampton Roads.

May 19.—Italian Mission, headed by Prince Udine, arrives in New York.

June 3.—American Mission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, arrives at Vladivostok, together with Railroad Commission, headed by John F. Stevens; Petrograd, June 14.

June 5.—Belgian Mission in Washington.

June 6.—Lord Northcliffe announced as succeeding Mr. Balfour as head of British Mission here.

June 10.—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist M. P., arrives on mission to set the British Government right among Irish-Americans.

June 20-July 3.—Mr. Root visits Moscow; General Scott, Chief of the General Staff, U. S. A., visits Russian front.

July 5.—Boris Bakhmeteff, as Russian Ambassador and head of Russian Mission presents his credentials to President Wilson.

War and Peoples

ASIDE from the brief campaign of Rumania, and the lining up of Greece on the side of the Entente, the operations on the various fronts, and the U-boat and aircraft campaigns, the entrance of the United States into the war, the Russian revolution, the voices heard in German legislative bodies, the tentative projects for peace in Austria-Hungary, all have served to divert public attention somewhat from the movements of armies to the movements of peoples and their Governments.

The Russian revolution gave the United States its mandate for democracy without qualification. The revolution's great moral force, at present diverted from the military object, may again assume its initial power—the object of the leaders to prevent Czarism from making a separate peace—may again dominate the varied body politic of Russia.

In Germany, however, little is to be expected as long as the Imperial Constitution of April, 1871, remains unbroken, either by concessions from the Hohenzollerns and the Princes of the Confederation or by a revolution, so long as the old regime lasts and the German people do not desire.

In England Irish Home Rule and Electoral Reform present the strange contrasts in legislation into the war and the investigations into the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia fiascoes.

Austria-Hungary, under its new Emperor, is still held to obey orders from Berlin, although the Parliaments of Vienna and Budapest are experiencing a revival from the popular voice to end the war, both from nationals and economists who would vote no more credits.

France and Italy present the same front, both people and Governments, that they did a year ago—silent, calm, and unconquerable.

In Greece, on June 11, M. Jonnart, the French Senator, bearing the mandate of the Protective Powers of Greece, dated from the treaty of 1863, demanding the abdication of King Constantine and got it.

Elsewhere, among Governments and peoples, the situation since April has been measurably dominated by the entrance of the United States into the war.

Russian Revolution.

Nov. 24.—What is declared to be a victory for the Duma is the replacing of Boris V. Sturmer by Alexander Trepoff as Premier.

Jan. 2.—Prince Golitsin succeeds Trepoff, former conservative and reactionary without being pro-German, as was Sturmer.

March 12.—Duma declines to dissolve on order from Czar, demands internal reforms, more energetic prosecution of the war, and charges the Government with pro-German proclivities.

March 15.—Czar Nicholas II. abdicates for himself and son in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. New Cabinet, with Prince George E. Lvoff, a Premier and Minister of Interior, and Paul N. Milukoff, Foreign Secretary.

March 16.—Executive Committee of the Duma announces program: Universal suffrage, liberty of press, speech, and religion, general amnesty, and abolition of political police. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch provisionally renounces throne.

March 18.—Foreign Secretary Milukoff confirms Russia's allegiance to Allies.

March 24.—General Alexieff, Minister of War, assumes post of commander in chief of the armies. General Letchitzky replaces General Evert on central front.

March 30.—Provisional Government offers Poland independence on territorial basis of ancient kingdom.

April 30.—Guchkoff, new Minister of War, accepts regulations formulated by soldiers' committees which place extraordinary powers in hands of private soldiers who are being organized by labor unions.

May 1.—Provisional Government makes renewed assurances of faith to Allies.

May 4.—Riots in Petrograd when the newly formed Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates learns of assurances to Allies.

May 9.—Provisional Government urges Coalition Cabinet made up of members of Duma, Socialists, and Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

May 10.—General Ruszky removed from command of armies on northern front.

May —.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, constantly growing in power, demands that a peace conference be called to meet in a neutral country.

May 13.—Kerensky, Minister of Justice, makes a patriotic appeal to all radical factions to unite and save the country.

May 14-19.—Interference of council and Socialists with Provisional Government causes several resignations in Ministry and high military commands; as a result Prince Lvoff, Premier, and Gurko resign; Kerensky, Minister of War, and Tereschtenko, Foreign Secretary, Newly constituted Provisional Government gives new assurances to Allies, repudiates idea of a "separate peace," but declares for a general peace "without annexation or indemnity."

June 1.—In opposition to Government, local delegates' council occupy great fortress of Kronstadt.

June 4.—General A. A. Brusiloff succeeds General Michael V. Alexieff as Commander in Chief.

June 5.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates issues a manifesto to labor and Socialist organizations throughout the world for peace without annexations and indemnities on the principle of independent nationalities.

June 7.—Kronstadt recognizes authority of Provisional Government.

June 16.—Provisional Government declares that it has rejected peace offers made by Austria through Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

June 17.—The Duma votes in favor of "an immediate offensive" to close co-operation with Russia's allies.

June 23.—Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates votes to abolish Council of Empire and Duma, holding that they held their authority from the defunct hereditary power, opposition, denounced as German agents.

July 15.—Agitation for Ukraine and Finnish independence causes resignation of five Ministers.

July 22.—On account of the mutiny of soldiers on the Galician front, unlimited powers are given Premier Kerensky by Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Council of Peasants' Delegates to restore order.

July 23.—Government receives favorable responses from Allies to proposal for conference in August.

July 24.—Kerensky as Premier forms new Cabinet of five Socialists and seven non-Socialists.

July 27.—Without waiting for the Constituant Assembly, Premier Kerensky calls an "Extraordinary National Council" made up of all political factions, departments, and legislative bodies to meet at Moscow.

Germany.

Aug. 28.—Germany declares war on Rumania.

Nov. 5.—Germany and Austria-Hungary proclaim Russian Poland to be an independent State with "hereditary monarch and constitution."

Dec. 21.—German Admiralty, by secret order to naval commanders, designates all armed merchant craft as "ships of war."

Jan. 31.—New submarine edict from Germany that "from Feb. 1, full, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice."

Feb. 27.—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg addresses Reichstag on crisis with America, declaring that United States has forced Germany into isolation while favoring the Entente and permitting illegalities on the part of Germany's enemies.

April 3.—German Reichstag adopts resolution by vote of 277 to 33 appointing a committee to suggest revisions of Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871.

April 7.—Kaiser issues rescript suggesting changes in Prussian election laws to become operative after the war, but does not then advise "equal suffrage."

June 29.—In his report to the National Committee of the Socialist Party of the Stockholm Socialist Conference, Herr Scheidemann says he told Entente delegates that German political reforms depended on the result of the war.

July 7.—Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Centre or Catholic Party, voices demand for a program of "peace without annexations" before the Chief Committee of the Reichstag, which seems at the time to promote a crisis.

July 10.—Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg declares to the Chief Committee of the Reichstag that a "peace without annexations is unacceptable," and that Germany "must fight and conquer."

July 10.—Maximilian Harden and his paper Die Zukunft, the most formidable intellectual enemy of absolutism in Germany, are suppressed for the remainder of the war.

July 14.—Crown Prince dominates political situation; Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg resigns as Chancellor and is succeeded by Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian Under Secretary of Finance and Food Controller; Foreign Secretary Zimmermann and Secretary of the Interior Helfferich also resign.

July 15.—Text of Reichstag peace resolution of July 13 calling for no annexations and no economic boycott made public as passed by Centre, Radicals, and Socialists, with a vote of 214 to 116, showing for the first time the strength of the new Opposition.

July 20.—Dr. Michaelis, the new Chancellor, in brief speech reasserts Germany's right to peace through victory, practically repeating in demonstration his predecessor's speech of Nov. 9, 1916. Reichstag adjourns to meet Sept. 26.

July 27.—Confirmation from Mannheim of epidemic of dysentery prevailing in Berlin and Bremen on account of war food.

England.

Dec. 5.—Asquith coalition Cabinet of May, 1915, resigns. Herbert Henry Asquith had been Prime Minister since 1908.

Dec. 7.—New Cabinet formed by David Lloyd George, War Secretary in late Ministry. New Cabinet has War Council of five members, and is made up of 12 Liberals, 5 Unionists, 3 Laborites, and 1 Independent.

Feb. 14.—Announced that the Government will take over control of coal mines in United Kingdom for the duration of the war.

Feb. 15.—Halifax designated as examination port via Europe for convenience of neutral ships crossing Atlantic.

Feb. 18.—Order in Council declares that vessels proceeding to or from neutral countries contiguous to enemy country shall, unless bearing Entente certificate, be considered contraband.

March 7.—Nationalist members in House of Commons call for immediate application of Home Rule law for Ireland.

March 8.—Dardanelles Commission report made public in London, criticising the late Lord Kitchener for lack of co-operation with the navy and Winston Churchill for not insisting on calling in expert advice for the Gallipoli expedition. Former was War Secretary and latter First Lord of Admiralty.

March 29.—Majority of 278 in House of Commons approves project of electoral reforms, including woman suffrage.

May 15.—Electoral Reform bill introduced in House of Commons.

May 21.—Premier Lloyd George lays before Parliament project for settling Irish home rule problem by convention made up of all Irish factions.

June 1.—Government decides to release all prisoners taken in Dublin rebellion of April, 1916.

June 28.—Scathing "Report of Mesopotamia Commission in regard to disasters of 1915-16 blames former Viceroy Lord Hardinge, Secretary of State for India Chamberlain, General Duff, Commander in Chief in India, and other officials.

July 1.—British Government announces new danger zone in North Sea off Holland and Denmark, to go into operation July 5.

July 11.—Professor Edward de Valera of the Dublin University, member of the Sinn Fein, elected from East Clare to House of Commons by 5,000 majority over Nationalist Candidate Patrick Lynch.

July 12.—J. Austen Chamberlain resigns as Secretary of State for India. Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy, offers resignation as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Both on account of Mesopotamia scandal.

July 16.—King George changes the name of English royal family from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to House of Windsor. He had already created English titles to the houses of Teck and Battenberg.

July 17.—Changes in British Ministry: Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, takes place of Jellicoe, Board vacated by Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Eric Geddes becomes First Lord, giving up portfolio of Director General of Transportation; Winston Churchill succeeds as Minister of Munitions; Dr. Addison, as Minister of Munitions; Dr. Addison, who becomes Minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction, and Edwin Samuel Montagu succeeds Mr. Chamberlain as India Secretary.

July 25.—Irish Convention adjourns till Aug. 8.

July 27.—Premier Lloyd George tells French correspondents that England has enrolled between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 men without counting navy and colonial forces, and that next year's shipbuilding program amounts to 4,000,000 tons of shipping. Total Mines of Blockade, announces that England has 15,000,000 tons of shipping afloat as against between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 before the war.

Austria-Hungary.

Nov. 23.—Emperor Charles upon his accession to the throne proclaims his intention to carry on the war until "a peace assuring the existence and development of the monarchy is obtained."

Dec. 12.—Austrian Ministry of Dr. von Koerber resigns, having been in office six weeks. Archduke Charles Stephen, cousin of Emperor, made regent of newly created kingdom of Poland and candidate for throne.

Dec. 20.—Secret "Ausgleich" or commercial treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary goes into effect; Germany is to furnish manufactured articles and steel in exchange for agricultural products.

Dec. 21.—Count von zu Clam-Martinic forms the new Austrian Ministry.

Dec. 23.—Baron Burian, who, as common Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, carried on the antebellum negotiations with Italy, is succeeded by Count Czernin von Chudenitz.

May 23.—Count Tisza, Premier and leader of pro-German element of Hungary, resigns.

May 31.—Austrian Reichsrat, or Parliament, assembles for the first time since the beginning of the war. Emperor Charles pledges adhesion to German war principles and expansion of constitutional privileges on account of enemies' inhuman spirit and methods of warfare.

June 13.—Count Moritz Esterhazy succeeds in forming Coalition Ministry.

June 19.—Count Clam-Martinic, Austrian Premier, offers resignation when Polish Party refuses support in Reichsrat.

June 19.—Refusal of Poles to vote war credits causes resignation of Austrian Premier Count Clam-Martinic, and Dr. Ernest Seydler forms new cabinet, with portfolio of Agriculture; believed to be temporary.

June 25.—In great peace speech in Hungarian Parliament the leader of the Independent Party, Count Michael Karolyi, blames Teutonic leaders for causing the war, and demands internal democracy.

July 3.—Karolyi makes a similar speech, which is replied to by Premier Esterhazy, who declares that the responsibility for the war from first to last rests with the enemy.

July 14.—Austrian Reichsrat hears the former Czech Minister, Herr Praschek, urge, amid a great uproar, separation from Germany, which had caused the war, and independent negotiations with the enemy for peace.

July 17.—The new Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seydler, declares in the Reichsrat that Austria would continue the war for the sake of her "peoples."

France.

Dec. 7.—French Chamber by a vote of 344 to 166 after a secret session, second instance since June, 1916, gives confidence to Government.

Dec. 12.—Premier Briand reconstructs French Cabinet, creating War Council of five members, similar to British.

Dec. 12.—General Robert George Nivelle made commander of French armies in France in place of Petre, who retires.

Feb. 8.—Civil mobilization project for men between 16 and 60 introduced in Senate.

March 17.—Briand Ministry (formed October, 1915; reorganized as coalition, December, 1916) resigns on action of parliamentary obstruction to its war work.

March 19.—Alexander Ribot, famous Minister of Finance, forms new Ministry with Paul Painlevé as Minister of War.

April 29.—General Pétain appointed Chief of General Staff to War Council.

May 15.—General Pétain made supreme commander of armies in the field, succeeding General Nivelle.

June 5.—Chamber, by vote of 453 to 55, declares that peace terms must include restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and reparation for damage done in occupied territory.

July 25.—Entente political and military conference in regard to the conduct of affairs in the Balkans meets in Paris.

July 27.—It makes a statement on the Balkan policy and the aims of the Entente. (See Introduction.)

Italy.

Aug. 27.—Italy declares war on Germany.

Feb. 7.—Duke of the Abruzzi succeeded by Vice Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel in command of Italian major fleet.

June 3.—Foreign Minister Sonnino declares independence of Albania under Italian protection.

Greece.

Nov. 21.—M. Zaimis succeeds M. Skoulodis and forms new Cabinet as result of ultimatum of the Entente demanding new elections, demobilization of army, dismissal of anti-Entente officials, and a Cabinet with Entente sympathies.

Aug. 26.—General Moschopoulos appointed Chief of Greek General Staff in place of General Dousmanis.

Aug. 30.—Colonels Zimbrakakis and Mazarakis head Venizelist revolt at Saloniki.

Sept. 1.—Allied naval demonstration at Piraeus, port of Athens, with twenty-three warships and seven transports.

Sept. 2.—Allies in note to Greece demand control of posts and telegraphs, expulsion of enemy agents and Greek spies. They seize four German steamers at Piraeus.

Sept. 11.—Premier Zaimis resigns.

Sept. 12.—M. Dimitrakopoulos agrees to form Greek Cabinet. Part of Fourth Greek Army Corps at Kavala surrenders to Germans.

Sept. 19.—Allies blockade Greek coast from mouth of Struma to mouth of Mesta.

Sept. 25.—M. Venizelos leaves Athens, accompanied by Admiral Condouriotis and other leaders to establish Nationalist movement at Crete and Saloniki.

Sept. 29.—Provisional Government formed by M. Venizelos and Admiral Condouriotis.

Oct. 3.—Cabinet resigns owing to attitude of Entente nations.

Oct. 9.—M. Venizelos at Saloniki in interests of Provisional Government.

Oct. 10.—Allied ultimatum demanding surrender of Greek fleet except three small ships. Government complies under prot it.

Nov. 1.—French Admiral du Fournet, acting for Entente, demands dismissal of Ministers of Central Powers and surrender of military material.

Nov. 24.—Admiral du Fournet demands that ten mountain batteries be handed over by Dec. 1, the remaining material by Dec. 15.

Nov. 26.—Admiral du Fournet repeats his demands to King Constantine.

Dec. 1.—Greek loyalists fire on French marines in Athens; latter reinforced by British and Italian sailors. Atrocities against Venizelists.

Dec. 2.—Government protests to United States against infringement of sovereign rights by Entente.

Feb. 24.—General Staff announces withdrawal of loyalist troops to the number of 15,800, with munitions, to Peloponnesus.

May 24.—M. Zaimis forms new Ministry.

June 12.—King Constantine abdicates in response to demands of England, France, and Russia—the three protecting powers—and designates second son, Alexander, to succeed him.

June 24.—M. Zaimis resigns.

June 26.—M. Venizelos forms Cabinet, taking portfolio of War; Admiral Condouriotis, Minister of Marine.

June 29.—Government severs diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and considers itself at war. Motive: Invasion of Greek territory.

June 30.—Greek recruits of classes 1916 and 1917 called to colors.

July 4.—Declaration of Government to fulfill defensive treaty made in the Spring of 1916, by the repudiation of which King Constantine had led to the Grecian "neutral" position with German sympathies.

July 26.—M. Venizelos convokes Parliament of May 31, 1915, illegally dissolved by King Constantine.

Other Nations.

Aug. 8.—Declaration of Portuguese Government that nation intends to cooperate in a military way with the Entente.

Aug. 27.—Rumania declares war on Austria-Hungary, making fifteen nations at war, including the miniature republic of San Marino, which declared war on Austria June 6, 1916.

Aug. 30.—Turkey declares war on Rumania.

Nov.

CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS OF LEADING EVENTS

Continued From Preceding Page.

miles, winning the Chemin-des-Dames and crest of Craonne Ridge, and over 6,000 prisoners.

May 6.—Germans in counterattack on the Aisne lose 2,100 in prisoners.

May 8.—Germans recapture Fresnoy through great losses, including 200 prisoners.

May 17.—British astride the Arras-Cambrai road take part of Bullecourt and Roeux Cemetery.

May 18.—British take Roeux and advance north of Gavrelle.

May 15.—Germans gain footing on French front east of Fort Malmaison.

May 21.—All Siegfried Line now captured except 2,000 yards to west of Bullecourt.

June 1.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces 4,2 German prisoners, including 62 officers, taken in May.

June 2.—Official French summary of allied Spring offensive: Over 52,000 prisoners, including over 1,000 officers; 440 heavy and field guns, and 1,000 machine guns.

June 7.—Great British victory in Ypres salient; the Messines Ridge taken, 10 mines containing 1,000,000 pounds of high explosives, detonated; over 5,000 prisoners.

June 8.—Germans lose 400 prisoners by counterattacks at Messines.

June 13.—Sir Douglas Haig reports 7,342 prisoners taken since June 7.

June 14.—Germans retreat east of Messines Ridge, between St. Yves and the Lys.

June 17.—Sir Douglas Haig reports Portuguese troops in action.

June 18.—French capture Champagne salient between Mount Cornillet and Mount Blond.

June 28.—British enter Avion and take 2,000 yards of positions west of Oppy and 247 prisoners.

July 1.—Sir Douglas Haig announces that British took 8,000 German prisoners in June.

July 6.—French make gains east of Rheims, capturing two small salients.

July 9.—French on the Aisne front drive Germans from nearly a mile front of trenches captured.

July 10.—Germans make heavy drive on Belgian coast, driving British back on Yser River and claiming 1,250 prisoners; thought to be an attempt to divert heavy British bombardment that has been going on for three weeks in Flanders; guns are heard in London.

July 13.—Heavy German assaults repulsed on the Aisne front in an attempt of the enemy to secure the plateaus of Craonne.

July 22.—Germans launch another powerful assault against the Craonne plateaus, Casemates and Californie; repeatedly driven back, leaving thousands of dead and wounded.

July 24.—French make heavy counter-attack, driving the enemy from the edge of the Craonne plateaus.

July 26.—Germans divert their attack from the Craonne region to the west of the Aisne sector, driving on a two-mile front from La Bovelle to a point east of Hurtebise. Small territorial changes hands.

July 27.—Estimates that the Crown Prince's attack from a repeat Verdun strategy on the Aisne has cost 50,000 German lives.

July 28.—Germans continue bombardment of Aisne section, but shift infantry attack to Champagne. French War Office emphasizes fact of enormous losses to Crown Prince's troops on former terrain.

July 28.—German bombardment continues on both fronts, where it is officially estimated the Germans have used seventy-one divisions, or 1,065,000 men since April 16.

Battle of the Somme.

BEGUN on July 1, 1916; ended middle of November; fought on length of front varying from 10 to 26 miles, although strategic bombardments covered the sixty-mile front from Arras to Noyon. Territory gained by Franco-British armies, 170 square miles; casualties, 391,000. German casualties, 500,000. Prime objective to force a German retreat over a large area by (1) cutting down German salients, (2) establishing a new line of defense based on German lines of communication, (3) occupying German bases, strategic, supply, and industrial.

Aug. 5.—British advance north and west of Pozières, carrying German main second line system of trenches on 2,000-yard front.

Aug. 7.—French carry line of trenches between Heim Wood and the Somme to the east of Monacu farm.

Aug. 8.—British move on Guillemont 400 yards, and French capture trenches on 3½-mile front north of the Somme.

Aug. 9.—British gain 200 yards on a 400-yard front northwest of Pozières.

Aug. 12.—French capture German line from Somme to Hardecourt on a 4-mile front to a depth of 1,000 yards, and take 1,000 prisoners. British advance northwest of Pozières on a mile front to a depth of 400 yards.

Aug. 18.—British advance along eleven-mile front toward Ginchy. French take part of Maurepas and extend positions on Marrieres Wood.

Aug. 21.—British penetrate into Guillemont and advance to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval.

Aug. 24.—French capture the whole of Maurepas.

Sept. 3.—British take the whole of Guillemont and part of Ginchy. French take Clery on the road to Péronne with over 2,000 prisoners.

Sept. 4.—French launch sudden offensive south of the Somme on 3 front of twelve miles from Barleux to south of Chaulnes and take 2,700 prisoners.

Sept. 5.—French continue offensive of the 4th, capturing Soyécourt, Chilly, part of Vermandovillers, and Chaulnes Wood. British extend line 1,500 yards east of Guillemont, consolidating lines so as to include Leuge Wood up to Falfemont Farm.

Sept. 6.—French take most of Berny-en-Santerre and northern part of Vermandovillers and reach Chaulnes-Roye railway.

Sept. 12.—French offensive north of Somme continues, covering Bois de Lihe Farm and Le Prie Farm; 2,300 prisoners taken.

Sept. 14.—Heavy armored cars ("tanks") used for first time in British offensive on a six-mile front north of Albert-Bapaume road, from Bouleaux Wood, to a depth of 3,000 yards.

Sept. 15.—Fillers, Martinpuich, Courcelette, High Wood, and most of Bouleaux Wood captured, with over 4,000 prisoners. South of Somme French advance east of Denécourt and east of Berny.

Sept. 16.—British take Dunube trench and the Mouquet Farm redoubt.

Sept. 17.—French take all Vermandovillers and Berny.

Sept. 18.—French capture Denécourt, with more than 1,600 prisoners.

Sept. 20.—Germans launch abortive counteroffensive south of the Somme.

Sept. 25.—British capture Les Boeufs and Morval. French reach Height 130, southeast of Bouchavesnes.

Sept. 26.—Combles and Thiépval captured by French and British, with large quantities of stores and 1,900 prisoners.

Sept. 27.—British capture Stuff Redoubt northeast of Thiépval.

Sept. 30.—British consolidate positions on ridge north of Thiépval.

Oct. 1.—Eaucourt l'Abbaye taken by the British.

Oct. 2.—Germans regain footing in Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

Oct. 3.—British recapture Eaucourt l'Abbaye with 1,000 prisoners.

Oct. 7.—British take Le Sars and advance between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs.

Oct. 14.—Genérmont taken by French.

Oct. 18.—French take Sailly-Saillisel and the whole front between La Maisonette Château and Blaches.

Oct. 21.—British carry Stuff and Regina Redoubts on a 5,000-yard front between Schwaben Redoubt and Le Sars.

Oct. 22.—French gain Ridge 128, west of Sailly-Saillisel.

Oct. 23.—British capture 1,000 yards of trenches east of Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs.

Nov. 5.—French capture most of Saillisel and assault St. Pierre Vaast Wood. British advance on 1,000-yard front near Butte de Warlencourt.

Nov. 7.—Officially announced that since opening of Somme offensive Allies have captured 71,532 men, 1,449 officers, and 1,499 guns, mortars, and machine guns.

Nov. 10.—German attack near Denécourt repulsed; British assault Regina trench on 1,000-yard front north of Thiépval.

Nov. 13.—British offensive across the Ancre; Beaucourt taken, with 5,000 prisoners.

Nov. 16.—British have taken over 6,000 prisoners since Nov. 7. They lose some ground south of the Ancre.

Verdun Offensive.

THIS attack, begun on Feb. 21, 1916, by the Prussian Crown Prince, had for its objects, (1,) consolidation of German hold on mines of the Basin de Briey which contribute 80 per cent. of the steel used in German armaments, (2,) to destroy the French line west of the watershed Meuse-Moselle (Plain of the Woevre,) which threatened Metz, (3,) to establish line of communication between Metz and the German front in Champagne with the town of Verdun, (4,) to anticipate the enemy's Spring offensive. A year before the terrain had been prepared by General Sarrail for just such an eventuality, but his successor did not complete the work of consolidating it as the greatest trap for slaughter in all military history, by establishing adequate lines of communication with bases in the rear. This defect was made good by General Pétain, who saved Verdun, and by General Nivelle, who rehabilitated it. The maximum German gain at one time was 129 square miles and the permanent forts of Douaumont and Vaux, at varying depths on a front of thirty-two miles; of this the French have recovered forty-five square miles, consolidating on a strong front of great strategic value on the edge of the Meuse-Moselle watershed. German casualties, 630,000 men; French, 200,000.

Aug. 2.—French carry German trenches south of Fleury and take 800 prisoners.

Aug. 3.—French retake Fleury and advance toward Thiaumont, taking in two days 1,750 prisoners.

Aug. 8.—Germans win and lose the Thiaumont Work.

Aug. 11.—Germans make fierce attack with heavy loss on Fleury and reoccupy place.

Sept. 3.—Germans attempt to break through the Vaux-Chapitre defense. French by counterstroke advance east and northwest of Fleury.

Sept. 6.—German line on the Vaux-Chapitre Wood-Le Chênois front carried by the French on a length of 1,900 yards.

Sept. 20.—French advance south of Thiaumont Work and in eastern part of Vaux-Chapitre Wood.

Oct. 24.—French pierce German line on a front of five miles to a depth of two, retaking the village and fort of Douaumont and Thiaumont Work and capturing 3,500 prisoners.

Oct. 25.—French reconstruct lines beyond Douaumont Work and take 1,000 prisoners.

Oct. 28.—French carry quarry northeast of Douaumont.

Nov. 1.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux, which is occupied by French.

Nov. 2.—French carry lines to outskirts of Vaux Village.

Nov. 4.—French occupy Damloup Work, thus having regained all permanent defenses of Verdun.

Dec. 12, 16, 17, 18.—General Nivelle reconquers Louvemont, Bezonvaux, Les Chambrettes, Bezonvaux, and Hardaumont, an area of thirteen miles, containing all strategic points east of Meuse taken by Germans, and captures 20,000 prisoners.

Jan. 20.—Fighting suddenly revived at Hill 304.

June 28.—Germans penetrated French first-line defenses west of Hill 304.

June 29.—On the west bank of the Meuse, on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes, Germans capture over 500 prisoners and penetrate French first line west of Hill 304.

June 30.—Germans deliver attack with small gains near Dead Man Hill.

July 3.—Sanguinary artillery engagements around Avocourt Wood, Hill 304, and Dead Man Hill, together with attack and counterattack by infantry, one position changing hands five times.

July 17.—French carry first and second German lines on left bank of the Meuse and take 425 prisoners, including 8 officers.

Russian Front

AFTER the close of the great Brusiloff offensive in December, 1916, little occurred of military importance on the eastern front until the regiments of the revolution led by Minister of War Kerensky started a thrust at Lemberg, in front of Tarnopol and Stanislau, on July 1. In twenty days they were reported to have taken 40,000 prisoners. Then mutiny among the Russian troops, the Austrians received vast reinforcements from the Germans, and by July 25 the Teutons had not only recovered all of the lost ground but had captured Tarnopol, which had been in the possession of the Russians since the first campaign in Galicia, and Stanislau, which was one of the first cities retaken in the Brusiloff offensive.

Jan. 7.—Russians without artillery preparation make sudden advance west of Riga and penetrate German line four miles.

Jan. 8.—Riga offensive develops to Jacobstadt; Island in the Dvina, east of Glaudan, captured.

Jan. 9.—Russians take German positions between Tirul Marsh and River Aa; one and a half mile advance; thirty-two guns taken.

Jan. 23.—Russians lose a mile and a half of the ground gained on Jan. 7.

Jan. 31.—Russians recover ground west of Riga and take 1,000 prisoners by sudden attack in Bukowina.

Feb. 5.—Germans break Russian line on fifteen-mile front south of Halicz, but are driven back.

Feb. 11.—Germans again attack south of Halicz, crossing Dniester on the ice, and are again driven back.

April 8.—Germans win Tolby bridgehead on the Stokhod.

Victory, Then Debacle.

July 1.—Russians, commanded by General Kornlioff, but led by Minister of War Kerensky in person, make sudden attack for eighteen miles along the Stripa front and take 10,000 prisoners.

July 7.—Another surprise attack made on Pinsk front, 200 miles north.

July 9.—Russians take 7,131 more men and forty-eight guns south of the Dniester.

July 11.—Halicz, strategic key to Lemberg, falls; Russian prisoners in ten days total 24,000 with 135 guns.

July 13.—Russian offensive, having expanded to a front of 100 miles, contracts to fifty from Halicz to Carpathians; Cossacks cut Lemberg railway.

July 15.—Total enemy casualties to date reported to be 54,000, with 30,000 killed and wounded and the rest prisoners.

July 16.—Russians claim to have captured 35,000 Germans, Austrians, and Turks between July 1 and 13.

July 16.—Russian forces invest Zloczow and Brezezany, forty miles east from Lemberg,—extreme of offensive.

July 20.—Russian disaster begins with troops in mutiny when attacked by German reinforcements and influences by extremist agitators on both sides of the Dniester.

July 21.—Russians retreat from Zloczow-Brezezany-Stanislau line, leaving vast supplies of munitions; Teutonic attack on Rumanian border repulsed.

July 23.—By a sudden attack north of the Pinsk Marshes the Russians take 1,000 prisoners.

July 24.—Teutons strike by bombardment, raid and an advance on a 150-mile front in Galicia over the entire line—from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

July 25.—Germans capture Tarnopol, Stanislau, and Nadworna and drive to the Smykovoce - Gnlezna - Trembowla line; in Moldavia, Rumanians, supported by Russians, capture some hundreds of prisoners and nineteen guns.

July 26.—Russians abandon the Carpathian front as far as the Kirlibaba Pass.

July 27.—North of Tarnopol enemy occupies Plotycy and Czystylor on the Sereth. In the south, according to a Vienna dispatch, the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz, held since June 17, 1916.

Brusiloff's Offensive

THIS offensive, concentrated along 335 miles of the great eastern front of 820 miles, was begun by General Brusiloff June 4, 1916. It had for its objects (1) the relief of the Rumain frontier, so as to pave the way for Rumania's entry into the war, and (2) the annihilation of the Austrian armies. Its remote objective was, of course, the invasion of Hungary through the Carpathians. It lasted until nearly the following December, when the supply of munitions was taken over by the Ministry of the Interior from the Union of the County Councils, and the Teutonic victories in Rumania had threatened the left wing. The Russians gained 7,000 square miles of territory and lost, according to German accounts, 1,797,522 men; the German and Austrian casualties were 1,370,000, 520,000 of whom were Austrian prisoners.

Aug. 3.—Russians penetrate to Rudka-Mirynaka, twenty miles east of Kovel, but are subsequently driven back.

Aug. 5.—Russian General Sakharoff takes 3,000 prisoners west of Brody.

Aug. 7.—Russian General Letchitzky captures Tlumacz, twelve miles from Stanislau, taking 2,000 prisoners.

Aug. 8.—Letchitzky captures Tysmienica, six miles from Stanislau, with 7,400 prisoners.

Aug. 9.—Russians gain Chryplin junction, two miles from Stanislau.

Aug. 10.—Stanislau captured by Letchitzky; Sakharoff crosses the Sereth and advances on the Lemberg-Odessa Railway; Russians cross the Zlota Lipa and advance on Halicz.

Aug. 12.—Russian General Tcherbatcheff drives at the Austrian centre and Austrians, under von Bothmer, retreat from the Strypa and on the Zlota Lipa and the Bug; Russians advance west of Zlota Lipa in Mariampol.

Aug. 14.—Russians crossing the Zlota Lipa and Bystrazyca.

Aug. 15.—Brusiloff reaches the Zlota Lipa to south of Brzezany; Letchitzky reaches Solotwina; Russian captures since the beginning of the offensive 358,000.

Aug. 22.—Russians at Mount Kowesla, south of Jablonica Pass.

Aug. 31.—Russians capture Carpathian heights in Tomnatic Mountains and over 15,000 prisoners on the entire front.

Sept. 2.—Ploska Height, north of the Jablonica Pass, captured by Russians.

Sept. 5.—Russians take 4,500 prisoners seven miles southeast of Halicz.

Sept. 6.—Tcherbatcheff occupies bridgehead of Halicz and bombards town; 5,600 Austrians captured by Russian advance north of Halicz six miles on a twelve-mile front between the Zlota Lipa and the Gnita Lipa.

Sept. 11.—Kapul Mountain, north of the Kirlibaba Pass, taken by Russians.

Sept. 16.—Russians capture nearly 4,000 prisoners north of Halicz along the Narajowka and Zlota Lipa.

Sept. 20.—Russia begins a new offensive against Lemberg, between Brody and northeast of Halicz—over 4,000 prisoners.

Oct. 2.—Russia develops offensive, taking 5,000 south of Brzezany and west of Lutsk.

Oct. 5.—Sakharoff advances on twenty-five-mile front on Boehm-Ermolli, between the Brody and Tarnopol railway lines.

Oct. 9.—Tcherbatcheff forced back north of Halicz near the Narajowka —and Austrians develop an offensive at Nieczyszezow.

Nov. 28.—Russians capture heights east of the Jablonica Pass and in the Kirlibaba region.

Italian Front

FROM the very first Italy had, until the Austrian offensive in the Trentino in May, 1916, been fighting on the enemy's territory. Beyond the passes of the Trentino she had neutralized that terrain by gaining possession of strategic positions, forming an Alpine front of 200 miles on an average elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level; she had done the same with the Carnic region—100 miles more—while she had launched several offensives against the eastern front, extending for sixty miles along the slopes of the Julian Alps, down the valley of the Isonzo, and across the Carso Plateau to the Adriatic. She had occupied nearly 3,000 square miles of Austrian territory and had taken 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

By Aug. 1, 1916, the Austrian offensive, directed from the Trentino, between the Lago di Garda and the Brenta, with 40 divisions, forcing a decision from Italy by reaching Rovigo and threatening France over the Italo-French frontier, and isolating Italy's army on the Julian-Isonzo-Carso front, came to an end with the loss of nearly all the territory gained by the Austrians. With the neutralization of the Trentino again consolidated, Italy, early in August, 1916, began an offensive to open the way to Trieste, in the last twelve months she had penetrated east of Gorizia, on the Isonzo; has occupied the Monte Nero steps to the Julian range, and has secured formidable positions on the Carso Plateau, which leads to Trieste.

Aug. 6.—Italian offensive begins on the Isonzo, Monfalcone sector, and part of Hill 85 and 3,000 prisoners taken.

Aug. 7.—Gorizia bridgehead, heights of Monte Sabotino, and Monte San Michele, and 4,000 more prisoners taken.

Aug. 9.—Gorizia captured by Italians; also hills of the Rosenthal and Vertoibica; prisoners taken since Aug. 6, 12,000.

Aug. 11.—Italians cross the Vallone, carrying Hill 121 and Debeli.

Aug. 12.—Oppacchiasella occupied by Italians.

Aug. 14.—Italians take 1,400 prisoners on Austrian lines west of San Grado and Monte Pecinka.

Sept. 15.—San Grado captured by Italians.

Sept. 20.—Italians extend lines toward Santa Caterina, east of Gorizia, and on the Carso, east of the Vallone.

Oct. 10.—Italians capture Austrian line on the Carso between Vippacco and Height 208, break the Austrian line in the Julian Alps, between Kober and Vertoiba, and in the Trentino capture Monte Pasubio; capture 1,700 prisoners.

Nov. 1.—Italian offensive on the Carso with 4,700 prisoners; heights east of Gorizia cleared of enemy, and Austrian line broken between the Vippacco and the Oppacchiasella-Kostanjevica road.

Nov. 3.—Monte Volkovnjak stormed by Italians, who get within 220 yards of Kostanjevica.

Feb. 9.—East of Gorizia, Isonzo front, Austrians take some Italian trenches.

Feb. 11.—Italians re-establish line east of Gorizia with heavy Austrian losses.

May 12.—Italians begin great offensive on both sides of Gorizia, and in northern sector of the Carso, east of Faiti Hrib. Cross Isonzo and take Monte Cucco. (Kuk.)

May 15.—Italians advance between Loga and Santa Croce in Italian area and on heights east of Gorizia; take 3,375 prisoners.

May 17.—Austrian counterattacks repulsed, and Italians holding crests of Kuk and Vodice reach slopes of Monte Santo; take 6,432 prisoners.

May 18.—Italians capture Hill 652, peak of Monte Vodice, but abandon Plava bridgehead.

May 19.—Austrians have lost since May 14 7,000 in prisoners.

May 23.—Great Italian advance on Southern Carso from Kostanjevica to the sea; Hudi Log, Jamiano, and Hill 92, east of Pietra Rossa, carried and over 9,000 prisoners taken.

May 24.—Italians take 10,245 prisoners in two days in fierce fighting from Jamiano-Hrest'ovica road across Lisert marshes to the sea; British monitors aid from Gulf of Trieste.

May 25.—Italians expand lines on Southern Carso from Jamiano to mouth of the Timavo; assault Medeazza, facing the Hermada Ridge; take nearly 28,000 prisoners in a fortnight.

May 26.—Italians take and lose Kostanjevica.

May 27.—Austrians claim 13,000 prisoners since May 14. Italians win San Giovanni and cross the Timavo.

June 10.—On Trentino front, between the Adige and the Brenta, Italians win Angello Pass and slopes of Monte Ortigara.

June 13.—Austrians attempt to retake Monte Ortigara on Trentino front.

June 20.—Italians blow up a mountain spur west of Ampezzo Valley, Carnia front, and destroy garrison.

July 17.—Italian mine blows up the second peak of Col Bricon and slays garrison. Vienna reports crater reoccupied by Austrians.

Rumanian Campaign

ON Aug. 27, 1916, Rumania declared war on Austria. The contact of troops was instantaneous. Political considerations forced Rumania to do the opposite from what the military situation called for, yet it is doubtful now if the result would not have been the same had she acted differently, for the pro-German bureaucrats, again in control of the Russian munitions, rendered her elimination in order to treat for peace with Austria. The military situation called for Rumania to neutralize Transylvania in the north and to attack Bulgaria through Dobrudja and over the Danube in the south and to await the aid of Russia. Instead, she invaded Transylvania out of consideration for the Rumanians there and in Bukowina, and the Russians arrived too late for her to defend Dobrudja. The entire line assumed by Rumania going to war was 560 miles; this has been reduced by the occupation of all of Wallachia and much of Dobrudja and Moldavia, to less than 350, and the territory from 53,488 square miles to less than 1,000. The Rumanian casualties have been estimated to amount to 300,000—principally prisoners; the Russian to 40,000, and the Austrian, German, Bulgarian, and Turkish to under 60,000. The following are the chief events of the Rumanian campaign:

Aug. 27.—War declared. Transylvania invaded.

Aug. 30.—Petroseny occupied.

Aug. 31.—Hermannstadt and Brasso evacuated by enemy.

Sept. 20.—Rumanians 50 miles northeast of Hirsso.

Sept. 27.—One-third of Transylvania occupied—from Toplitza, through Szekely, Fogaras, south of Hermannstadt, Vulkan Pass, to Orsova.

Oct. 4.—Rumanians in command; Rumanians retire through Roter Turm Pass.

Oct. 10.—General retreat to the passes.

Oct. 14.—Törzburg Pass lost.

Oct. 26.—Tyrgyesz Pass lost.

Oct. 30.—Bavarian defeat in Jiul Valley.

Nov. 13.—Enemy thirteen miles below Törzburg.

Nov. 15.—Enemy twenty miles below Rotu Turm.

Nov. 16.—Enemy twenty-five miles down Jiul Valley.

Nov. 19.—Wallachian front broken.

Nov. 21.—Craiova occupied.

Nov. 25.—Mackensen crosses the Danube at Turtai and Simnitza. Rumanian western armies (Wallachian) fall back to line of Aluta. Orsova and Turnu Severin taken by Austrians.

Nov. 25.—Mackensen and Falkenhayn join north of Danube. Rumanians fall back from Upper Aluta on Rosiori and Alexandria.

Nov. 26.—Alexandria, fifty miles west of Bucharest, occupied by Mackensen. Rumanians retiring southeast of Orsova.

Nov. 27.—Giurgevo and Curtea de Arges captured by Austrians.

Nov. 28.—Mackensen advancing on the Giurgevo-Calugarini road seventeen miles from Bucharest.

Dec. 6.—Bucharest, capital of Rumania, occupied by Mackensen.

Dec. 22.—Dobrudja Bulgarian force defeated at Lake Ibolata and prisoners taken.

Dec. 24.—Isakcha, on right bank of Danube, captured by Bulgars.

Dec. 25.—Russians repulse Germans north of Uzul Valley and take few prisoners. Germans in Northern Dobrudja capture Tultcha and attack Matchin bridgehead.

Dec. 27.—Mackensen crosses Rimnik-Sarat line and drives Russians over wide front in Wallachia.

Dec. 28.—Official announcement in Berlin of permanent defeat of Russo-Rumanian forces on the Lower Sereth.

Jan. 2.—Austrians capture Macin bridgehead; Falkenhayn crosses the Milcovu.

Jan. 3.—Russians capture 900 prisoners south of Mount Bofoni. Austrians take sector west of Odobesti.

Jan. 4.—Gurgueti and Romanul, seventeen and eleven miles from Braila, and Russian bridgehead of latter taken by enemy.

Jan. 5.—Braila, great Rumanian port on the Danube, captured by enemy.

Jan. 8. — Focsani falls to enemy, thus turning Sereth lines; 5,400 Rumanian prisoners taken.

Jan. 14.—Von Gerok checked in Casin Valley, Moldavia, but holds right bank of the Sereth on five-mile front.

Jan. 17.—Rumanians rally between the Casin and Susitza and between the Casin and Oituz, taking prisoners and four machine guns.

Jan. 19.—Germans occupy Sereth bridgeheads of Nanesti and Fundeni.

Jan. 27.—Russians make surprise attack, break 1,000 enemy front on Kimpolung-Jakobeny road, at junction point of Rumania, Bukowina, and Transylvania; over 1,000 prisoners taken.

Jan. 31.—Russians take 1,000 prisoners in Bukowina.

Feb. 1. — Reorganization of Rumanian Army begun, with sweeping changes in the personnel of officers.

Macedonia

THIS campaign, begun in the Autumn of 1915 by the attempt of France and England to defend Serbia from invasion by Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria, was, after the occupation of Serbia and Montenegro by the enemy, confined to defensive operations in Salonliki. The "neutrality" of Greece greatly hampered the Allies' initiative. Their force was expected to co-operate when Rumania entered the war by attacking Bulgaria in the rear; but it did not to any great extent; the defeat of Rumania would have made such operations hazardous and ineffective. Still, about 200 square miles of Serbian territory has been recovered, and the original line of defense at Salonliki of 70 miles expanded to 190 miles, from Monastir to beyond the Struma, and recently linked up with the Italian line of 120, which runs from Valona on the Adriatic to Monastir, making the allied front in Macedonia 250 miles long.

Now that Greece has joined the Allies, the military potentialities of this front may be considered actual when the Greek Army of 300,000 shall be available. The Italians have on their line over 600,000; there are 60,000 Serbians; about the same number of Greek volunteers, and the Franco-British army of nearly 1,000,000 under General Sarrail.

Aug. 20.—French guns bombard Doiran on Serbo-Greek frontier and occupy Hill 227, south of city.

Aug. 11.—First Italian contingent arrives at Salonliki.

Aug. 17.—Bulgarian advance on Kavala, Aegean Sea; British shell Bulgar trenches at Doidjeli; Serbs come in contact with Bulgar-German force southeast of Florina.

Aug. 20.—Fighting developing Varna and Struma fronts. Serbs advance in Moglena sector.

Aug. 30.—Kavala entered by Bulgars.

Sept. 10.—British cross the Struma and drive Bulgars from villages east of river.

Sept. 14.—Serbians capture Gornichevo and occupy most of the Malka Nidje Ridge toward Monastir; Russo-French troops capture heights overlooking Florina.

Sept. 18.—Florina falls to Russo-French forces.

Sept. 25.—Serbians drive back Bulgars 300 yards on the Kaymaktchalan plateau.

Sept. 30.—Serbians extend lines on the Kaymaktchalan; British seize part of Bulgar line on Struma front.

Oct. 2.—Bulgars fail in counterattack in the east on Struma front and in the west retreat from the Kaymaktchalan toward Monastir in the west.

Oct. 3.—Serbians reach Kenali, ten miles from Monastir.

Oct. 4.—British cross Struma at Oullak, Karadja, Yenikeui, and Nevollen occupied by Allies. Serbs, with French artillery cross Cerna, [Tchernia,) east of Monastir. Ninety square miles of Serbian territory occupied by Allies.

Oct. 7.—British gain ground between the Struma and the Demir-Hissar-Seres railway.

Oct. 8.—Skotchivir, north of Cerna, taken by Serbians.

Oct. 18.—Serbians advance on the Cerna and take Brod.

Oct. 19.—Serbians occupy Velleslo, two miles south of Brod.

Oct. 31.—British take three more villages and 300 prisoners on the Struma.

Nov. 10.—In Serbian progress toward Monastir, Chuke heights are stormed and village of Polog is taken.

Nov. 12.—Monastir taken by Serbians, with over 1,000 prisoners and 16 guns.

Nov. 14.—Bulgars fall back on Bystritza, five miles south of Monastir. Allies capture defensive system of Kenali. Serbians take Tchegal, with 3,000 prisoners.

Nov. 18.—Monastir falls to Allies and Bulgars retreat to Prilep, pursued by Serbians, who take seven villages east and northeast of the town.

Nov. 23.—Allies capture Budimir and Suhodol.

Nov. 26.—Serbians capture Hill 1,050, north of Monastir.

Jan. 11.—Italian advance south of Lake Ochrida, between Koritza and Liaskoviki.

Feb. 18.—Contact established between Italian and French in Southern Albania, thus entirely cutting off Greece from Central Powers.

April 25.—British advance on the Doiran front north of Saloniki.

May 5.—Venizelists in action; with French they attack Bulgar trenches on three-mile front near Liumnitza.

May 9.—British advance 500 yards on two-mile front in Doiran region; Russians and Serbians advance in Monastir section to the west.

May 10.—Venizelists and French take position near Liumnitza.

June 3.—General Ferrero, Italian commander in Albania, proclaims independence of country under protection of Italy.

June —Italians occupy Jannina in Greek Epirus.

June 16.—British withdraw to left bank of the Struma, owing to advent of malaria season.

Outside of Europe

MILITARY operations outside of Europe may be designated as follows: (1) The British and Russian manoeuvres in Mesopotamia, (2,) those of the Russian Caucasus army in Armenia, (3,) of the Russians in Persia, (4,) the British expedition from Egypt, with Jerusalem as its objective, (5,) the revolt of the Grand Shereef of Mecca as King of Hedjaz, (eastern littoral of the Red sea, (6,) and the attempted completion of the British occupation of German East Africa.

(1) On April 28, 1916, the Anglo-Indian force which had been besieged by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara since Dec. 7, 1915, surrendered with 9,000 soldiers and 5,000 camp followers. The campaign was renewed in December, 1916, and has succeeded in recovering Kut-el-Amara and capturing Bagdad and forming a junction with the Russians in Persia.

(2) Up to August, 1916, the Army of the Caucasus, under the Grand Duke Nicholas, had pressed back the Turks over 20,000 square miles and consolidated a front of 750 miles. In the third year of the war this army has done little.

(3) From the Russian sphere in Northern Persia an army has been able to link up with the Anglo-Indian force in Mesopotamia, but its strength and present position are problematical.

(4) The defensive policy of Egypt, which had repelled a Turkish attack in February, 1915, became offensive early in August, 1916, and then the following December an expedition had reached the Palestine border. It now threatens Jerusalem.

(5) The revolt of the Grand Shereef of Mecca, which began in the early Spring of 1916, has now incorporated under the Kingdom of Hedjaz the entire littoral of the Eastern Red Sea nearly as far south as Aden and holds, more or less subject, a territory of 200,000 square miles with an Arab population of 5,000,000.

(6) Of all Germany's oversea possessions and protectorates having a total area of 1,027,820 square miles and a population of 25,000 whites and 13,000,000 blacks, there remained a small part of German East Africa a year ago, where her troops were still fighting Colonial, Belgian, and Portuguese troops.

Mesopotamia.

Dec. 13.—General Sir Stanley Maude begins advance to recover Kut-el-Amara.

Jan. 9.—Bombards Sanna-i-Yat position on the Tigris.

Jan. 10.—British take loop northeast of Kut; Indian cavalry occupy Hai.

Jan. 13.—South bank of Tigris east of Kut cleared of Turks.

Jan. 28.—Southwest of Kut British take first and second Turkish lines on 4,000-yard front and third and fourth lines on 900-yard front.

Feb. 3.—British take three lines of trenches west of Hai-Tigris junction.

Feb. 10.—General Maude carries trenches west of Kut and Ilcorice factory on left bank of Tigris.

Feb. 15.—Turks cleared out of Dahra Bend; 2,000 captured.

Feb. 24.—Kut-el-Amara surrenders to General Maude; Sanna-i-Yat evacuated; Turkish army falls back on Bagdad, losing over 1,700 in prisoners.

Feb. 25.—General Maude crosses Tigris above Kut at Shumran Bend.

March 3.—Russian column captures Persian city of Hamadan, 240 miles northeast of Bagdad.

March 8.—British cavalry pursuing Turks pass Ctesiphon, eighteen miles south of Bagdad, where Townshend began his retreat on Nov. 29, 1915.

March 11.—Bagdad occupied by Gen. Maude.

March 24.—Russian column penetrates south of Baneh.

March 31.—General Maude's troops at Deli Abbas, 15 miles southwest of Kizil Robat; reports that he had occupied Feluja on the Euphrates and Beltawa and Sindia, 35 miles north of Bagdad, on March 19.

April 1.—Russian General Baratoff pierces the Paltak Pass 18 miles from Kasr-i-Shirin.

April 4.—Russians occupy Khanikin on Persian frontier and form junction with British on the Diala.

April 8.—British occupy Belad Station on the Bagdad-Samarra Railway and Harbe the next day.

April 17.—Passage of Shatt-el-Adhaim, below Samarra, forced by General Maude.

April 18.—Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps, covering Istabulat Station, twelve miles southeast of Samarra, annihilated; 1,217 prisoners.

April 20.—Istabulat evacuated by Turks.

April 23.—Samarra Station occupied by General Maude; Turks retreat on Jebel Hamrin.

April 30.—Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps defeated by General Maude at the gorge of Shatt-el-Adhaim, in the Jebel Hamrin.

July 15.—Russians give up Khanikin.

Russians in Armenia.

April 20.—Announced from Constantinople that the Russians have evacuated Mush.

Operations in Palestine.

Aug. 4.—Turkish attack, near Romani, east of the Suez Canal, defeated, with a loss of 2,500 prisoners.

Aug. 5.—British pursue Turks for eighteen miles beyond Romani.

Aug. 9.—Turkish counterattack repulsed.

Nov. 6.—British operations on borders of Wadi-el-Ali Dinar, ex-Sultan of Dafur, killed.

Dec. 21.—El Arish, a fortified town on the Mediterranean near the Palestine frontier, base of the Turkish attack on the canal in February, 1915, occupied by British.

Dec. 22.—Result of entire campaign east of the canal netted the British 4,000 prisoners and immense amount of munitions. General forces amounted to 18,000 and their total casualties to 9,000.

Jan. 9.—Anzacs and Imperial Camel Corps attack and capture strong Turkish position at Rafa, thirty miles northeast of El Arish; 1,000 prisoners.

March 28.—At fifty miles southwest of Jerusalem General Murray, after a two-day engagement, defeats Turkish army of 20,000.

April 17.—British advance in Palestine from Wadi-Ghuzzeh. Capture Turkish positions on six and a half-mile front.

June 20.—British War Office announced that General Murray, in command of expedition in Palestine, has been succeeded by General Allenby.

Enter Kingdom of Hedjaz.

Aug. 23.—Grand Shereef issued, through his Cairo agent, a proclamation to the Moslem world giving reasons for revolt.

Aug. 25.—Grand Shereef advertises the usual pilgrimage to Mecca under the "safest and most healthful auspices."

Oct. 9.—To date there have been 30,000 pilgrims at Mecca, including 5,000 Indians, 2,000 Egyptians, and 18,000 from Hedjaz under the new administration. Si Kaddour Ben Ghabbit, adviser to the Sultan of Morocco, went.

Nov. 11.—State Department, Washington, receives a cable dispatch from Mecca, signed by Abdullah, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, praying recognition for the new kingdom of Arabia.

Dec. 2.—Second communication reaches the Washington Government protesting against the atrocities of the Turks. This also signed by Fuad Ez Khatib, Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Dec. 3.—Commission from the Grand Shereef reaches Paris and is received by Premier Briand.

German East Africa.

Aug. 3.—Belgians occupy Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika.

Aug. 11.—General Smuts defeats German force at Matamanoro. General van Deventer occupies Mpapua.

Aug. 15.—General Smuts pierces the Nguru Hills; Bagamoyo occupied by allied naval forces.

Aug. 18.—General Smuts crosses the Wami River.

Aug. 20.—General van Deventer occupies Kidete.

Aug. 22.—Kilossa captured by General Smuts.

Aug. 30.—Dar-es-Salaam bombarded by British ships.

Sept. 1-11.—Belgians under Generals Molitor and Olsen of General Tombeur's column capture Tabora, principal German fort on railway from Lake Tanganyika to the Indian Ocean.

Sept. 10.—Dar-es-Salaam surrenders to British force.

Sept. 15.—General Smuts's columns reach south of Uluguru Hills and effect junction near Kissaki; General van Deventer on the road to Mahenge; Great Ruaha River.

Oct. 30.—Germans in Lupembe defeat by General Northey.

Nov. 19.—Second German defeat at Lupembe.

Nov. 20-25.—Germans retiring to southeast force fighting with Portuguese on the frontier.

Nov. 20-28.—Portuguese garrison at Neuala attacked by 2,000 Germans and

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR

British Victory at Vimy Ridge, French Forward Movement in Champagne, and Germany's Counteroffensive There—Rumania's Collapse Before Teutonic Onslaught—Capture of Bagdad by British Mesopotamian Army—Italy's Advance Toward Trieste—Russia's Revolution, Resumption of Offensive, and Military Debacle.

By a Military Expert.

GERMANY'S problem at the beginning of the third year of the war last August remained the same as it was when war was first declared—she was still facing a powerful coalition the principal elements of which were France and England on the west, Russia on the east, Italy on the south. Against such a combination there was but one chance of victory—to break the coalition by forcing at least one of these elements into a separate peace, and this one had to be France, England or Russia—Italy would not do, Italy is cut off, in the first place, by the accident of geography from both of the main battle fronts, and her defeat would not open a door by which they might be reached—at best, victory in the south would release a certain number of Teutonic troops for service elsewhere and would give additional naval bases for naval operations.

The problem of the Allies was essentially different. The end might be brought about through the utter defeat of Austria, it is true. But the great difference in the military strength of the Teutonic allies made it necessary that Germany herself should be defeated in order that a successful peace might be attained. The task of the Allies, then, was to wear down the front in France to the point, if possible, where positive defeat could be inflicted.

Germany had, in the first two years of war, made three efforts to break the Entente. The first was at the very beginning, when she struck, through Belgium, at the very heart of France, only to be turned back at the Marne. The second was in 1915 against Russia, when, breaking the Russian line along the Dunajec River, she raced through all of Russian Poland, to be halted, when victory seemed in her hands, at the marshes of Pinsk and Riga. Finally, there was the great battle of Verdun, an elaborately prepared titanic effort to overwhelm the French defense and bring the western powers to their knees through the bleeding to death of the French soldiery. But here again was found only defeat, and the most bitter—because the most decisive—defeat of all.

After the first attack on France and after the drive on Russia were both checked there was still hope of victory—not great, perhaps, but still hope. After Verdun, hope was gone. The problem remained the same, the defeat of one of the three leading powers, but the solution was not possible since, from the day the first infantry charge went across No Man's Land at the Somme, Germany was condemned to an indefinite defensive.

No power fighting a defensive war can win. Wars are won by aggressive action, by determined, sustained offensive operations. Once the initiative is lost the power of selecting the point of attack and of dictating the battlefield, there can be only a drawn battle or a defeat. Under no circumstances can there be victory.

The battle of the Somme, which was in its early stages when the third year of the war began, had already given positive indications of the relative strength of the Allies as compared with the Central Powers. Germany's earlier victories were the product of two great factors—stronger artillery and a greater abundance of shell. She had planned, when she caused the war to be launched, to overwhelm her enemies with a hail of steel. She knew that artillery could be successfully met only with artillery—that infantry alone could not combat it. And, appreciating full well that she held the advantage of complete superiority in artillery armament, she expected victory before the Entente could equal her.

But the "contemptible British army" expanded to forty times its original strength, and with its expansion in numbers came even a greater expansion in artillery production. All England, commercial and military, was organized for war; all France turned into a gigantic military factory. The impossible had been accomplished and the allied powers were at last ready.

Rumors of the true situation were common, but Germany refused to believe. She had been preparing for ten years, with all that concentration of effort of which only a strongly centralized monarchy is capable. How could loose-jointed, inefficient republicanism produce equal results in one-fifth of that time? It was not the first time in the world's history that materialistic mechanical perfection had run afoul of high idealism with a defined sense of moral values. What was lacking at the outset had been created by individual imagination and translated into physical forces by the great masses of the liberty-loving nations.

All this was, for the first time, finding positive expression on the second anniversary of the declaration of war.

The preliminary bombardment against the German trenches on the Somme front was a surprising demonstration of the great strength of the Entente in artillery, both in guns and in shell supply. The subsequent artillery attacks were equally surprising proof of the output of the Entente's factories and of their ability to push this output up to the battle lines.

The purpose of the Somme battle, in its earlier stages, was entirely misinterpreted by German critics, through that peculiarity of the Teutonic mind which blinds itself to what it will not see, and by some neutral critics, who regarded it as an effort to break through. There was no hope, expectation, or attempt to break the German lines. In Artois and in Champagne, in September, 1915, the strength and depth of these lines, with the consequent inability to break through, was taught in a bitter lesson.

The battle of the Somme had two objects. One was to exert a constant pressure on the French front, coincident with the offensives of Italy in the south and of Russia in the East. The purpose of this was to prevent reinforcement of any one front at the expense of another, and, at the same time, to strain, if possible, one of the fronts to the breaking point. The other object was to push a wedge deep into the German lines and thus force an evacuation of a material part of France.

The German lines in France might be compared to a pole supported by guy ropes. All of the ropes used are not necessary to keep the pole erect; but if we begin cutting them strand by strand we shall eventually reach the final support on which the position of the whole thing depends. Now, the German lines depend upon a certain network of roads for their support, and, in this section, on roads that run north and south. It is obvious that, as the French and British moved eastward, these roads would be cut one after the other. Eventually, if this process continued, some vital link was sure to be either cut or threatened. Then automatically the entire line would recoil.

As to the actual fighting on the Somme, little need be said. After the rush of the first attacks, the battle became a steady, systematic hammering of the German positions, characterized by a series of heavy attacks for particular points.

The net results were that a wedge was thrown into the German lines about twelve miles deep and the famous Noyon salient, the German position back of the Aisne, was endangered. The Germans lost more than half a million men, approximately 75,000 of whom were made prisoners. The allied loss in casualties about equaled that of the Germans, although the number of prisoners taken was small. About 150 square miles of territory changed hands, and with it a large number of guns and considerable stores of ammunition and supplies.

Certain things had been demonstrated beyond controversy. The German intrenchments, thought to be impregnable, were as incapable of resisting the British and French artillery as the forts of Belgium had been inadequate as defenses against the German artillery two years before. It was also shown that the new tactics of the British, combining and co-ordinating to the fullest extent airplanes, artillery, and infantry, were economical of life, and had reversed the old rule that the offense, since it suffered greater losses, must outnumber the defense at least two to one. As a matter of fact, the allied losses in this battle were but little, if any, in excess of those of the German.

A comparison of the results of the two great battles on the western front—Verdun and the Somme—furnishes a little light on the subject. The German effort at Verdun was made with the distinct purpose of beating the French back against the Meuse River and breaking down the huge salient which projected into their lines, forming a constant threat against the entire north and south lines in Western France. There was the subsidiary objective of seizing the initiative and, by striking first, preventing an allied offensive on ground of the Allies' own choosing. In both the Germans failed completely, with terrible losses. In fact, the two key positions—Le Mort Homme and Hill 304—always remained in French hands. In the Somme, the objects of the Allies were in large measure realized. The German lines were not strained to the breaking point, but the threat to the Noyon salient was so great that an extended retirement was subsequently made to prevent its envelopment.

An unusually early rainy season, and one of unusual volume as well, turned the Somme battlefield into a sea of mud, broken up by huge shell craters, which filled with water. This automatically put a stop to the fighting and drove the allied armies on this section of the front into Winter quarters. Further east, however, in the Verdun sector, the French had prepared a great surprise. The final German efforts, in June, 1916, had succeeded in taking not only Forts Douaumont and Vaux, but also the main defensive positions along the Louvemont Ridge. The situation was a dangerous one because, should a period of inaction allow the Germans a respite from the terrific pounding of the Somme, a heavy attack might well destroy the value of the stubborn defense made by the French.

Accordingly, while the Somme fighting was at its height, the French prepared a blow, the object of which was the recapture of all the Louvemont positions. It was delivered in October with what must have been unexpected success. In a very brief engagement the Germans were decisively defeated, Louvemont Ridge occupied by the French in its entirety, and the French lines pushed north until they included both Douaumont and Vaux.

The signal success with which this effort was rewarded inspired the French to try another thrust in December. This attack was made on the same front, after a very short but intense artillery preparation. Its success was immediate. The French lines on the east bank of the Meuse were restored almost to the same position they had occupied when the first German attack was launched. Thus in four days of fighting the French had wrested from the Germans practically every advantage which six months of desperate fighting had given them. Nothing more was needed to emphasize the fact that Verdun must be recognized as a disastrous German defeat.

Once the troops settled down in the trenches for the Winter they remained idle for several months. During January the British made a little effort to advance up the valley of the Ancre, but the movement was not well sustained and little was accomplished. The Winter was used, however, in preparing for another gigantic effort somewhere in the vicinity of the Somme front. The British gave out in a semi-official manner that the battle of the Somme was to be continued when the weather broke, and this the Germans accepted as a fact.

The German preparation to meet this attack consisted largely in plans for a retreat. The situation as Germany saw it was simple. An attack such as that which was delivered on the Somme demanded concentration of men and accumulations of supplies occupying months of time. No change of plan would be possible on short notice. The entire scheme was rigid, absolutely lacking in elasticity. By withdrawing that section of the line where the attack was to be launched several objects would be gained.

The German Somme line, as it stood during the first two years of the war, was adopted as an accident of emergency in the heat of battle. It was the best available, but there was little choice. If a new line were constructed, along positions carefully selected with a view to their defensive strength, and not under an emergency, but with ample time to make a choice, it could be made much stronger and defended with greater certainty than could the old line. A retreat to this new line would catch the British and French off their guard, render temporarily useless all the great preparations made for the continuance of the Somme fighting, make Germany immune from attack for many weeks to come, and, as a consequence, give her a free hand during these weeks to carry out her plans in other fields. Finally, such a move would shorten the line that has to be defended, and, in the shortening process, remove the danger to the Noyon salient that had been created by the Somme wedge.

In accordance with this reasoning, the Germans began a retreat pivoting on Arras and extending from there to the Aisne River. Tearing down bridges, blowing up roads, in a mad, senseless orgy of destruction, and a barbaric mania for inflicting pain and increasing suffering wherever possible, the Germans fell back slowly from village to village toward the Scheldt and the Oise.

But, contrary to German calculations, the British and French were not surprised. On the contrary, they knew that such a retreat was to be made and were thoroughly prepared to follow it up. The pursuit was, therefore, surprisingly rapid. The French engineer corps did marvelous work in rebuilding roads and reconstructing river crossings.

The line on which the Germans apparently expected to make their stand extended through Lacon, La Fère, and St. Quentin, joining with the old line on Vimy Ridge just north of Arras. The rapidity of the French advance, however, made this impossible. A few miles west of La Fère the French caught up with the retreat and defeated the Germans, who retired into La Fère. The French advanced to within a mile of the city, completely dominating even with their smaller guns every railroad entering it.

The same thing happened at St. Quentin. The Germans attempted a stand on the Somme, between St. Simon and St. Quentin, but were again defeated, the French crossing the river and pushing forward to the village of Moy, thus drawing a loop about the southern end of St. Quentin. In the south, along the Allette River, the Germans were also defeated, the French forcing the river and halting only at the outskirts of the forest of St. Gobain. When the French advance was temporarily halted, St. Quentin and La Fère had been rendered useless as bases, because they were dominated by the French artillery, while, south of La Fère, the lines skirted the St. Gobain woods and continued on to Vailly on the Aisne.

In the north the British were equally active, although since the distance to be covered by the resisting Germans was much shorter, the resistance was much stiffer. The British finally completed on the north the semicircle about St. Quentin, which the French had begun on the south, and pushed the Germans behind the canal which links the Scheldt with the Somme.

The great surprise to the Germans, however, came north of Arras, where the new German line joined the old. Instead of preparing to continue the battle of the Somme, as the Germans had expected, the British preparations had all been directed toward an offensive on the front north of Arras, with Vimy Ridge and the great French coal centre of Lens as immediate objectives. The attack was delivered preceded by a hurricane of artillery fire, and, in one great charge, the Canadians swept over the crest of the ridge. This gave the British complete observation over the entire plain of Douai to the east. From here the British, in a series of attacks, pushed forward up the valley of the Scarpe, and, in some of the bitterest fighting of the war, drew their lines almost completely around Lens.

The British operations included one other attack of great local importance. In the low flats of Belgium, north of the town of Armentières, there is only a shallow ridge surrounding country a above all the surrounding country a ridge which extends from Wytschaete to Messines. This ridge the Germans had held since the early days of the war, when the famous Ypres salient was formed in the process of checking the German drive on Calais. The British mined this entire ridge deeply and thoroughly. In the midst of an artillery bombardment they touched off the mines, practically blasting off the entire crest. The infantry then surged forward and seized the entire range with small loss and little difficulty.

The French did not intend to launch their Spring attack against the north and south section of the front any more than did the British. Their preparations had all been directed toward an attack on the Aisne front, with the idea of making untenable the new German line when it was occupied. Accordingly, while the British were engaged about Arras, the French began an offensive north of Rheims, extending the attack west as far as the turning point in the line. The objective here was Laon, the southern pedestal on which the German line rested. After weeks of hard fighting the French seized Craonne and, shortly after, the Chemin des Dames, a road which runs along the crests of a series of hills overlooking the valley of the Allette River.

The Germans, it seemed, did not appreciate for several weeks the great advantage for observation purposes which the French had thus secured. When it became apparent, a series of counterattacks began, which, in persistence and intensity, rivaled the battle of Verdun. As the third year of the war closes these attacks are still in progress. The efforts of the Germans have been made with all the strength at their command. For nearly a month every day has seen determined fighting. But, in spite of all the efforts which have been made and the truly terrible losses sustained, the French position has not been dented. The defeat of the Germans has been complete, with the French, up to the present writing, in full command of the situation.

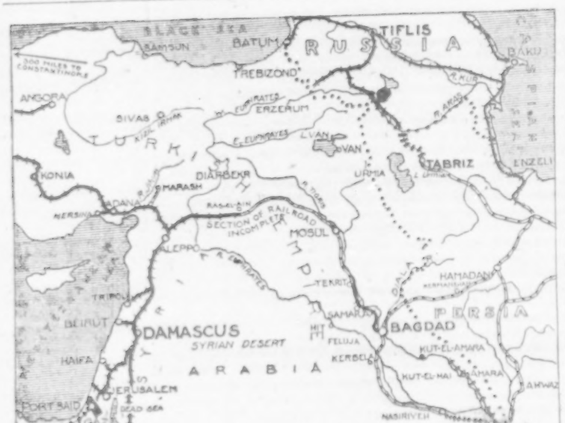
The beginning of the third year last Summer found Russia in the midst of a great offensive in Volhynia and Galicia. The Austrian front had been broken and Russian troops had poured into the gaps, penetrating the lines from the Volhynian triangle to the Stokhod River. Before the offensive was checked, all of the Austrian crownland of the Bukowina had been occupied, the Austrian army had been flattened out against the wall of the Carpathians from the Rumanian border to the Pantyr Pass, and the Russian army was before Halicz, which, since it controls the crossing of the Dniester, is the gateway to Lemberg.

The arrival of large German reinforcements brought the Russian offensive to a halt at the Stockhod and the Upper Zlota Lipa, although the Russians had crossed the latter south of Brzezany and controlled its lower stretches. The Russians, although finally checked, had almost destroyed the Austrian army, having taken nearly a half million prisoners and captured or destroyed vast stores which had been accumulated at several important centres. The Russian offensive was a remarkable movement, coming as it did, less than a year after the disastrous retreat of 1915, and was a notice to Germany that Russia had not been eliminated from the war, as had been claimed, but was still inclined to be a most important factor.

The Russian offensive was in its final stages when Rumania declared war against Austria. The Rumanian campaign can best be understood if one has a clear conception of the character of the national boundaries between Rumania and its neighboring states.

THE WESTERN FRONT IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

(1) British Advance Following Blowing Up of Messines Ridge. (2) Direction of British Spring Offensive That Followed the German Retirement from Bapaume and Peronne, Won the Brilliant Victory of Vimy Ridge and Additional Territory East of Arras, and Seriously Menaced Lens, the Great Coal Centre of Northern France. (3) Where French Drove Forward Last April Toward Laon, and (4) in Rheims Sector. (Shaded Areas Show, Approximately, British and French Gains.) (5) Scene of German Counteroffensive, Still in Progress About Craonne and the Chemin des Dames. (6) Where French Counterattacks, Begun Last Fall, and Resumed in December and Last Spring, Won Back Forts Douaumont and Vaux and Positions on the Louvemont Ridge, Thus Wresting from the Germans Practically All They Had to Show as a Result of Their Disastrous Attack on Verdun.



The British, Under General Maude, Dealt a Hard Blow to the Turks Early This Year by Capturing Bagdad and Pushing Their Advance Some Distance Beyond It. But the Russians, Operating West of Kermanshah and Already in Touch with the British, Fell Back as a Result of the Disorganization Following the Revolution in Russia, Putting a Stop to the British Mesopotamian Campaign for the Time Being.

Rumania may be roughly compared to the open jaws of a pair of pincers, with the Hungarian province of Transylvania between the jaws. The northern jaw is formed by the province of Moldavia, the western by Orest and Little Wallachia. The northern boundary of Moldavia is the Austrian crownland of Bukowina, which was the prize which fell to Russia in Brusiloff's great effort. Moldavia is separated from Transylvania by the wall of the Carpathian Mountains, which is penetrated by several passes, in which are found the railroads which link up Hungary and Rumania. It is an easy border to defend because of the relatively few points which have to be guarded.

An offensive either way is correspondingly difficult against well-armed troops. The northern border of Wallachia, between Kronstadt and Orsova, is exactly similar, the boundary wall in this case being the Transylvanian Alps. Between Orsova and the westernmost corner of Dobrudja the boundary is the Danube River. There is one remarkable fact in regard to this latter boundary, which materially affected the military operations—at no point between Orsova and Cernavoda (in Dobrudja) is the Danube crossed by a bridge. Ferries between various points in Rumania and Bulgaria enable passengers to cross, but all railroads stop at the Danube and begin again on the other side, with the ferries as the only connecting links. The remainder of the southern border, which is the boundary of Dobrudja, is absolutely open. There is not a fortress, a fortified point of any kind, or a natural defensive barrier, between the two countries.

Rumania's rôle in the war was naturally an offensive one. The Allies did not need defensive assistance, as the Central Powers and not the Entente were on the defensive. Rumania's sole value was to be judged by what she could accomplish offensively, and it is from that point of view that we must analyze the part she played.

The general situation with regard to Rumania was identical with that of Italy—almost impassable barriers on three fronts, and one front open to permit attack. Rumanian strategy should have followed that of Italy, which, while it has not been decisively successful, has in no sense been a failure. In other words, Rumania should have blocked up the passes leading through the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps into Moldavia and Wallachia, respectively, arranged for a defense of the Danube by means of mobile troops, and struck out in full force against the open border of Dobrudja.

But political considerations intervened. In order to popularize the war Rumania paid scant attention to Dobrudja, and threw her main force against the passes of Northern Moldavia and Western Wallachia. The plan seems to have been for these forces to drive toward each other and form a junction along the line of the Maros Valley. This would have cut off Transylvania, the Rumanian Irredenta, and would have greatly shortened the defensive line which Rumania would have to hold. Finally, it would have freed the main Rumanian forces for service elsewhere.

Germany and Austria made but little resistance to these incursions into Hungarian territory. They fitted well into the German plans, and Rumania was permitted to become more and more deeply involved.

Bulgarian, Teutonic, and Turkish troops, under Mackensen, took advantage of the Rumanian preoccupation in Transylvania to begin an advance across the open border of Dobrudja. They moved up along the Danube to Silistria, which they seized. It thus became evident that, at least for the time being, the Germans proposed to make Dobrudja their main objective.

Because of the importance which this province achieved in the Rumanian campaign it is well to consider its principal elements. Aside from the open southern border, the principal considerations are, first, the Danube, which forms the northern and western boundaries, and, second, the Cernavoda bridge. In its lower reaches the Danube is a particularly formidable obstacle, deep, wide, with a rapid current and flanked on both sides by great belts of marsh. There are no bridges of any kind across it until one comes to the great bridge at Cernavoda, and it is here and only here that the line of the Danube may be turned. The possession of Cernavoda means two things—the key to the crossing of the Danube and the control of the railroad system between Cernavoda and Constanza, the only considerable Rumanian port on the Black Sea and the vital link in the only water route between Rumania and Russia.

From the moment that Mackensen made this first move toward Silistria, the entire German plan was unfolded and should have been read unerringly by the Rumanian high command. It provided for the capture by Mackensen of Cernavoda and Constanza, with the connecting railroad between them, thus threatening Rumania from the east in such a way as to hold strong Rumanian forces along the river and prevent their being sent to the mountains to assist in the invasion of Transylvania. With Dobrudja thus held in control, Falkenhayn, who commanded the Teutonic forces in Transylvania, was to fight his way through one of the passes in the Transylvanian mountains, cut Rumania in half, and then move east and form a junction with Mackensen.

For some reason the Rumanian General Staff seemed to miss the point. Little attention was paid to the Dobrudja operations, much to the invasion of Transylvania. The result was that, while Falkenhayn was battling apparently aimlessly against the invaders, Mackensen was moving steadily toward the Cernavoda Railroad. Late in October he occupied Constanza, and shortly after reached the entire railroad from there northward to the Cernavoda Bridge into Central Rumania fell into German hands, the Rumanians blowing up the most eastern spans of the bridge as they fell back across it. Here Mackensen's army rested and the scene of activity shifted to the Transylvania front.

The most logical points to select for an invasion of Rumania from this front are the Predeal Pass, south of Kronstadt, or the Red Tower Pass, south of Hermannstadt. These are the nearest gates to Bucharest, with railroad communications through both, converging on the Rumanian capital. The first German blow was struck against Red Tower Pass, where a brilliant encircling movement cut off a number of Rumanian troops and many carloads of valuable supplies. The attack soon shifted, however, to Predeal Pass, where Falkenhayn settled down to a prolonged, but determined, offensive. But the Rumanian resistance was more effective than the German attack, and, after several weeks of fruitless fighting, the movement here was abandoned.

The next effort was made at the Vulcan Pass, the most westerly of the Transylvanian gaps. Here the absence of railroads on the Rumanian side gave the Teutonic forces an advantage which proved to be overwhelming. Falkenhayn broke through, and, debouching in force on the southern side, advanced rapidly. Craiova was occupied and the extreme left wing of the Rumanian Army, together with the garrison at Orsova, was cut off. Eventually both of these forces, aggregating about 15,000 men, were captured.

The head of Falkenhayn's advance columns soon reached the northern bank of the Danube, and then the entire line began its march toward Bucharest. The rear of the Rumanian Army, which was still defending Red Tower and Predeal Passes, was thus threatened and the army therefore compelled to join in the general retreat.

Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, was evacuated on Dec. 6, just 100 days after the Rumanian declaration of war. The Rumanians offered but little opposition to the advance; in fact, no attempt was made to defend even the capital. It was perfectly evident by this time that the Rumanians were not being forced to fall back. It was not the retreat of a defeated army. On the contrary, the retreat was made in good order, all of the guns were saved, and but few prisoners lost. The Rumanians, it was apparent, were trying to reach a line which either had been or was being prepared at some place in their rear. It was further evident that this line was one which could be readily fed by Russia with sufficient ammunition to stem the Teutonic advance, but where this line was did not appear, beyond the fact that it had to cross the Czernowitz-Bucharest Railroad.

In the meantime Falkenhayn did not hesitate at Bucharest, but continued moving eastward until, by means of pontoon boats, (the easterly spans of the Cernavoda Bridge having been destroyed,) he joined hands with Mackensen, who had remained in Dobrudja, awaiting his arrival. But from here on the Rumanian resistance stiffened. Neither the time nor the place had yet come for the Rumanians to hold. It was necessary only to delay until the final positions were fully prepared. After several weeks of fighting these positions were reached. The prepared line ran, roughly, from the Black Sea behind the Danube to the mouth of the Sereth; up the Sereth to the mouth of the Trotus; along the latter river to the border, and along the border to the Hungarian village of Dorna Vatra, where a junction was made with the Russians.

The offensive of the Allies in the west had been in progress for some time when, without warning, the revolution broke out in Russia and the Romanoff Czar was dethroned. Immediately Russia was thrown into a state of complete disorganization.

When the Russian revolution broke out the German military councils were presented with two alternatives. It was inevitable that such a tremendous civil upheaval should bring in its wake a military upheaval of equal intensity. Disorganization in the military would follow as a matter of course. Should the German Army take advantage of the military situation and attack with chances of a conclusive victory, or should Germany play the diplomatic game, trusting to her complete organization in Russia to produce either a separate peace or a perpetual armistice? Either way the chances of success were bright. While Germany was hesitating between the two, the British and the French on the western front became most active, as has been described earlier in this review, a perfect hurricane of attacks was made almost without cessation on the western front, demanding all of Germany's reserve strength.

Confronted with this unrelenting pressure on the western front, Germany decided to fight Russia with diplomacy rather than with force of arms. It was a gamble, but, so far as was apparent at the time, in no sense a desperate gamble. There was no indication that Russia could get her organization straightened out for some time to come. German Socialists were continually active, and had formed an anti-war party in Russia which precluded the idea of any immediate military activity.

But again Russia had a surprise in store. A strong offensive was started in Galicia, which finally was centralized south of the Dniester. Again the Austrian line was broken; the Russians penetrated it to a depth of twenty miles. But when the offensive was in its crucial stage large elements of the army in Northern Galicia mutinied, left the trenches without being attacked and marched away to the rear. This disaffection quickly spread until the entire Galician army was involved. As this review is being written, the Russian Army everywhere south of Brody is giving way, abandoning supplies and saving only a part of its artillery. Certainly, for the remainder of 1917 Russia will be only a handicap to the Entente—not only will she not give assistance, but she has upset her allies' plans and prevented them from conducting operations of magnitude.

The results of the battle of the Somme and of the Russian offensive of 1916 demonstrated conclusively to Germany not only that she could not gain a decision on land but, on the contrary, must go down to inevitable defeat. With a cunning characteristic of a people in whom the barbaric instinct of the savage is strong, Germany prepared during the Winter months for a submarine campaign against the world. Early in 1917 she notified the world of her universal hostility. The result was to draw into the lists against her the United States, the most pacific of all nations and the greatest of all neutrals. Of the ultimate effect of this there can be no doubt. The great wealth of America, her boundless resources in food, raw materials and manufactures, the great masses of her men, all these, added to the strength of Germany's European enemies, can mean but one thing—the complete destruction of everything Germany now is and the disruption of the entire system that brought about the present cataclysm.

The Near East witnessed during the last year one of the most brilliant campaigns of the entire war—the British campaign against Bagdad. After the surrender of General Townshend's force at Kut-el-Amara, the British began an accumulation of supplies on the lower Tigris for another campaign against the city of the Caliphs. This time, however, they appreciated the magnitude of their task and made their plans accordingly.

The first battle against the Turks on the north bank of the Tigris was an indication of how well prepared the British were to push matters to a conclusion—the Turks were not only defeated, but broken, and fled precipitately up the river. The British followed rapidly, taking one position after the other, and breaking the Turkish resistance whenever an attempt to stand was made. Just outside of Bagdad there was a final Turkish effort to halt the advance, but after a two days' fight the Turks were again defeated and the British entered the city.

The Russians, in the meantime, who had fallen back in Persia six months before, began operations there. The position of the Turks was such that they were unable to offer any material resistance. The British advance from Bagdad seriously threatened their line of retreat—the road from Kermanshah through the Khanikin Pass—so lest they should be cut off, they had to retreat quickly. They fell back into Mesopotamia. The Russians came through the pass at their heels and, descending into the plain, joined hands with the British. Once the junction was made the British advanced up the Bagdad railroad to its end at Samara, spreading out as they advanced to the Euphrates on the south.

At this point the Russian revolution broke out, the Russian Army in the Near East refused to co-operate with the British, and the campaign ended.

While the Mesopotamian campaign was at its height the British began another campaign in Palestine, south of Jerusalem. After considerable preliminary successes it, too, came to an end with the Mesopotamian operations.

On the Saloniki front little has happened. Monastir has fallen to the Allies, it is true, but the value of the Macedonian capital is, after all, more political than military. The only other event of importance in this region has been the enforced abdication of King Constantine of Greece and the accession to the throne of a ruler more in sympathy with the allied aims. This has as yet produced no effect in the Allies' plans or their activities. It is doubtful, indeed, if it will, as the Saloniki region is too difficult for continued operations as long as supplies have to come across the Mediterranean.

The third year of the war had hardly begun when Italy took the first decided step toward the accomplishment of her war aims by capturing Gorizia and the bridge across the Isonzo at that point. The Italians have, since the beginning of the war, labored under the greatest imaginable handicap of terrain. Their only possible front for an offensive was the Isonzo, and the key to the Isonzo was the town of Gorizia. After nearly two years of struggling the Italians, in August, 1916, finally succeeded in forcing the river and taking the city. Pushing on from there, they occupied the Doberdo plateau and even seized a foothold upon the edge of the Carso.

The Carso plateau is a natural guard of the city of Trieste from an attack coming from the west. In order to reach Trieste it is first necessary to control the Carso, and it is, therefore, toward this Carso plateau that the Italian efforts since the fall of Gorizia have been directed.

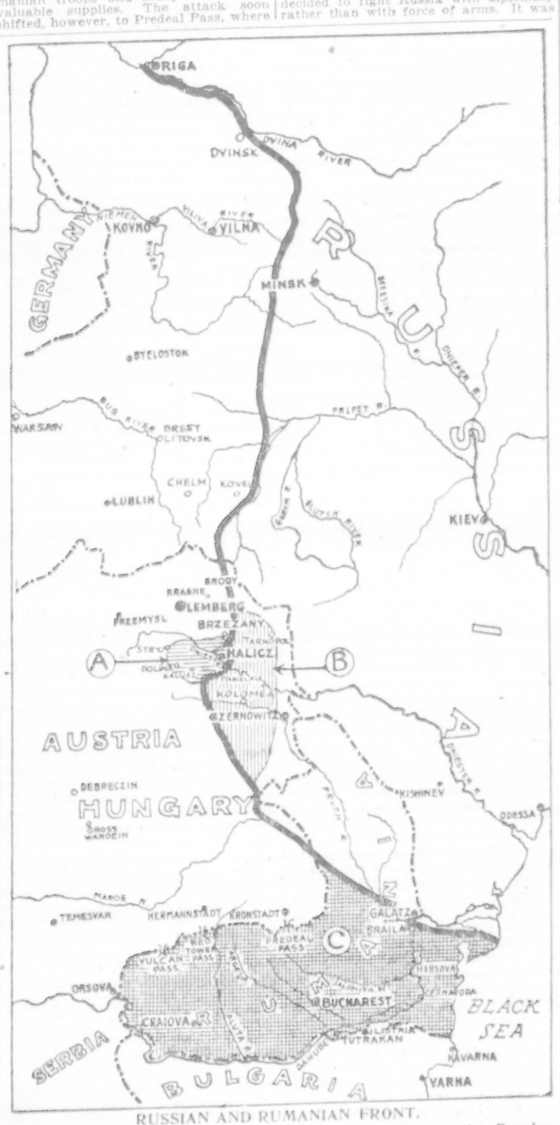
But little was done after the edge of the Carso was reached. It was then late in the Fall and, as the other fronts had all quieted down, the Italian did likewise until Spring. Late in the Spring another offensive, the greatest offensive yet undertaken by the Italians, was begun. Striking first on the north, in the region of Tolmino, and clearing the Isonzo to the south almost to the sea, the Italians, employing the tactics of their allies, suddenly switched to the main point of attack on the Carso. In an offensive lasting nearly three weeks, without any intermission in the fighting, the Austrian positions were destroyed and the Italian lines surged forward. But again, just as the attack seemed on the verge of reaching its objective, sudden Austrian reinforcements drawn from the Russian front brought it to a halt.

The situation at the close of 1916 is not greatly different from that of a year ago. It is true that a new belligerent, the United States, is in the field, but sufficient time has not elapsed for her presence to be felt except in a financial way. There can be no question, however, of her resources or her willingness to expend these resources in order to bring Germany to terms.

Russia, though in a chaotic condition, is by no means out of the war. The prospects for a separate Russian peace are not good; it is hardly likely that any such move will occur. But Russia will not be of very much good to the Entente during the current year. By the time next year arrives and Russia finds the distinction between liberty and license, when she realizes that peace can be obtained only through war and that to adopt any other means will only destroy what the revolution created, then she will be in the field, stronger than ever, and with a solidarity progressing now by its absence. By that time, too, the resources of the United States will be available in considerable measure and at work.

France, weakened but no more weakened in proportion than is Germany, England with an army fully as great as she is maintaining at present and with artillery resources exceeding even those of today—these forces will be hurled at Germany from the beginning of the year to the end. There is but one chance for Germany—piracy as typified by the submarine campaign. With its failure, the German military machine will eventually crumble and fall, about the ears of the junkers like the stones of a tumbling house.

It will take time—much time. There is no indication that the end is in sight. But the nature of the end is plain, and no thinking man can see anything but German defeat.



RUSSIAN AND RUMANIAN FRONT.

The Black Line from Riga to the Carpathians Shows the Russian Front as It Stood at the Beginning of the Third Year of the War Last August.

Shaded Area Marked (A) Indicates Gains Made by General Korniloff's Russian Troops in the Offensive Started on the First of the Present Month. Shaded Area Marked (B) Shows Gains Made by Teutons Up to Yesterday in Their Counteroffensive.

Shaded Area Marked (C) Shows Rumanian Territory Occupied by the Armies of Mackensen and Falkenhayn After Their Victorious Campaign Last Fall and Winter.

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5th Avenue at 35th Street
New York
Paris London

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Exclusive

Display

of

Women's

Early

Fall

Fashions

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Black Hats and White Hats suitable for ALL occasions.

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FOR DESTITUTE
FRENCH AND BELGIAN CHILDREN

Thousands of the children of France and Belgium, children of our allies in the war against autocracy, claim the benevolence of America. Their homes have been destroyed, their lands laid waste. In many cases the breadwinners have been killed or deported. On these little ones the fate of their native lands rests. It will be for them in the future to rebuild and reconstruct what war has shattered. In the meantime they are homeless, and on the brink of starvation.

"HELP THE CHILDREN"

is a cry that has never appealed in vain to the American heart, and today it is a cry most poignant, full of the tragedy of a war that leaves nothing in its path but desolation and despair.

The children need food, clothing, medical care—and NOW. There is no delaying the grim necessities of the babes.

The officers of the American Committee of the fund comprise Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, George Gordon Battle, and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, 260 Madison Avenue, to whom contributions should be sent.

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Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

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Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

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CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

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Luncheon, 40c; Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner Maryland Style, every Monday and Friday.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent

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"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

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LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

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Luncheon, 35 40c. Afternoon Tea. Dinner, 50c.

THE OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 70
Breakfast, 30c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 60c.
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The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner.
Meals (cooked in Schrafft kitchen) served (without extra charge) in the Tea Room of

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Dining Room Open August 1, 1917.
51 West 10th Street.

PARIS DESIGNERS TO HAVE BRANCHES HERE?

Rumors of Competition Startle Trade---New Colors Savor of the Military---Metallic Cloths Will Be Used Again---Capes Vie With Each Other in Eccentricity.

THOSE in the trade of clothes who are constantly on the alert for news of dressmaking houses being imported here from Paris are spreading rumors again. Once upon a time these rumors passed through the throng without causing more than a shrug of the shoulders.

This season they are listened to with more interest. They are believed by hundreds until they are directly disproved. Fear and anxiety are mother and father to panic. None of the dressmakers or shops really want the presence of the great designers in this city, although the difficulty of getting to France to see and buy the costumes of these men and women becomes more complicated each month.

M. Paul Poiret once sent over a selection of models direct to this country through an intermediary representing his interests, and this season M. Doucillet has done the same. But in each case the models have been extensively copied for the trade that sells to the retail shops and the dressmakers.

Three French houses have opened places here as important as their establishments in Paris; but they are not among the superior ten or twelve whose word is law to the American woman.

It is quite easy to understand why the appearance of such powerful establishments as those of Callot and Paquin would be frowned upon by the trade here, especially by those high-class houses which display the products of these designers almost as soon as they are executed in Paris. It would be useless for them to send to Paris and buy, at great price and inconvenience, a few thousand models a year to serve as inspiration and patterns, as well as lures, to the better-dressed class of women if those costumes are to be produced right here in the heart of the trade. Those who are optimists about it contend that the shops and dressmakers can get their inspiration and models without crossing the ocean, and this might be beneficial to a certain segment of the American trade, but if Callot and Paquin appear as competitors of all the upper strata in the trade here there will be a few hundred dressmaking signs taken in and several thousand ambitious importations laid on the shelf.

It is to be believed that the French designers are too shrewd to make such a move against their best customers. They could gain nothing by it and lose much. They could not sell the amount of material in this country that they can continue to sell, directly or indirectly, to America through Paris. It is a foregone conclusion that as long as boats continue to ply through and Paris remains as it is, this country will depend on France for its changes in fashion, and importers will make every risk to get trade, or resident commissioners will be placed there to buy for shops and houses over here.

Accenting Black and White.

With all the talk concerning the emphasis to be placed upon brilliant colors for Autumn, letters from Paris insist that the best-dressed women there wear black and white in preference to any other combination. This may be accounted for by the almost universal mourning in which Paris finds itself, but our buyers over there think that the choice rests on a feeling for distinction.

The women who always lead the world of fashion in France are weary of the tiresome juggling with primitive colors. There is no shadow thrown on the mingling of red, green, purple and yellow. It begins to hurt the eyes as the long procession of the Indian Durbar does. Those who try to look at its interminable length stretched out day after day, intersected by groupings in the streets that look like Dulac's pictures come alive, say they almost cry with the pain in eyes and brains. Color stimulation, overworked, almost drives them insane.

Plain Velvet Gown.

It will be a pity if the Paris designers do not lead our buyers, who are there this month, into the path of the plain white satin or velvet evening gown. We have been surfeited with black, even though it remains the most dignified choice for women over 30 years old. We have had white, but in metallic fabrics heaped with bullion, or covered with silver lace or embroidered chiffon.

What we need, especially this season, is the dead white gown, simply made, the skirt nearly or quite touching the point of the toe, the drapery, if there be drapery, made of tulle untouched by Oriental tassels. It should be minus pearls and sequins and rhinestones.

As velvet is to be offered us this Autumn by the manufacturers in large quantities, why not make white chiffon velvet frocks the turnstile of fashion? Give to such gowns the simple simplicity of the Empire worn by Mme. Récamier, who did not leave at home herself in transparent fashion, poetic and good as she was, but who knew how to leave off whatever detracted from elegance of line.

Our women of this street apathy do not appear to have moments of hesitancy in the art of leaving off, but they do not achieve elegance. The split, as well as the word, is sadly out of fashion among many who claim to be the rulers of our social and sartorial demeanor.

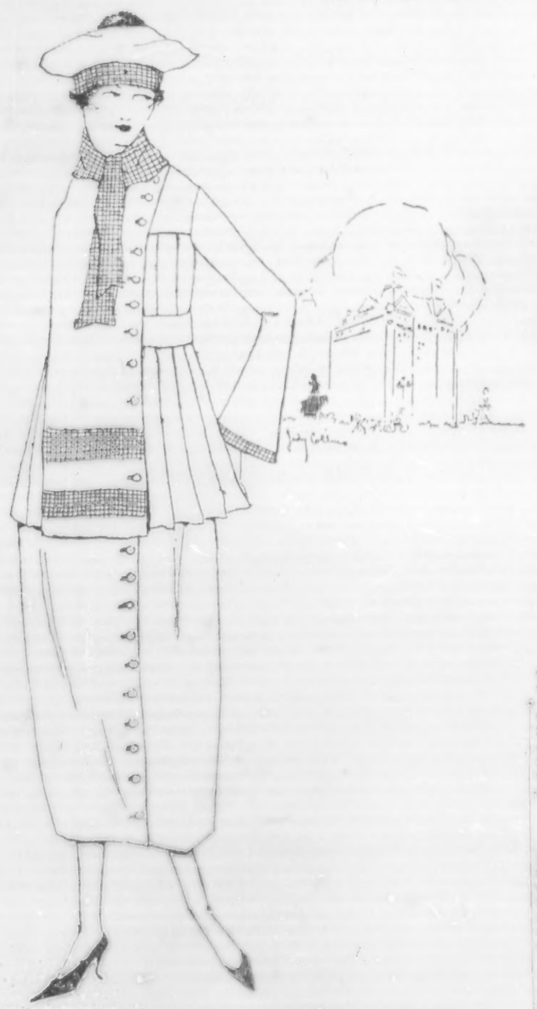
Mme. Cheruit once made a dead white evening gown which created quite a stir among the well-dressed set that once moved around a fixed orbit of pleasure; meaning that they went from America to Paris for clothes, to Carlsbad for the cure, to Deauville for the races.

This dead white frock for the evening had a black tulle scarf, caught at the shoulder, which floated to the hem at the back. So likable was it that a well-known man of New York went through several salons one night at Carlsbad to find his own dinner party, and when he reached it and saw that three of the women wore this Cheruit gown, he said: "Ladies, there are ten more of you in the other two rooms."

The incident of the amazing popularity of this one plain white frock suggests that another experiment in that direction, with a bit of sumptuousness thrown in through the use of a high quality of velvet, might meet with an equally generous response now as then. It is not necessary for our dressmakers to wait for Paris to offer it this Autumn. It can be tried over here on a purely American public. The French, by the way, have so far committed themselves to red as a fashion to be accentuated this Autumn that they have invented a new shade called Incendie. Poor souls! No wonder even the colorists see conflagrations in their dreams.

A deep wine red is also to be shown at the Paris openings this month. Velour coat suits of it, trimmed with huge collar and cuffs of the fabric itself, as a substitute for peltry, are offered to the American buyer, and there is every reason to believe that our women will take the fashion to their hearts.

This wine color is an old favorite in this country. Along with terra cotta it has had its day, and a triumphant one at that. This brick shade, by the way, is also revived, and it is trimmed with the same deep rich shade of brown that goes on the wine tints.



A HANDKERCHIEF FOR COLLAR.
Drecoll sends this sketch of a coat suit of black gabardine with a wide piece of plaid silk in red and black used at the neck. The jacket is buttoned at the side and the skirt is buttoned to correspond.

THE CHINESE TASSEL IN MILLINERY.
It is used on this oddly shaped sailor hat of blue silk dotted with white and encircled with a silk ribbon. The tassel is flattened out over the top.

Still Another Revival.

Houses in Paris are also persuading the country that the black lace gown for afternoon and evening is a measure of economy and loveliness. Well, that's not new, that argument. We have preached it in America for several seasons, but the seed fell and prospered only on isolated bits of ground.

There has been something the matter with the black lace frock as we have achieved it in recent years. It has not had an air. This frock that we are asked to wear during the Autumn and Winter months is fascinating in its folds and swirls, and it is so softly lined that the lace lives up to its reputation of being one of the most perfect of fabrics to half reveal and half conceal the human form.

The Spanish influence is felt, as every one was sure it would be after the recent exhibition of Paris clothes in Madrid. In the fashion of fastening flounces to the foundation skirt. Two or three flounces are used. They are scanty in their fullness and have a deep scallop at the edge. The bodice is not transparent. It is translucent, one might say, because its lining of chiffon or tulle gives it no depth, it merely steadies it.

The unselfish fashion, which far too many Americans adopt when wearing black lace frocks, is to use the material as it is over the arms and neck. This is fatal to the frock. Chiffon should always be placed under the pattern of the lace and the bare flesh should not be allowed to outline it. In white lace one can be more careless in its treatment.

The gorgeous flower, the chinese ribbon or plain brocade over satin, or even the loose oriental pinafore of the last in colored chiffon, are features that are not rejected by the designers merely because they belong to a dry time to be done. They give color. They provide a change in drapery. They appeal to the popular taste.

Of course, one thinks first of chantilly when black lace is to be assembled into a frock, and we are running true to form today; but there are other laces which have worked their way into fashion and the dressmakers like them well enough to use them for expensive gowns, although their initial cost is reasonable. All the varieties known as vermicelli lace are to be impressed in these frocks. The cotton laces are expensive and exclusive, but those who have the income, plus the opportunity, will probably use them.

The Short Fur Coat.

A woman will look with higher favor upon an expensive afternoon frock if she sees a chance to use it up at the rate she uses a coat suit. If top coats are to be in fashion, if there is any economical way in which she can walk abroad in a gown that is thin and flimsy, then she will buy it.

The trouble that the shops find in selling any great quantity of elaborate afternoon frocks is the absence of motor-cars, although one can scarcely believe that such an explanation can be true. The king of coat that is needed for the woman of social inclinations and temptations who must walk or depend on the street car is the needle in the haystack to the merchant.

And this difficulty is not to be settled by the fact that short coats of pelts are in the new fashions. They are hardly satisfying to wear as a street wrap with a cloth skirt or frock, but they are not sufficiently warm and protective for a thin gown beneath.

This jacket, however, will bring days of gladness to women. It allows the frequent use of the separate skirt. It absolves one from the necessity of always wearing a fine and fresh blouse. It provides an escape from the seeming of limp carefully dressed. A short fur jacket, buttoned high at the neck, long or sleeves, belted smartly at the waist line, a chest of one color, a dark skirt and it is off.

Curious Capes and New Metals.

Another important detail of the new French fashions as presented this month in Paris is the exaggeration of capes. They look to multiply elsewhere before. They are used instead of the coats, evidently, and also scarf or jackets. Metallic cloths in the dull colors of ecru and tarpeckee, of frosts and bottlegreen are adored. They are veiled with net also ingrain and in multicolor gray.

The Crocker long English crape veil, light weight, with woven hems, made specially for this House.

Black Hats and White Hats suitable for ALL occasions.

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We cordially invite your inspection of our collection.

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Mid-Summer Clearance Sales

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Of silk and cloth—remaining styles from regular lines—splendid selections.

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STREET COATS
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A closing out of diverse lines—broken sizes—only one or two of a kind, including hand-made styles.

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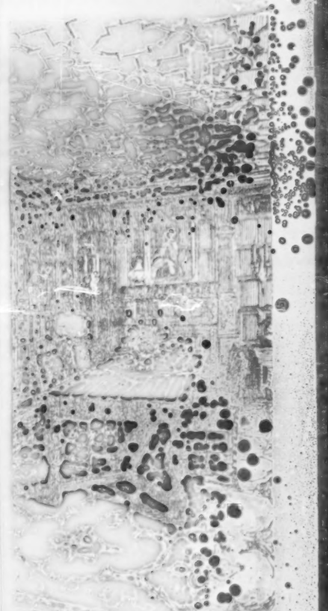

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$462 WINDSOR ENAMEL CHAMBER GROUP of 10 pieces—*$375.*

$1100 HEPPLEWHITE MAHOGANY DINING ROOM, consisting of 6-foot Sideboard, 60-inch Extension Table, Serving Table, China Cabinet, 4 Side Chairs and 2 Arm Chairs; 10 pieces—*$850.*

$680 WILLIAM AND MARY DINING ROOM GROUP in richly grained American Walnut, with marqueterie panels; 10 pieces—*$575.*

$150 QUEEN ANNE DAY BED with down cushions and bolsters—*$115.*

$115 CHIPPENDALE LOVE SEAT of charming design—*$90.*

$350 ADAM SATINWOOD COMMODE, decorated in characteristic style—*$250.*

$165 GEORGIAN MAHOGANY SECRETARY—*$135.*

$185 LONDON CLUB SOFA, 7 ft. 6 in. long, finely upholstered in tan corduroy—*$130.*

¶ Included in this Sale is the collection of Chinese Rugs assembled by Dr. Henry E. King, of the University of Pekin, embracing every imaginable size, in the most unusual color effects—any of which meeting with your requirements will be found exceptionally low priced.

Deliveries will be deferred at the convenience of purchasers.

New York Galleries
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
Incorporated
34-36 West 32d Street
New York City

RED CROSS MAGAZINE LAUDS ALLIES' WORK

Summarizes What Many Nations Have Done —Jewish Relief Committee Reports Collections of More Than $2,000,000.

THE Red Cross Magazine, the official monthly bulletin of the American Red Cross Society for August, is called "A manual of the Allies" and is in many respects a résumé of the work that the Red Cross organizations of all the nations, which are allies of the United States, have accomplished in this war. The book is illustrated with hundreds of pictures in addition to the reproduction in color of the more beautiful of the war posters which have been used by the military, naval, and Red Cross organization of the United States and its allies.

The foreword in the publication, which is captioned "The Soul of the Red Cross," reads:

"To bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations—this is the task of the Red Cross. The physical part of the task is immediate, tangible, and urgent—to care for the wounded, the hungry, and the homeless.

"But when this task of alleviating the physical sufferings of mankind is finished, a greater task remains. For then remains the great work of healing the spirit of the nations, of purging men's hearts of hate and suspicion, and arming and freeing their minds from the bondage of narrow nationalism and selfish materialism.

"For a nation is more than its land and its people, as a man or a small child is. It has a vision, a purpose, and a will to serve. There are nations which accomplish much in material things and gain neither satisfaction at home nor respect abroad, for their accomplishment is selfish, and for nations as well as for men it profiteth little to gain a kingdom or a world if it loseth its soul. And there are nations which in situations in which the committee may be of service.

"If your family at home has sufficient means to satisfy its needs you will not, of course, expect us to provide for it. We shall gladly share our funds with families in financial straits, expending carefully, however, the money intrusted to us.

"We ask the co-operation and good will of every man in any branch of the service. If your people at home encounter any difficulties advise them to get in touch with this office. We have a corps of people picked for their good sense and good judgment to deal with every family problem which may arise; able lawyers who will give legal service; experienced physicians who will give medical attention; business men who will help settle questions relating to insurance or to real or personal property.

"The Red Cross is an arm of the War Department and is acting as an agency to equalize, as far as possible, the war's burdens, which fall unequally upon the families of the men in camp, at the front, and on the high seas.

"The committee congratulates you upon the part you are taking in the war against military despotism and wishes you the best of luck.

MARY WILLCOX GLENN, President.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more:

Mrs. S. V. Harkness	$1,000
Miss Mary B. Harkness	2,547
Mrs. E. W. Warren	100
Mrs. A. A. Duncan	100
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	250
Mrs. K. W. McKurdy	100
Anonymous	200
Mrs. J. H. Bromley	100
F. W. Lyman	200
Ellen De F. Gladding	100
Louisa Wadsworth	100
Mrs. A. M. Young	100
Mrs. J. D. Parkinson, Jr.	100
Samuel Bird, Jr.	$100
Mrs. G. Clarkson	100
Clara E. Comstock	100
Miss Mary B. McDowell	100
Sarah E. Seabury	100
Mrs. N. A. Pomeroy	100
Mary M. Sherman	100
Anonymous	500
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cope	770
Mrs. A. C. Walker	100
Mrs. R. H. White	100
Miss Alice H. Forbes	500
C. M. Brewer	100
G. A. Peabody	100

Red Cross Civilian Relief.

The Red Cross Civilian Relief Committee for Manhattan and the Bronx, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, of which Mrs. John M. Glenn is the Chairman, and Miss Edna J. Wakefield the Secretary, has issued the following statement for the information of the men who are serving with the American military forces:

The American Red Cross exists for the purpose of adding to the comfort and well-being of the nation's soldiers and sailors and those near and dear to them.

The Red Cross has organized base hospitals in various parts of the country, equipping them with all the modern appliances for the relief and care of our sick and wounded. It is accumulating great stores of surgical dressings, hospital clothing, comfort bags, and other necessities for those who are injured in the country's service, and is providing comfortable quarters for their care during convalescence.

Red Cross Civilian Relief Committees in all parts of the country are charged with the duty of safeguarding the homes of men called to the colors.

The committee for Manhattan and the Bronx will try to see to it that no person who is dependent upon a man in active service suffers as a result of his absence. This work will not be limited to the giving of material relief, such as money, food, clothing, but will include the furnishing of friendly advice to families in whatever situation

If your family at home has sufficient means to satisfy its needs you will not, of course, expect us to provide for it. We shall gladly share our funds with families in financial straits, expending carefully, however, the money intrusted to us.

We ask the co-operation and good will of every man in any branch of the service. If your people at home encounter any difficulties advise them to get in touch with this office. We have a corps of people picked for their good sense and good judgment to deal with every family problem which may arise; able lawyers who will give legal service; experienced physicians who will give medical attention; business men who will help settle questions relating to insurance or to real or personal property.

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Mrs. A. M. Young	100
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Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cope	770
Mrs. A. C. Walker	100
Mrs. R. H. White	100
Miss Alice H. Forbes	500
C. M. Brewer	100
G. A. Peabody	100

Flatbush Red Cross.

The Flatbush branch of the American Red Cross, with offices at 676 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, has received for its war fund a total of more than $5,500 to date. Of this amount $2,886.77 has been expended, leaving a balance on hand of more than $2,500. The administrative expenses of the branch to date have been less than $150. In addition to its other activities the branch has made nearly 70,000 surgical dressings, of which about 39,000 have already been shipped to the allied forces in France, leaving a surplus of about 29,000 dressings for future disposal. The branch has also made 2,000 miscellaneous garments, including 1,500 hospital garments

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) 259 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President and Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to $315.50. Mrs. Charles H. Ditson is the Secretary and Mrs. Seth Barton French the Vice President of the committee.

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to $144.75.

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, has received additional gifts amounting to more than $1,400. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer of the fund.

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund of France, which provides relief for the women and children of France, has received in the United States to date contributions amounting to more than $324,000. Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is the Treasurer of the American Committee of the Fund. These recent gifts of $100 or more are acknowledged by Mrs. Warren:

Miscellaneous	$1,031
J. L. Severance	200
Miss E. Seville	200
Miss M. F. Scheville	200
Miss S. E. Seabury	100
H. G. Keasbey	$100
Mrs. L. A. Frothingham	100
Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson	200

Training France's Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, of which Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies is the head, has collected to date more than $312,500. All subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. Baylies at the Hotel Biltmore.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, the Treasurer, at 360 Madison Avenue, has received these contributions of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$2,298
G. L. Hall	250
J. L. Severance	250
H. G. Keasbey	100
C. G. Blake	100
W. W. Esslick	100
W. C. Comstock	100
S. S. Spaulding	100
Dr. C. H. Chetwood	$100
Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams	100
A. Welch	100
J. Luther	100

For Polish Scholars.

Contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund last week amounted to $851, toward which Miss Frances R. Morse, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. F. H. Cone, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, and a friend each donated $100. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are refugees and destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

War Babies' Cradle.

Mrs. Jules M. Bache, the Treasurer of the War Babies' Cradle, 360 Madison Avenue, which fund receives contributions to be used in providing a bed, food, ten days' nursing and care during the confinement of destitute French women, whose husbands are fighting at the front, acknowledges new gifts amounting to more than $650. The gifts included a check for $300 from Laura C. Williams.

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has been increased to a total collected of more than $832,000. Recent donations included $100 from J. M. Hixon and $100 from the Presbyterian Church at Sewickley, Penn.

Serbian Hospitals' Fund.

The Serbian Hospitals' Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister of Switzerland, is the head, and Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, the Treasurer, has collected in the United States to date nearly $100,000. Recent gifts to the fund included twenty cases of clothing for Serbian refugees in France and Switzerland, the gifts coming from the Buffalo Red Cross, the Richmond, Va., War Relief Association, Mrs. Barrett Browning, and Mrs. R. H. Woodward. The fund has also received a check for $2,950 from the Baltimore Allied Exhibition and $250 from Mrs. Horatio Hathaway.

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 51 Chambers Street, has received new gifts totaling more than $14,300. The gifts of $100 or more follow:

Springfield, Mass. Com.	$6,000
Jersey City Com.	1,000
Miscellaneous	1,258
Buffalo Com.	1,000
J. Daily News	882
Designated Institutions	728
Designated persons	340
Dayton Com.	750
Hibbing S. of P. A. Society	134
Y. P. H. A., Cryst. Falls	$200
Norwich Com.	100
Hartford Com.	100
Tulsa Com.	317
Marinette Com.	217
St. Joseph Com.	500
Sydney, Can., D. of I.	100
Sterling Com.	200
H. Fischel	100

Fund for French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, and Miss Anne Morgan, the Treasurer, has received new contributions amounting to more than $2,200. The gifts of $100, or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$1,740
American R. C.	300
Miss May Haughton	$100

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has received these recent donations of $100, or more:

E. Levering	$2,950
Anonymous	2,500
S. M. Milliken	1,000
G. H. Milliken	1,500
Tacoma Com.	1,200
Seattle Com.	1,000
H. Prescott	250
C. H. Osgood	100
Miss A. D. Merrill	100
Jerusalem	100
Pres. Ch., Sewickley	100
Fall River people	261
Westchester Cong. Church	100
Nevada, Mo., Pres.	150
A. D. A., Yokohama	207
Sumter, S. C., Pr. Church	116
Telfeyan & Co.	200
J. Appleby	$100
Miss M. A. Sharpe	100
C. E. Ozanna	100
C. Cowles	250
W. R. Wood	100
E. H. Johnson	112
A. D. Lyle	100
Mary P. Whitney	100
Brownsville, Tenn., people	214
Methodist, West Va., Com.	181
Oakland Com.	807
Morgan Park Com.	100
A. Day & Co.	150
Bedford Park Pres. Church	117
1st M. E. Ch., New Phila., Ohio	112
Col. Springs Exc. Nat. Bank	107
M. H. Bille	105
E. S. Kassing	128

Le Bien Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers, of Le Bien Etre du Blesse, acknowledge new gifts amounting to more than $1,400. All donations should be sent to the Treasurer at 360 Madison Avenue. Gifts of $100, or more follow:

Miscellaneous	$328
Anonymous	250
Miss Argudio	100
Miss Van Dyck	100
Miss M. A. Miller	100
Mary Stanley	$100
Miss Montgomery	100
H. G. Keasbey	100
Dr. De Kepfer	100
Mrs. W. Irwin	100

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $121,300. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue. Recent gifts included one of $100 from Henry G. Keasbey.

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, announces the receipt of a letter during the past week from the Queen of England, acknowledging cases Nos. 4091 to 5000.

Buckingham Palace,
June 27, 1917.

Dear Madam: I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and to ask you to convey to the members of the British War Relief Association an expression of her Majesty's grateful thanks for the ten cases of hospital supplies which they have been kind enough to send for distribution among some of the hospitals in England.

The Queen is much touched by the kindly thought which has prompted this gift, and she desires me to assure the members that the generous and useful comforts will be highly appreciated by our sailors and soldiers. I am, yours faithfully,

EDWARD WALLINGTON,
Secretary to H. M. the Queen.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following donations:

Mrs. W. M. Vanderbilt	$100
Nordea	3300
G. Hamersley	$100
Various	255

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East Twenty-second Street, is the General Secretary, acknowledges for the American Huguenot Committee the following new gifts of $100 or more, to be applied to the relief of the Huguenot churches in France and Belgium.

L. Severance	$500
Mrs. Russell Sage	100
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Sadeltine	$100
Mrs. W. F. Welcher	100

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the War in France, 293 Fifth Avenue, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, has collected to date nearly $100,000. The committee has stopped since its organization 9,151 cases of clothing and other relief supplies to France, and in addition to its other activities has taken over the support of 240 French war orphans.

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers of France, has collected to date $216,283. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the fund.

American Students' Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts who have fallen in the military, and their families, has collected to date more than $30,675. The fund provides as well comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, scarfs, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Recent gifts total $1,075. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the treasurer, has collected to date over $233,526. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year; the names and addresses of children are given to subscribers on request. Donations of over $100, recently received, follow:

Mrs. E. Walker	$116
Miss M. E. Shotwell and Mrs. J. H. Hall	109
For an Ally	217
Mr. and Mrs. J. Onativia, Jr., and Mrs. H. Alexander	109
Miss L. Leland	200
Anonymous	300
Miss L. S. Rachman and Miss B. E. Mang	119
H. G. Keasbey	$100
Miss S. H. Wells and "others"	100
"Random Farm"	100
Miss A. Chements	102
Mrs. K. M. Ladd, Mrs. G. R. Feloe	101
"For 15 Orphans"	448
Mrs. N. B. Tooker	730
Mrs. J. S. Hoyt and Mrs. F. C. Lloyd	110

British Red Cross.

The American Committee of the British Red Cross, of which C. S. Le Poer Trench is the Chairman, and Edward S. Marston, 22 William Street, the Treasurer, announces new contributions totaling about $2,000. The amount includes $2,325, the proceeds of a Staten Island cricket match played on Decoration Day, and $640 from the Margaret P. Murray Chapter of the Daughters of the British Empire.

British-American War Relief.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy C. Whitridge is Acting President and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledges new gifts amounting to $1,750. The donations of $100, or more, follow:

Phila. Com.	$3,000
Macdougal Alley Festa	532
R. J. MacLaughlin	$100
Various	107

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman and Arthur Lehman the Treasurer, acknowledges the following additional contributions to the $10,000,000 fund the committee is raising for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers of Europe:

Detroit Com.	40,000
Cincinnati Com.	40,000
Houston Com.	10,000
W. Penn. Com.	10,000
Los Angeles Com.	5,000
Seattle Com.	5,000
Galveston Com.	2,500
No. 750, F. and A. M.	2,000
Indianapolis Com.	2,000
Newark, Ohio, Com.	1,000
El Paso Com.	1,000
Atlantic C. Com.	1,000
Altoona Com.	840
Tampa Com.	600
Beaclif Com.	525
Berlin, N. H., Com.	502
H. S. Rosenbaum	500
Hibbing Com.	450
Port Huron Com.	333
Seaford Com.	295
Athens, Ga., Com.	263
Fort Worth Com.	250
A. L. Dix	250
Golding & Hahn Co.	250
W. Fischman	$250
M. D. Adelson	250
Portland, Me., Com.	225
Ning. Falls Com.	207
Mrs. Da W. J. Seligman	200
Anshoium Cong.	200
S. I. Com.	200
Marks, Rothenberg Co.	200
Beth H. Hagodel of Brownsville	168
Wichita, Kan., Com.	151
Sharman Com.	134
Samuel Stores	125
Natchez Com.	115
Lichtenberg Bros.	100
A. Jerseyman	100
L. J. Horwitz	100
Frankenberg Bros.	100
S. Newman Co.	100
Meyer Brothers	100
Wimer-Klein Co.	100
J. M. Schain	100
Am. Ex. Cigar Co.	100

American Artists' Committee.

William A. Coffin, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, the Chairman of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, which is co-operating with La Fraternité des Artistes of Paris, announced yesterday that the committee's fund, which is distributed under the direction of the Fraternité, of which M. Léon Bonnat is President, for the relief of the families of French soldier-artists, has now reached a total of $50,528.36. The sum of $12,000 was realized from the sale May 3 and 4 of works contributed by members of the committee and others. This amount has been cabled to Paris and receipt acknowledged.

At the suggestion of Mr. Coffin, made some time ago to the American Committee of the fraternité and warmly approved by the officers of that body, the American funds are being largely used for the nourishment and support of little French girls, the children of artists who have fallen on the field of honor, or who, while at the front, are unable to provide for their necessities. The Fifth Avenue Bank is the committee's depository, and remittances to Paris are made through Morgan, Harjes & Co.

Recent gifts to the fund, of which William Bailey Faxon, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, is Treasurer, included the following of $100 or more:

Miss C. Beaux	$516
J. G. Agar	300
Nat'l Arts Club	280
E. C. Moore, Jr.	100
Gilbert	$100
Miss L. F. Emmet	100
Various	200

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Detroit Com.	$40,000
Cincinnati Com.	40,000
Houston Com.	10,000
W. Penn. Com.	10,000
Los Angeles Com.	5,000
Seattle Com.	5,000
Galveston Com.	2,500
No. 750, F. and A. M.	2,000
Indianapolis Com.	2,000
Newark, Ohio, Com.	1,000
El Paso Com.	1,000
Atlantic C. Com.	1,000
Altoona Com.	840
Tampa Com.	600
Beaclif Com.	525
Berlin, N. H., Com.	502
H. S. Rosenbaum	500
Hibbing Com.	450
Port Huron Com.	333
Seaford Com.	295
Athens, Ga., Com.	263
Fort Worth Com.	250
A. L. Dix	250
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Ning. Falls Com.	207
Mrs. Da W. J. Seligman	200
Anshoium Cong.	200
S. I. Com.	200
Marks, Rothenberg Co.	200
Beth H. Hagodel of Brownsville	168
Wichita, Kan., Com.	151
Sharman Com.	134
Samuel Stores	125
Natchez Com.	115
Lichtenberg Bros.	100
A. Jerseyman	100
L. J. Horwitz	100
Frankenberg Bros.	100
S. Newman Co.	100
Meyer Brothers	100
Wimer-Klein Co.	100
J. M. Schain	100
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Los Angeles Com.	5,000
Seattle Com.	5,000
Galveston Com.	2,500
No. 750, F. and A. M.	2,000
Indianapolis Com.	2,000
Newark, Ohio, Com.	1,000
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American Artists' Committee.

William A. Coffin, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, the Chairman of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, which is co-operating with La Fraternité des Artistes of Paris, announced yesterday that the committee's fund, which is distributed under the direction of the Fraternité, of which M. Léon Bonnat is President, for the relief of the families of French soldier-artists, has now reached a total of $50,528.36. The sum of $12,000 was realized from the sale May 3 and 4 of works contributed by members of the committee and others. This amount has been cabled to Paris and receipt acknowledged.

At the suggestion of Mr. Coffin, made some time ago to the American Committee of the fraternité and warmly approved by the officers of that body, the American funds are being largely used for the nourishment and support of little French girls, the children of artists who have fallen on the field of honor, or who, while at the front, are unable to provide for their necessities. The Fifth Avenue Bank is the committee's depository, and remittances to Paris are made through Morgan, Harjes & Co.

Recent gifts to the fund, of which William Bailey Faxon, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, is Treasurer, included the following of $100 or more:

Miss C. Beaux	$516
J. G. Agar	300
Nat'l Arts Club	280
E. C. Moore, Jr.	100
Gilbert	$100
Miss L. F. Emmet	100
Various	200

Central Committee Report.

A financial report, brought down to date, showing collections of more than $2,000,000 from 36,288 separate sources and contributors, was made public yesterday by the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, of which Harry Fischel is the Treasurer and the offices of which are at 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The exact collections amount to $2,047,122.62 and the total expenses covering the collection and distribution of this sum, from Oct. 8, 1914, to July 15, 1917, have been less than $70,000, or a little more than 3 per cent.—a percentage probably not equaled by any philanthropic organization, when the vast number of contributors are taken into consideration.

Of the receipts, $1,401,220.49 was sent to the Joint Distribution Committee of the Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, for distribution in Europe, for Jewish war relief by that committee. There have also been direct remittances for refugee rabbis, teachers and children in the Yeshivas and Talmud Toras of $49,947.23.

For general relief in Palestine the committee has sent $15,659. Institutions in Palestine have received $8,315, and $11,000 has gone to the Palestine Fund, while $5,397 was used for general Jewish relief in Austria-Hungary prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

In addition to all these remittances, the Central Committee has directly remitted $180,911.99 to institutions in Palestine designated specifically by the contributors and has sent to individuals designated by relatives or others $147,108.55.

Red Cross Surgical Dressings.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross, recognizing the extent and value of the work of women, has established a Women's Bureau with headquarters at Washington. The director of this bureau will be Miss Florence M. Marshall, director of the Manhattan Trade School and formerly a member of the Federal Commission on Vocational Education. With her will be associated the following Advisory Committee: Mrs. William K. Draper, Chairman; Miss Mary Goodwille of Baltimore, Vice Chairman; Miss Mabel Boardman, Washington; Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy, Chicago; Mrs. Frank V. Hammar, St. Louis; Mrs. Leonard Wood, Charleston; Miss Lavina H. Newell, Boston; Mrs. William H. Crocker, San Francisco, and Mrs. Preston S. Arkwright of Atlanta. The purpose of this bureau is to develop all types of work which may be undertaken by lay women, both at chapter workrooms and auxiliaries and in the rural districts where chapter affiliation may not be convenient or possible. The making and teaching of surgical dressings, heretofore under the Bureau of Nursing Service, will be taken over by the Women's Bureau. The bureau has undertaken the standardization of making of hospital garments, knitted articles and surgical garments, and in the course of a few weeks new standards superseding all others will be announced.

There is an urgent demand in Europe for surgical dressings, and New York County Chapter officials issue a special appeal to all local organizations to forward supplies of these on hand as promptly as possible to the nearest branch warehouse. There is a special need for Class A dressings, which include gauze bandages, compresses and pads, rolls, wipes or sponges, drains, laparotomy pads with knitted backs, and wipes or sponges. The New York Chapter workrooms can use all volunteers who can devote all or part time to making these dressings. The need for surgical dressings will constantly increase during the progress of the war, and particularly after our troops get into the thick of the fighting, which may occur before we expect it. Workrooms at 411 Fifth Avenue are open evenings until 10 o'clock to those who cannot come during the day time.

Women Invited to Knit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Navy Comforts Unit has just been started in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and we invite all residents of the district to contribute toward the purchase of wool, and all women in the district to knit with us. We will teach them where necessary. When Winter comes it will be pleasant to think that we helped in protecting the men from the icy winds in the northern seas. It costs about $2 for the wool to supply a man with jacket, helmet, wristlets and socks.

As the Central Committee has given us the battleship Missouri to supply with knitted articles, the women from Missouri in New York would probably like to know this and knit with us, and the men from Missouri in New York would contribute toward the purchase of the wool to make comfortable the men on the battleship named for their home State. The Government does not supply the wool. Both labor and wool are contributed.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NAVY COMFORTS UNIT 211.

KATRINA ELY TIFFANY,
Chairman, 77 West Forty-seventh Street.
New York, July 25, 1917.

Godmothers Wanted for American Soldiers.

With the ever-increasing number of American soldiers being sent to France I am asking the women of America to co-operate with me in forming an "American Godmothers' League for American Soldiers."

There is no subscription. Each member undertakes to send a soldier a weekly newspaper and every three or four weeks to write to him and to send him a small parcel, which will be personally acknowledged.

As many of our men have no one to send to them, or have people that cannot afford to do so, I have prepared a small list of the most desirable articles to be sent.

It is requested that all inquiries shall include a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

MRS. W. LEONARD DAVIS.
570 Park Avenue, New York.
July 25, 1917.

AMERICAN TELLS OF MESSINES

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, July 4.—"I don't say we tunnelers did it all at Messines, you understand—not a bit. But we did our bit," said one of the few Anzacs who are of American birth—Nathaniel R. Hammond, sapper in the Australian Mining Corps, otherwise known as the Twenty-fifth Wombats. The nickname is from the burrowing habits of the Australian animal, the wombat.

Thanks largely to the arduous and risky labors of "the Wombats," for many months previously the main German position at Wytschaete was blown asunder the middle of June, but unluckily for Hammond he was not there to see the tremendous upheaval, having been invalided back to the Commonwealth. Hammond stands 6 feet 4½ inches and is a native of Utah. He is an expert in railroad construction work.

Hammond and his fellow-soldiers were dispatched to the front in May, 1916. After two months of underground work his superiors found that he was so tall that he would be better employed outside than inside the shafts being constructed, so he was put on a "dump job." That is to say, he was one of a detail of men whose duty it was to bring up supplies—mostly lumber and sandbags—to the tunnelers.

It was a star shell which at last brought about his undoing. In the pitch blackness which abruptly followed it he lost his bearings and rolled off a duck board and down a bank. He bruised one of his legs so badly that he was sent back to Sydney, but a few days ago he was discharged practically well. Speaking of the operations which rent Messines ridge, Hammond said:

"We were divided into three tunneling companies, and after being reinforced by a number of British troops were distributed along a distance of approximately twenty-five miles. At intervals we sunk shafts and drove a series of tunnels in the direction of the German lines. Communication was established between the various shafts by means of crosscuts. As each tunnel was completed mines were laid in readiness to be exploded by electricity. The work was in progress for twelve months and many of the mines were laid six and seven months ago.

"A new explosive is being used. It is a British invention, but I do not know the constituent parts except, of course, that guncotton is used. It is far more powerful than dynamite or lyddite and does untold damage.

"The Australians commenced tunneling under Hill 60 as far back as May of last year. At one place the Australians' work was carried on month after month without arousing the slightest suspicion among the Germans, and they continued to tunnel straight ahead. One shaft was 75 feet deep, and we succeeded in extending several tunnels 1,000 feet under the German lines. That work had been accomplished when I left the front last November and other preparations were in progress for the great offensive. We tunneled right under the German lines, under their supports, their dugouts, and their machine gun emplacements without our work being discovered."

Velie Six

On "Dress Parade"

It is our pride that, of all the cars in our territory, the Velies are running the smoothest, riding the easiest, going over the hardest roads and showing the lowest upkeep of all cars—bar none.

The Velie Biltwel Six does this, because: It has the powerful, silent, supple, Special Velie-Continental motor — Timken axles front and rear—multiple disc clutch—long, understung springs—every feature tested and proved. Its beauty is distinctive, its finish unsurpassed.

Eight body styles to meet every individual requirement.

5-Passenger Touring Car, $1185
7- " (124-inch Wheelbase), $1650

Immediate Deliveries

Garland Automobile Co.
1888 Broadway, at 62d St., N.Y.
PHONE COL. 5596

HUGE AMERICAN AIR FLEET, COSTING $600,000,000, ASSURED

Vast Organization, With Hundreds of Experts, Already Planning to Drive Germany from the Skies—Promises to Our Allies Have Been Kept.

IN THE enthusiasm which has been aroused over the appropriation of $640,000,000 for military aeronautics and the plans for creating a tremendous air fleet to drive Germany from the skies and to win the war in the air, public interest has manifested itself in demands for information as to how many planes are to be built, how many men trained to fly them, and how soon the air squadrons can be on their way to Europe, with no apparent thought of the task in the way of organization which the fulfillment of these plans entails.

For months, however, the military authorities in Washington have been devoting themselves to a solution of this problem and the Intelligence Section, Airplane Division, United States Army Air Service, has now issued a pamphlet giving in concise, yet comprehensive form the details of organization by which the airplane fleet is to be created and manned.

Just above on this page appears a chart, also prepared by the Intelligence Section, showing the interrelation of various branches of the service which is to expend $640,000,000 on American aviation and all of which centre in President Wilson. And to supplement this the pamphlet contains a table showing the personnel of these branches.

Aeronautical work in the army is conducted primarily and directly by the Signal Corps, whether the work lies under the heading of aviation or aerostation, and for purposes of explanation the official pamphlet divides it into eight divisions comprising the Airplane Division, Aircraft Engineering Division, Finance and Supply Division, Aero Personnel Division, School of Military Aeronautics Division, Construction Division, Balloon Division, and Radio Division.

The activities of all these divisions come under the authority of the Signal Corps and the army aero work is supplemented by the co-operation of the navy in the Joint Army and Navy Board of Aero Cognizance, the Joint Army and Navy Board for Rigid Dirigibles, and the Joint Army and Navy Board for Design and Specifications, these three directly responsible to the Secretaries of War and Navy, by the co-operation of the Aircraft Production Board, a subsidiary of the Council of National Defense, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Of these co-operating boards the Aircraft Production Board is of the greatest importance in relation to its influence on the creation of the army's aviation program and on the successful prosecution of this. It has come to be regarded as the chief governmental authority on matters aeronautical. In it originated the present plan to build and equip great squadrons of aircraft for overseas service, and by it has been brought about much of the advancement toward the fulfillment of this program.

According to the official announcement, "this board has no legal authority and its work is advisory only, but its recommendations are made effective through the Finance and Supply Division, which asks the approval of the Aircraft Production Board as to qualifications of the manufacturer to whom it is tentatively about to award a contract." So the power conferred on it by the reference to it of proposals of the Finance and Supply Division actually gives it practical control over the whole Government program.

"The function of this board, organized by the Council of National Defense," says the official announcement, "is to consider the situation in relation to the quantity production of aircraft in the United States and to cooperate with the officers of the army and navy and of other departments of the Government interested in the production and delivery to these departments of the needed aircraft in accordance with the requirements of each department."

The divisions under which the work of the Aircraft Production Board falls are noted as follows:

ENGINEERING.—To co-operate with the Aircraft Engineering Division of the army, (and with the correlative branch of the navy,) with all manufacturers, engineers, and laboratories to advance the science of aviation and aerostation and to stimulate the production of bet er types of aircraft.

SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDIZATIONS.—To advise and assist in such standardization of material and parts, and, as far as practicable, of types of aircraft as will aid in increasing the productive capacity of the industry in the most efficient forms of aircraft.

PRODUCTION.—To investigate sources of supply of aircraft and their materials and to assist in the formulation and execution of such plans as may be necessary to enable the Government to purchase all kinds of aircraft of the types in the quantities desired. This includes:

(a) Co-ordination of designs of all aircraft matters through officers of allied countries stationed here for that purpose.

(b) Arrangements with existing American factories as to kinds of aircraft and their component parts best suited to their organization and facilities and quantities to be built by them.

(c) Suitable arrangements, when necessary, to advance Government funds where larger contracts are considered than can be privately financed, or to make arrangements on a cost-plus basis.

(d) Utilization of such idle facilities and the erection of such new sources of supply as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary to meet the needs of the Government.

INSPECTION.—To co-operate with the aeronautic inspection organization of the army and navy and to assist in co-ordination of their present systems of inspection to the end that, if possible, there be one system, one standard, and one organization for the inspection of aircraft in this country.

AVIATION SCHOOLS.—Following the selection of sites, to advise in regard to buying or leasing the land, the preparing it for use, and the erecting of buildings.

SUPPLY DEPOTS.—Following the approval of sites, to advise in regard to the leasing of land and erecting the necessary buildings.

PRIORITY.—To advise regarding the priority of deliveries of aircraft material as between the departments in accordance with the general policy as determined by the Council of National Defense.

The duties of the other co-operating boards are of a more routine nature, the Joint Army and Navy Board of Aero Cognizance devoting itself to the formation of plans and regulations for joint development and the settlement of broad questions arising between the two services, "distinctive insignia, respective responsibilities and spheres of action, methods of co-operation, joint manoeuvres, and various other allied subjects"; the Board for Rigid Dirigibles studying the design and construction of a rigid dirigible, and the Board of Design and Specifications, comprising a technical board, with decision as to respective types of aircraft.

The membership of these boards includes:

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD.
Howard E. Coffin, Chairman.
Brig. Gen. G. O. Squier, Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Sidney D. Waldon, E. A. Deeds, R. L. Montgomery, Arthur G. Cable, Secretary.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD OF AERO COGNIZANCE.
Brig. Gen. G. O. Squier, U. S. A.; Capt. J. S. McKean, U. S. N.; Major S. M. Embick, U. S. A.; Capt. V. E. Chase, U. S. N.; Capt. G. S Maivell, U. S. N.; Major D. T. Moore, U. S. A.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD FOR RIGID DIRIGIBLES.
Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Charles DeF. Chandler, U. S. A.; Capt. V. E. Clark, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. G. O. Squier, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. H. Towers, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. G. Child, U. S. N.; Asst. Nav. Const. Jerome C. Hunsaker, U. S. N.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY BOARD OF DESIGN AND SPECIFICATIONS.
Lieut. A. K. Atkins, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. H. Towers, U. S. N.; Asst. Nav. Const. J. C. Hunsaker, U. S. N.; Major B. D. Foulois, U. S. A.; Major Henry Souther, U. S. R.; Capt. H. W. Harms, U. S. A.

It is on the Signal Corps, however, that the work of actual aerial operations falls, and originally this corps was composed of officers and men of the regular army, just as the infantry, cavalry, artillery, or other divisions were made up. Additional personnel has been provided now through the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, and the employment of civilians in instructive, advisory, administrative, and other capacities.

A tremendous part of the preliminary work toward creating America's great air fleet has already been taken by the Signal Corps, but the work has been little understood by the public because of the lack of official information which is now supplied.

The plan by which it is designed to fill the complement of pilots and mechanicians necessary to man the air fleet, and which is already in operation, consists primarily in the enlistment of student pilots in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and of mechanicians in the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. Mental and physical examinations are held to determine the candidate's fitness for flying and, if accepted, he is sent to one of the following ground schools:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Texas University, Austin, Texas.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Student aviators are now classed as first-class privates in the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, and they receive the pay of a private, about $1 a day, with an allowance for quarters and rations. From the moment the candidate reports at the ground school his expenses are paid by the Government.

Students receive intensive instruction in aeronautical engines, telegraphy, machine guns, bombing and gunnery, aerial observation and co-operation with artillery and infantry, including map reading, contract patrol and reconnoissance, army regulations and military subjects, flying with meteorology, instruments, compasses, photography, rigging, care and repair of airplanes, engines, and cameras.

Guns and other pieces of apparatus are provided for practical study, and the course lasts eight weeks. At its expiration the student attains the rank of Sergeant and is assigned to one of the various aviation school squadrons for instruction in actual flying. Sixteen of these school squadrons are operating at the present time and more are to be created. The locations of those already in operation or under investigation are:

Mineola, L. I., now operating.
Mount Clemens, Mich., now operating.
Fairfield, Ohio, now operating.
Rantoul, Ill., now operating.
South Mississippi Valley, under investigation.
San Antonio, Texas, now operating.
San Diego, Cal., now operating.
Belleville, Ill., in operation Aug. 15.
Fort Sill, Okla., being established.
One station in the Rocky Mountain region.

Aero squadrons thus formed will be fully equipped except as to airplanes and transported to England or France for advanced training. This plan may be modified in the future, but it is the intention now to give American military aviators preliminary instruction in this country and send them abroad to learn the use of warplanes. Graduated Reserve Military Aviators, or R. M. A.'s, as they are called, may also be sent to complete the personnel of aero squadrons already in process of formation or partially filled and to be maintained at points away from the war front. Such squadrons are now located at Columbus, N. M.; San Antonio, Texas; Mount Clemens, Mich.; Rantoul, Ill.; Fairfield, Ohio; Mineola, L. I.; Essington, Penn.; Fort Mills, Corregidor, Philippines; Honolulu and Ancon, Canal Zone. All except Mineola and Essington are regular army aero squadrons as distinct from the Reserve Aero Squadrons.

This much of the work is attended to by the Organization and Training Section of the Airplane Division, the Aero Personnel Division, the Schools of Military Aeronautics Division, the Construction Division, and the Finance and Supply Division. A division of chief importance in the army air service is the Aircraft Engineering Division. According to the official announcement:

The Aircraft Engineering Division, also reporting to the Chief Signal Officer, is divided into the following departments, in charge of an officer and a staff of commissioned assistants and civilian engineers and their assistants.

AIRPLANE SECTION.—In this department is conducted work incident to status, design, specifications for airplanes; radio equipment, photographic equipment, instruments and accessories. The testing of units of apparatus, instrumental apparatus and other is conducted under the supervision of the officer in charge and commissioned assistants of this department.

POWER PLANT SECTION.—In this department is conducted work (a) incident to the investigation and testing of new aircraft engine units in process of development by various manufacturers; (b) incident to standardizing of power plant parts, such as propeller hubs, magneto, couplings, fittings &c.; (c) incident to special investigations in connection with engine manufacture outside of the field of members of the Inspection Section.

INSPECTION SECTION.—This department, although not fully organized, will involve the division of the country into districts, each district in charge of a commissioned officer, reporting to the officer in charge of the Inspection Department. In each district, under the officer in charge, will be a commissioned officer in charge of more important factories, with corps of civilian engineers or others qualified for the work. The inspection involves all material and manufactured articles in connection with the air service of the army.

TRANSPORT SECTION.—Within this department the special requirements of transport service incident to both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air squadron operation are considered and means adopted whereby the manufacture of trucks and special equipment to meet all requirements are produced.

DESIGN AND EXPERIMENTATION SECTION.—This department involves the conduct at Langley Field aeronautical proving ground, of about two thousand acres, near Hampton, Va., of all experiments and tests on (a) airplanes of various types; (b) airplane engines in production, in development, or of distinctly new types; (c) radio equipment of various types and for various uses in connection with aircraft operation; (d) ordnance—tests under this heading are carried on in conjunction with and under the supervision of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.; (e) photograph experiments with all types of photographic apparatus for use in airplanes; (f) instruments and accessories.

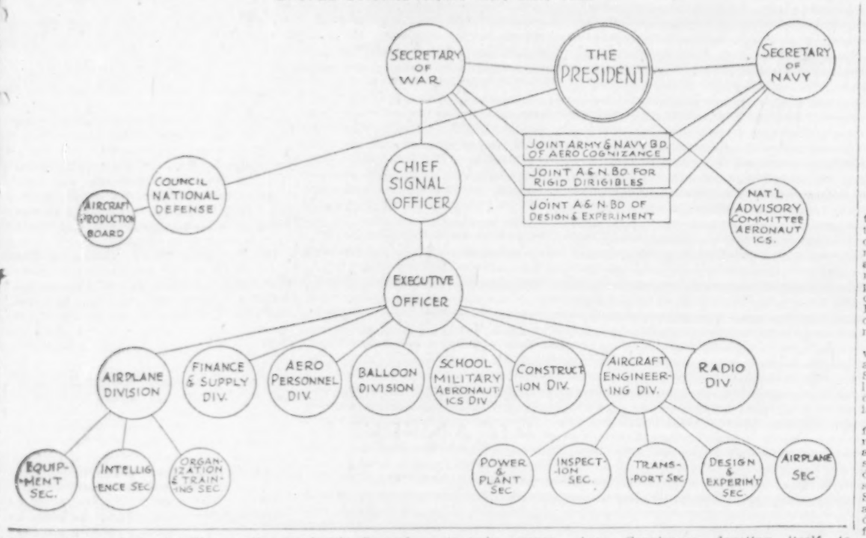
All tests and experiments are carried out on conditions which simulate, as far as possible, the conditions met in actual service.

Langley Field, when completed, will include among other items, the following: Administration building, hospital, quartermaster storehouse, commissary buildings, post exchange building, power house, three airplane hangar units, two seaplane hangar units, boathouse, garage, truck shed, two barracks, laboratory, airplane construction shop, machine shop, foundry, three 200-foot observation towers, wind channel building, dynamometer building, engine test house, and houses for commissioned, noncommissioned officers, and civilians.

The administration of all the army aviation work falls on the Chief Signal Officer, Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, and his assistants.

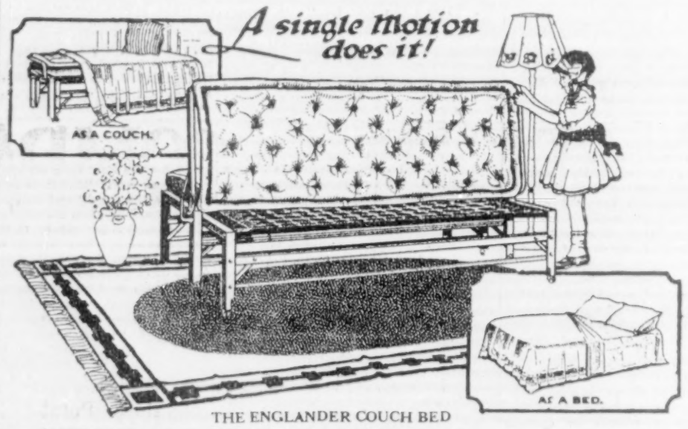
On these men and on the members of the co-operating committees has fallen the task of making the United States supreme in the air and, by their expenditure of the present appropriation of $640,000,000, giving this task such impetus that our Allies may be assured of America's ability to redeem her promises of worthy aid.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIR SERVICE.



ENGLANDER
COUCH BED

A single motion does it!



THE ENGLANDER COUCH BED

The ENGLANDER COUCH BED is indispensable where space is a consideration. A single motion of the hand converts this couch into a full size Bed, large enough for two adults. It is equipped with a heavy Imperial Roll Edge Mattress.

The Englander Productions are finished in GREY RUST-PROOF ENAMEL, guaranteed against any climatic changes.

Sold by all leading Furniture and Department Stores under the ENGLANDER Guarantee. If your dealer does not sell the Englander Productions, write for booklet and names of nearest dealers.

ENGLANDER SPRING BED CO.

Eastern Factory
Bush Terminal, NEW YORK
BROOKLYN BOROUGH

ENGLANDER
PRODUCTIONS FOR SLEEP AND REST

Western Factory
615-625 W. 39th St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

For United States Soldiers Fighting in France

In any line of duty in France, or on board any ship patrolling the submarine danger zone, soldiers and sailors of the United States will welcome The New York Times. Send The Times regularly to relatives and friends who represent you on the firing line. Subscription rates, including postage, are the same as the domestic rates, as follows:

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
Daily and Sunday	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.25	.75
Sunday	3.00	1.75	.30

On receipt of remittance, with the name of the soldier, his company and regiment in France, The Times will be sent for any subscription period desired. Mention name of the ship if The Times is to be mailed to a man in the United States Navy.

If more convenient, telephone your order, or leave it with your newsdealer.

The New York Times
Times Square, New York

Help Clear Your Complexion While You Sleep

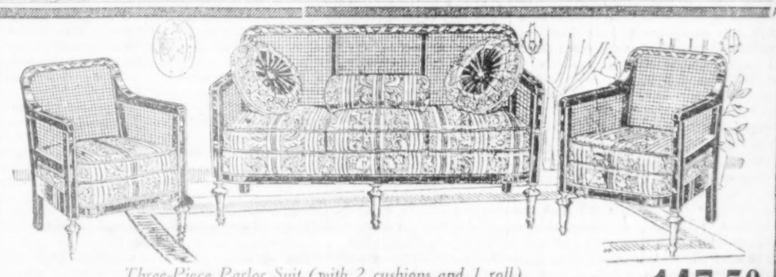
On retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing a few minutes with Soap. Rinse with tepid water. The cleansing, soothing influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night. It may be repeated on rising. No beauty doctor can do more for your skin and complexion than Cuticura Soap, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then. They are really ideal because so delicate, so creamy and so fragrant. Nothing better for every-day toilet uses. You can buy them anywhere or can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston."

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y

August Furniture Sale

Whether you intend furnishing a single room or an entire house, we advise you to buy now. This sale offers wonderful money-saving bargains. You can easily select your entire outfit from the sale articles at a great saving to you. Should you desire credit, we will make terms especially easy for you. Comparison will convince you that whether you buy for cash or on credit

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest.



Three-Piece Parlor Suit (with 2 cushions and 1 roll)

This is an unusually handsome suit. It will add an air of style and distinction to any library or parlor. It is exceptionally well made. The mahogany finished frames are highly polished. The sides and backs are of finely woven cane. The seats, pillows and roll are covered in striped Damask. The regular price of the suit is $195. Special at.....

147.50 Cash or Credit.

Accounts Opened From $5 *to* $5,000 *On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments*

American Walnut Bed Room Suit (4 Pieces)

Reg. Price $189. 97.68 Cash or Credit.

Sold separately if desired.
CHIFFORORE—reg. price $32..... $24.54
TOILET TABLE—reg. price $30..... 22.87
BED—reg. price $32..... 24.98
DRESSER—reg. price $35..... 25.49

An exceptionally well made suit. Hand-rubbed finish. Each piece is guaranteed perfect in every respect. It is an unusual bargain. Come in and see it.

Small Accounts Especially Invited.

You can open an account with a single advertised article, or as many as you wish to buy, without any extra charges of any kind.

4-PIECE MAHOGANY DINING ROOM SUIT (William & Mary), Reg. Price $232.50. 179.34 Cash or Credit.

Sold separately if desired.
Buffet—reg. price $75..... $59.74
China Closet—reg. price $65..... 49.67
Extension Table—reg. price $62.50..... 47.04
Serving Table—reg. price $30..... 25.49

Magnificently made and finished. The chairs have genuine leather seats, and are sold separately, $7.49 each for the side chairs, and $17.04 for the arm chair.

We Give Trading Stamps Sperry Gold or "S. & H." Green Stamps

We Redeem Sperry Gold Stamps $2.50 in Merchandise or $2 in Cash

Open An Account with our Complete 3-Room Outfit of High-Grade Period Furniture $250

You may open an account with this special outfit, or any other 2, 3, 4 or 5-Room Outfit from $89 to $2,500, and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. Visit our stores and allow us to show you these complete outfits. You will find them wonderful bargains.

Victrolas and Grafonolas From $15 to $350

You may open an account and include your selection of records at regular cash prices and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments.

THIS $35 VICTOR-VICTROLA OUTFIT consists of
Victor-Victrola No. VI..... $25
Records (Goodwin Oak only)..... 10
Your own selection..... 10
Total..... $35
Pay for it $1 on Delivery and the Balance 50c a Week.

This $120 Columbia Grafonola Outfit consists of
Grafonola, $100 Mahogany, Walnut
Records..... 20
(Your own selection.)
Total..... $120
PAY FOR IT $10 on Delivery and the balance $1.50 a Week.

No Stamps with Victor Goods

We carry every Victor Talking Machine and every Record made. We invite you to come in and hear your favorite selections. You are not obligated to buy.

Every convenience is here to add to your comfort. Soundproof booths are at your disposal. Courteous, experienced salespeople will show you every attention and gladly assist you to select the best and most popular airs. We have a complete assortment of the new Patriotic Records. We will mail you a list of them free on request.

Sale of Brass Bungalow Beds Reg. Price $14. 9.98 Cash or Credit.

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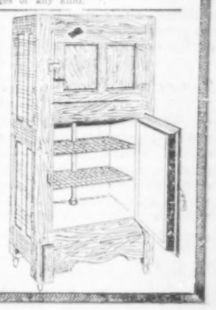

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ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SEASON OF 1917-18

Between Seasons

THE whirligig of time frequently brings amusing changes in the theatre. Announcement was made last week that some time in November Mrs. Fiske would come to New York in a new play by Catherine Chisholm Cushing entitled "The Belle," under the joint direction of Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler. Mrs. Fiske's plans are always interesting, for she is one of the striking personalities of the American theatre, but beneath the surface of the news contained in the announcement were some smiles for those who remember their theatrical history.

A little more than a dozen years ago Mrs. Fiske became the first insurgent against the so-called theatrical syndicate; now she is to appear under the management of the firm that was the backbone of the syndicate. A little more than a dozen years ago Mrs. Fiske was making speeches about the syndicate and playing in town halls and tents rather than in their playhouses; now she will appear in their best theatres and divide the profits with her former enemies.

When Mrs. Fiske went on tour in "Leah Kleschna," after its successful presentation at the Manhattan in the Winter of 1904 and its subsequent long run there, she and her husband, Harrison Grey Fiske, had broken with the syndicate and had precipitated the long war between that camp of managers and the independents that only ended a few years ago. Her stand, no doubt, cost her much money, for the syndicate then controlled a majority of the best theatres throughout the country, and certainly it cost her a great deal of discomfort and inconvenience. In many cities she was forced to play in second and third rate theatres or in auditoriums improvised for the occasion. Unable to obtain the use of a suitable stage in Omaha, the distinguished actress crossed the river and gave her performance in Council Bluffs, a notoriously bad show town. In Salt Lake City a hall was hired, and in Los Angeles the razing of an auditorium was deferred to allow the outcasts to use it.

The spectacle of one of the cleverest of American comediennes, supported by a company of artists of the standing of George Arliss, John Mason, Frederick de Belleville, and William B. Mack, being forced to resort to such expedients is inconceivable today, but a decade ago, when Francis Wilson, James K. Hackett, Henrietta Crosman, David Belasco, the Shuberts, and other independent souls had joined the ranks of the insurgents, there were things happening almost every day worthy of the first page. The clippings from magazines and newspapers about the long contest fill many a scrapbook, but there is no truth in the rumor that Vol. I., being the record of Mrs. Fiske's individual fight against the group of managers she thought were strangling the drama, will be presented to her on the occasion of her first appearance under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger more than a dozen years after.

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Mr. Platt's Experiment.

GEORGE FOSTER PLATT'S experiment of establishing a company in Milwaukee for the presentation of a répertoire of dramas from the pens of modern authors of various nationalities is meeting with encouraging response. In a letter to THE TIMES Mr. Platt says:

"We have opened very successfully. The Schnitzler bill was received most enthusiastically, and the Shaw bill of the present week is being played to houses that increase in numbers nightly. It is too soon to determine whether the scheme is rightly set or conceived, but there is more encouragement than criticism. By criticism I mean understanding of what we are after. In this connection I have heard, for instance, that we are not 'purifying' the stage by doing the Schnitzler plays, and it seems to me that the casual theatregoer is just as much opposed as ever to pieces in one act. It will take at least five weeks to get a truly accurate line on the estimation of the public."

The American casual theatregoer has always had a deep aversion to programs of playlets. Unlike the Continental and British playgoer, he has had few opportunities of witnessing the one-acter, except such questionable examples as the varieties offered, and he has consequently looked askance at any play that did not fill the evening. But the growth in favor of the one-act drama in New York in recent years under the tutelage of Holbrook Blinn and his players, and subsequently of the Washington Square Players and similar groups, shows that the condensed drama is destined to have an American audience when other disciples like Mr. Platt have carried its gospel to the provinces. Fortunately for his experiment, only three of the seven bills his company will present in the Wisconsin city are composed of playlets.

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Two French Theatres.

FOR the first time in its history New York will have two companies presenting French plays the coming season. When Jacques Copeau was invited by the directors of the first Théâtre Français to bring his company from the Theatre du Vieux Colombier to New York, the general impression was that Lucien Bonheur, who, with Mme. Yorska, founded the first company and continued as its director through last season, would retire.

Mr. Bonheur intends to do anything but that, apparently. He has announced that some time in November he will begin his regular Manhattan season in a playhouse in the central theatrical district. His company will include the principal artists who appeared under his direction last year at the Garrick. Among them will be Gilda Darthy, Yvonne Garrick, Lillian Greuze, Juliet Diska, Edgar Becman, Claude Benedict, Raymond Faure, and Ginette Guerande.

A preliminary season of two weeks will be given next month in Newport, where the company has played before.

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The Return of the "Specs."

FORTY-SECOND Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, contains more playhouses than probably any other block in the world, and likewise more theatre ticket agencies, since these parasites naturally spring up where there is most to feed on. Just now the speculators are flourishing as the result of an unprecedented demand for seats for the Summer shows, and having fed on the meat of prosperity, they are growing bolder by the hour.

A half hour before curtain time until they have disposed of their stocks the south side of the street is infested with speculators. They seem to have no fear of the police, but desert their rooms and doorways, to which they were driven by the ordinance forbidding sidewalk ticket peddling, to ply their trade on passing pedestrians. They flourish "two choice seats down front" in the face of the man in the street, who may or may not be bound theatreward, rush prospective patrons alighting from motor cars, and even invade the theatre lobbies themselves when a victim appears to be weakening.

It is probably easier on nights like those of last week for the police to overlook the activities of the pirates than to haul them into court, but the public has some rights in the matter and the speculators should be subdued even at the risk of inconveniencing the police.

Laura Walker, Who Is Playing Mary Nash's Role in "The Man Who Came Back." The Melodrama Has Passed Its 400th Performance at the Playhouse and Miss Nash Is Taking a Long Vacation. Miss Walker Was Last Seen Here in "The Bubble" with Louis Mann.

A Vacation Glimpse of Marjorie Rambeau. Miss Rambeau Will Soon Give Up Her Ukulele and Canoe to Begin Rehearsals in "The Eyes of Youth," Which Will Be One of the August Productions.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

AN entertainment for the benefit of La Mutualité Maternelle de Paris, an organization which assists poor mothers and their children, and of the Order of the Golden Cross, recently formed by the American Aeronautical Society to raise a disabled aviators' fund, will be given tomorrow night at the Manhattan Opera House. The proceeds will be divided equally between the two societies.

The program will embrace a number of interesting features. Mme. Schumann-Heink will come from her home at San Diego, Cal., to sing. In a letter announcing her willingness the diva said: "I will be more than happy to help in the cause. Anything in the world for the mothers, women and children, of whatever nation they are." Leon Rothier will give the first concert rendition of a new patriotic song by Emilie Frances Bauer, entitled "Our Flag in France," and will sing the "Evocation" from "Robert le Diable" and "La Marseillaise." The First United States Aero Squadron will attend in a body, and one of their number, Bruce Weyman, will sing a new song entitled "America, Here's My Boy," assisted by a squad of comrades in uniform. Kate Vannah will accompany John O'Malley while he sings a group of her songs written especially for the Irish tenor.

The entertainment will be the occasion of the first appearance in her native land of Mme. Myriam Deroxe of the Théâtre Femina, Paris. Mme. Deroxe, who is a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, has heretofore always acted in French in Paris, London, and South American cities, and this will be her first English-speaking part. She will be seen in "The Foundling," a one-act drama by Geoffrey C. Stein. Thomas A. Wise will present a scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and there will be other dramatic and musical numbers, in addition to a wrestling match between Dr. B. F. Roller and Tommy Drank, the Belgian wrestler.

The Screen Club, an organization whose members are recruited from all branches of the movie industry, will give the first of a series of entertainments designed to become annual affairs and to correspond to the "Gambol" of the Lambs and the "Frolic" of the Friars tonight at the Casino. The club is planning to have a new home and the proceeds will be added to the fund for that purpose. The entertainment will be called the Screen Club's "Reel" and tonight's show will be the "First Reel," obviously. Among the stars of screen and stage who will contribute to the program will be Raymond Hitchcock, Julia Sanderson, Thomas A. Wise, Fred Niblo, James J. Corbett, Alice Brady, Anita Stewart, Mabel Taliaferro, Edna Goodrich, Norma and Constance Talmadge, Mary Charleson, Henry Walthall, Lillian Walker, Roscoe Arbuckle, and Wally Van.

The Clifford Devereux Players will give a series of performances Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of this week at Columbia University under the auspices of the English Department of the Summer School. The répertoire will include Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" and "Much Ado About Nothing," Molière's "Learned Ladies," and Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

BROADWAY WIG-WAGS

THE season of 1917-18 comes on apace. A week from tomorrow night the first two of the new crop of plays will be presented, and on the afternoon of that day the Columbia, chief of the burlesque houses, will reopen for the new season. The first premières, "Mary's Ankle" at the Bijou and "Friend Martha" at the Booth, will be followed the next night by "The Inner Man" at the Lyric, and throughout the remainder of the month first performances will be scattered in midseason profusion. The collapse of some of the earliest offerings because of torrid weather might bring about postponements, but unless this contingency arises the coming month will be the most active August in the history of the American stage.

Arthur Hopkins has acquired one of the theatres the Shuberts are building en bloc west of the Shubert and Booth Theatres, and will open it in September as a producing house. It is the smaller of the two, with a seating capacity of approximately 1,000, and is directly west of the Booth in Forty-fifth Street. Several names are under consideration for it. A revival of "A Successful Calamity," with William Gillette in his original rôle, will probably open the playhouse in September, and when Mr. Gillette takes to the road the following month Mr. Hopkins will make there an interesting production, the nature of which cannot be divulged now.

The larger of the two theatres will be dedicated in September by William Faversham in a production of Dion Calthrop's comedy, "The Old Country." Mr. Faversham will play the rôle originated by Gerald Du Maurier in London last season. The actor-manager will extend his activities next season, and in addition to the play in which he will appear he will produce G. B. Shaw's "Misalliance" for the first time in New York, and may revive "Man and Superman." O. P. Heggie will appear in the former.

Mr. Hopkins will place his adaptation of Hennig Berger's "The Deluge" in rehearsal this week. In addition to Henry E. Dixey the cast will include Conway Tearle, Bert Leslie, and Pauline Lord. Mr. Leslie is well known to vaudeville followers for his characterization of Hogan, the painter, and he has appeared in several musical plays, but this will be his first adventure in the realm of drama.

The Century will follow the general trend and will open earlier than last season. Sept. 24 is the tentative date for the first performance of the second in the series of Dillingham-Ziegfeld revues, while the Cocoanut Grove, the temple of the fox-trot crowning the building, will resume activities two weeks before that. Little is known of the personnel of the downstairs revue other than that Lew Fields and Raymond Hitchcock will be the principal comedians, and that Anna Pennington, George White, and Emma Haig will dance. Joseph Urban will again provide the settings, and his brilliant colorings will be augmented by those of Raphael Kirchner, who will design the costumes and paint a new set of portraits of chorus beauties for the foyer. New Wayburn will stage both shows. The interesting announcement is made that hereafter the palatial playhouse will be kept open the year 'round, which means that Mr. Ziegfeld will maintain a counterattraction to his own "Follies" next Summer. Perhaps the phenomenal business of his own revue and "Hitchy-Koo" in neighboring theatres has convinced him that there is a public for several frothy Summer entertainments.

The outcome of Mr. Hitchcock's controversy with the Century directors is still problematical. As outlined previously in these columns, the comedian was engaged for the Century show before his own revue was produced and began to make him wealthy. When he suggested that he be allowed to withdraw from the cast of the revue destined for the playhouse in Central Park West, so that he might continue with his own little show, he was reminded that it was not so nominated in the bond. His contract, it seems, was in the form of a letter of acceptance of the terms agreed upon.

An authoritative guess as to what will happen is that when "Hitchy-Koo" moves from the Cohan & Harris, which playhouse it will have to vacate after Aug. 25 to make way for "The Tailor-Made Man," it will be transferred to Mr. Dillingham's Globe. Thus, if it continues to prosper, it will be to the benefit of Mr. Dillingham, who may be able to placate his Century partner, Mr. Ziegfeld. It is further predicted that if some such friendly settlement is not reached, and the matter is taken to court and Mr. Hitchcock is ordered to appear at the Century or not at all, he will pack up his company in his old kit bag and depart the jurisdiction of the United States courts. In other words, he will go to London.

Whether Manager Hitchcock takes his troupe to the British capital or not, Frances White can go there any time she wants to and walk into a big salary and part. *It is said that Albert de Courville*, the London musical comedy producer, was so impressed with Miss White's contribution to "Hitchy-Koo," which he enjoyed immoderately recently, that he told her to name the salary for which she would join one of his revues.

Mr. Hitchcock, by the way, has revived his "All Dressed Up and No Place to Go" song, and has added this topical chorus as an effective exit:

We're all at sea about this German war,
"How did it start," one asks, "and what is it for?"
I'll tell you why, by heck, and you'll know it's so,
The Kaiser was all dressed up and no place to go.

Bertha Kalich will return to the stage the coming season in a play adapted by George Foster Platt from the original of Jacob Gordin, the author of "The Kreutzer Sonata," in which Mme. Kalich achieved one of her greatest successes. The Galician actress has acquired the production rights to six plays by the late Gordin.

A new play by Eugene Brieux will be acted for the first time on any stage in New York next Fall. It is called "The Unbreakable Link," and will be presented by Mme. Myriam Deroxe, an actress who, though American by birth, has acquired all of her stage experience abroad. Mme. Deroxe, who is the wife of Edward Schuler, an American newspaper man, is one of the few American graduates of the Paris Conservatoire. At the end of three months there she was awarded the Frix Ponsin, an award given the most capable and interesting pupil—usually in the third year of the course. Mme. Deroxe has acted in Paris, London, and some of the South American capitals, and her répertoire includes a number of Brieux plays. She will make her first appearance here in a playlet at the benefit at the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow night.

Henry Miller returned last week from San Francisco, where he appeared for a Summer season at the head of a company organized to produce a répertoire of plays, among them several intended for New York presentation. The engagement was most successful, and in addition to a tidy sum of California gold Mr. Miller brought back with him a new mustache. "Anthony in Wonderland," the last play produced, proved unusually promising—so promising, in fact, that the actor-manager will probably not wait until his new theatre is completed in December, but will present it as his first offering of the new season. The play is a fantaisie in which Mr. Miller as the hero falls in love with a queen of the movies and helps sing a duet. In San Francisco Ruth Chatterton played the cinema actress, but as she is to tour in "Come Out of the Kitchen" she will be unable to appear in the part here.

A rumor that may or may not be true was afloat along Broadway yesterday that Geraldine Farrar had been engaged for the Century revue at a tremendous salary. The last of the sentence is really redundant since her services could not be had for less. Miss Farrar is at present in California, acting for the first of two photoplays she had contracted to make for Jesse L. Lasky. It is generally understood that she is under contract for several more years at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A Seashore Benefit.

At the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, an entertainment will be given today to raise money to build a hospital for convalescent soldiers and sailors at the beach resort. It will be under the auspices of the Long Beach branch of the American Red Cross, and some of the stage and movie folk who frequent the beach will contribute to the program. The first public showing of "The Lesson," a film featuring Norma Talmadge, will be one of the features.

Wilda Bennett, Who Will Be the Prima Donna of "The Riviera Girl," Which Will Follow the "Follies" at the New Amsterdam. After Her Last Appearance Here in "The Only Girl" Miss Bennett Appeared in Julia Sanderson's Role in "Sybil" on Tour.

NOTES OF THE STUDIO AND SCREEN

GLOBE.—"Jack and the Beanstalk."
STRAND.—Florence Read in "Today."
RIALTO.—Bryant Washburn and Hazel Daly in "Skinner's Baby."
81ST STREET.—First half, Thelma Salter and Georgie Stone in "In Slumberland"; second half, Charles Ray in "Sudden Jim."
NEW YORK.—Monday and Tuesday, "Hate," with daily feature change.
AMERICAN.—First half, Bessie Love in "The Sawdust Ring"; second half, "The Voice on the Wire."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Valeska Suratt in "Wife Number Two."
BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn and Bert Lytell in "The Lone Wolf."
CRITERION.—Maciste in "The Warrior."

THE first showing of a movie version of the familiar fairy tale, "Jack and the Beanstalk," will occur tomorrow night at the Globe. This is one of a number of universal stories that William Fox has transferred to the screen with the idea of providing a library of photoplays that will be subject matter fit for as well as interesting to the child mind. How well he has translated the old nursery tale to the new medium of expression remains to be seen, but in whatever degree he has succeeded in reproducing its original flavor he is to be commended for his effort. Of all the millions of feet of film produced annually there is comparatively little intended for juvenile eyes and not too much that is fit for them.

A conscientious effort to make the story live on the screen has apparently been made. The picture was photographed in California, and its taking consumed the better part of a year. A real giant exceeding eight feet in height was procured for the rôle of that fabled monster, and some 1,300 juvenile players acted for the picture.

"Alma, Where Do You Live?" a well-remembered operetta that flourished at Weber's Theatre in the dear, dim past before the war, has been made into a movie by the Newfields Producing Corporation, one of the numerous producing concerns that spring into being over night. "Originally a play noted for its 'spice,'" ululates the publicity man, "the scenario for the picture has greatly enlarged the original story, making a picture full of excitement, clever situations, and just daring enough to be delicious." The National Board of Review will please notice.

A movie version of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," George M. Cohan's mystery farce that ran a whole season when it was presented several years ago at the Astor, will be released late in August as the second picture for which the actor-author-manager has acted. He played the rôle for the screen created by Wallace Eddinger on the stage. Mr. Cohan's supporting company included Edna Furry, who in private life is Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, and Corene Uzzell, the wife of E. C. Hill, a well-known New York newspaper man. Miss Furry was on the stage before she married Mr. Hopper.

Mae Murray, who recently ended her engagement with Paramount, has signed to become a star in Bluebird photoplays. Her former director, Robert Leonard, will be in charge of her films under her new contract. The two have gone to Los Angeles to begin work on the first of twelve photoplays, which will be Miss Murray's contribution to the screen during the coming year.

Eugene Walter's melodrama, "Just a Woman," is to be made into a photoplay under the direction of Julius Steger and Joseph A. Golden. Charlotte Walker will play the rôle Julia Dean created when the play was acted at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre several years ago.

David W. Griffith, who spent some weeks taking motion pictures in the fighting zone in France, through an arrangement with the French and British Governments, is in London taking other scenes that will be combined with the war views to make a big martial photodrama. Recently Mr. Griffith sent a cable to the Gish sisters asking them to join him at once in London, and they are now there posing for the picture. A garden party at which Elizabeth Asquith, Lady Paget, the Princess of Monaco, and other prominent women were present was caught by Mr. Griffith's camera and will be incorporated in the film.

Galsworthy's drama, "Justice," has been made into a photoplay by an English company and is being exhibited in London. Gerald Du Maurier acted the rôle in which John Barrymore was seen when the play was presented here last year.

The gentle art of osculation as practiced in various climes is the theme of a photoplay Universal will release shortly under the title "The Kiss of the Countries." The idea of the picture suggested itself to the Universal heads after criticisms from aliens had been received against the practice of allowing American players to bestow kisses in native fashion in photoplays having a foreign locale. This seemed an unpardonable solecism to the foreign critics, who maintained that characters purporting to be French should palpably kiss in the French fashion. "When in Rome," they paraphrased, "kiss as Romans kiss." In conjunction with the release of the film, Universal will conduct a contest to determine the merits of the various national styles of osculation, and will award prizes of $500, $250, and $100 for the best papers on the subject.

The Giant and Two of the Engaging Youngsters in "Jack and the Beanstalk," a Movie Version of the Familiar Fairy Tale.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE.—Elsie Janis, Pat Rooney, and Marion Bent, Charles Withers in "For Pity's Sake," Herman Wasserman.
RIVERSIDE.—Nellie and Sara Kouns, the Dolly Sisters, Joe Laurie, and Aleen Bronson in "Lost and Found."
ROYAL.—Conroy and Lemaire in "For Sale—A Ford," Willie Weston, McCarthy and Faye, Gibson and Clark.
NEW BRIGHTON.—Cecil Cunningham, Bernard Granville, "The Futuristic Revue;" Tom Smith and Ralph Austin in "All Fun."

A PLAY PRODUCER'S CINEMA ADVENTURE

Arthur Hopkins Explores the Realm of Celluloid and Genius and Escapes With Some Interesting Experiences.

By ARTHUR HOPKINS.

IT was with no little interest and not a few misgivings that I embarked upon my first journey into movie-land. A new producing company had been formed, one that was bent upon doing better things, and the time was propitious, since it was the lull between seasons in the theatre. By the enthusiastic pilot to movie-land I was assured that once I set foot in the celluloid domain I never again would turn back to the theatre. That was in February. At the beginning of August I find myself deep in play rehearsals, with the din and clamor, heat and hysteria of the glass inferno only a memory. But the journey, withal, was one filled with amazing interest, and one I hope to take often again.

The first days were a nightmare. The dead air, the foul smells, the hopeless confusion, the utter lack of plan or design, the haphazard result. And yet back of it all was soon discernible the marvel of the movies, and out of chaos came that amazing little strip in which was imprisoned for years to come parts of people's lives. For the movies are not mere reproduction. They are appropriation. They feed upon life.

As a casual patron of the movies I had almost invariably carried away but one impression—bad taste. Bad taste in stories, bad taste in settings, bad taste in conduct. There seemed a sustained drive against all who were even slightly fastidious. There seemed an absence of everything but money, and the worst of taste was constantly shown in the flaunting of money. Spectacles were heralded on the basis of cost. Zeros were piled on with no decimal point in sight. But all the money in the world will not keep a baby's chin dry, and the movie-baby's chin was almost invariably a slippery sight. The staunchest of movie adherents were constantly reiterating that the industry was in its infancy, and I for one was ready to agree with them.

In seeking some place to take hold it seemed to me that the quickest and most decisive improvement could be made in the settings, for the very best pictures offered an amazing procession of goulash backgrounds on which were thrown everything that the property man could lay his hands. The last word in a Fifth Avenue drawing room was a cross between an Atlantic City auction room and a complete parlor suite in an Eighth Avenue window. They seemed mad about statuary and skins and furniture of hybrid design. Of course the cheerful side to this was that the poor patron of the movies would probably become more content with his lot.

In the matter of backgrounds it seemed to me that Gordon Craig in his studies of stage settings had shown the movies the road they should travel. Craig's revolt against detail and his adherence to simplicity of design, his effort to use the background as the merest suggestion of place and mood, while intended solely for the theatre, was there to be appropriated by the first movie director who paused to consider. But none heard the voice in the wilderness.

In order to strike out in this new direction I persuaded the company to engage two artists, Everett Shinn and Hugo Ballin, to design settings. Ballin began with the second production and immediately obtained a revolutionary result that was at once a terror to the older movie people about us and a joy to ourselves. Shinn followed with the next production and smashed movie traditions right and left. We were sure of one thing at least in these two productions—while we may have progressed a very short way toward the ultimate goal of scenic perfection, we had with one blow driven Bad Taste from one of its formidable movie strongholds, the settings.

The following picture was the first in which I assumed entire direction, and here I attempted to couple with simplicity of design, simplicity of action. A large part of the story was a dream and there we went to the greatest extreme yet attempted, eliminating settings almost entirely, and playing against a black velvet background with occasionally the suggestion of a building or a room. Personally I think the experiment was a complete success. Others more familiar with pictures than I are exceedingly doubtful as to the movie fan's reception of the innovation. The result will not finally be known until the picture is released.

But success or failure, this picture constantly reveals how much more effective is action when the background is practically absorbed. It places the emphasis on the people and not the place, and the people are the life that the celluloid captures.

It seems to me that acting for the pictures is equally infantile. Of all the picture favorites there are few actors who convey anything but the most obvious, artificial emotion. There are exceptions like Mae Marsh, who reveals an unconscious submergence that might well be the model for all aspirants to the movies who seek to command genuine reactions, but Miss Marsh was fortunate. Coupled with great natural talent she had the luck to be captured young by D. W. Griffith, the man who made the one picture that established beyond all doubt that the movies can reach greatness.

It is not strange that an industry of such sudden and amazing growth should be full of imperfections. The amazing side is that so many of the people engaged in it have such a sublime belief that all the movie depths have been sounded. Everything that can be done has been done. Already this infant is laden with tradition. It is old before its years and, like Beresford's Wonder, stares placidly and confoundingly at all who seek to inquire into its cogitations. But Beresford's Wonder died at 7, and the movie prodigy would invite an early interment were it permitted to toddle on in its own ambling way. But the movies are here to stay. Experimentation will take the place of flamboyancy. Study will displace "genius," and of all the activities of life none can claim so many "geniuses" as the movies. There are genius directors by the score, genius camera men, genius cutters, genius property men, electricians, carpenters; in fact, almost any one who has a job in the movies is a genius. I believe it is one of the requirements.

As to the rivalry between the theatre and the movies, I don't believe there is such a thing. Good plays will attract the public always, and bad pictures for some time to come.

SUMMER OPERA HAS SEQUEL NEXT YEAR

Columbia's Experiment Watched from Other Towns—Why Not Join With Civic Orchestra?

WITH two more performances the Summer night operas in Columbia University's gymnasium will be at an end. The final repetitions are "Tosca" tomorrow and "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" on Tuesday evening, again aided by conspicuous reinforcement of Metropolitan principals as well as orchestra and chorus. It has been an experiment both artistic and successful. Some persons have argued that the stage of a temporary theatre is too small, the audience room in this particular athletic building too wide and shallow, the floor too flat. But opposed to all this is the fact that the standard of performance has been kept high above past experience, at least of an excellence to compare with half-price Winter "pops." The more popular dollar rates had to vanish with the Fire Department's ruling out of several hundred of the less desirable chairs along the side lines, some of which were restored after ladders were built up to several lofty windows.

More than any other incident, the revival of "Faust" in Columbia's series was welcomed by a generation of operagoers to whom Gounod's melodious score is practically a stranger on Broadway. La Bohème," which opened the series, was a happy choice. In one way or another these works or their sources in poem and novel were most congenial to the college atmosphere and surroundings. At the same time the students were on no occasion a majority of those attending the operas. Three-quarters of the tickets, it was said, were disposed of downtown, at hotels crowded with visitors to New York, or through the active help of the Aero Club of America and the National Special Aid Society, whose aviation fund is to benefit by a lion's share in any profits that may be shown when the last curtain is rung down.

Both American singers and other English-speaking artists have been among the casts drawn by Eduardo Petri from the more accustomed Italian and French. In some cases it was a deserved, though tardy, recognition of young men and women who had won credit abroad before their war, but had for some years now been without a hearing by their countrymen. What Columbia's experiment has shown is that other American cities easily may develop good opera performances with the material now idle in New York and elsewhere. It was a further step along the lines attempted in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit last Winter, as well as by other organizations on tour.

In its open-air features the university itself contributed much to the charm of the series of entertainments on upper Broadway. Joseph Urban's many-colored searchlights from the gymnasium's low cornice transformed the surrounding grove into a fairyland of festal gayety during the intermissions when the packed hall emptied out its host and the committee of women served mild drinks and smokes in the lawn. This was not like opera in New York, but it was an approach to Summer festivals such as were formerly the resort of Americans in many parts of Europe at this season of the year.

The fact that the civic concerts which closed recently were served by almost the same instrumental orchestra players as those engaged in the Columbia operas may yet suggest an inquiry why these two features of a Summer in town should not be combined, to the profit and convenience of both. Such an orchestra, equal in personnel to the best of the Winter bands, could be maintained continuously for little more than the cost of this Summer's two or three hearings a week. The thing is done in other towns, and it should be most of all in New York.

For the sake of record, there have been heard in four different bills, one a doublet, these artists: Claudia Muzio, Maggie Teyte, Luisa Villani, Helen Rogers, Mabel Riegelman, Vera Curtis, Phyllis Archibald, Florence Hinkle, Merle Wakefield, Marie Winietzkais, Luca Botta, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Pietro Audisio, Jean Romani, Auguste Bouillez, Mario Laurenti, Pompilio Malatesta, Philip Bennyan, Mario Valle, Virgilio Lazzari, Henry Weldon, and Paolo Ananian. The conductor, Marcel Charlier, has been assisted by Cesare Sturani and Willis Alling.

SONG RALLY A SUCCESS.

Safe and Sane Celebration Idea of Late Mayor Gaynor.

The Mayor's Committee managed to give the younger generation of New Yorkers enough good, honest noise on last July 4 to make up for old-time fireworks, which are officially frowned on now, and to let every man, woman and child for the first time in some years sing the loyal sentiment of a nation actually at war.

The sub-committee's Chairman, Professor Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, started the first of these patriotic song rallies for the first safe and sane "Fourth" under former Mayor Gaynor, who wrote a public letter afterward to say this was "the ideal way of celebrating the Fourth of July." These song rallies were, indeed, the first efforts along the line of what is now known as "community music."

Those who heard the first celebration remember that Harry Barnhart, who has since become identified with the community movement, was engaged for this special kind of work on a July 4 nearly ten years ago. The Community Chorus again took part in the Stadium celebration last week, and the Brooklyn Community Chorus under the direction of Dr. J. McCabe, District Superintendent, assisted at the exercises in Prospect Park.

The Song Rallies are no longer a political asset for this or that office holder, but are for the most part in the hands of musicians and public-spirited men and women. Whenever the city appropriates money, the taxpayers get their money's worth, if these people can accomplish it in hiring the best. This year's audiences also received handsome souvenir programs giving the words of the songs, information about the composers, and special facts about historical events of the national holiday.

N. Y. U. SUMMER MUSIC.

Science in Community Singing Discussed by Thomas Tapper.

New York University has a new Summer course in music, the special object of which is to acquaint students with the spread of the so-called community movement in large and small towns throughout the United States. Thomas Tapper, the lecturer, rather begs the question of "art" in the rough, popular choral singing by reducing it instead to a "science."

"The course consists in determining the assets of a community, mapping out the town, possible combinations between music organizations among citizens and those in public schools, co-operation with business men's clubs, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and public library, and making the school supervisor of music the town musician."

The Summer department of music up at University Heights is in the charge of Arthur J. Abbott, director of music in public schools of Buffalo, N. Y. A wide variety of subjects is offered to teachers, from kindergarten up to high school. The Summer school chorus is open to all students whose voices and experience make them eligible.

An International Gala.

The exchange of opera visits between France and Italy, following the success of "Madama Butterfly" by Puccini's countrymen at the Opera Comique in Paris, resulted lately in an international Gala night, stars from the Opera Comique at the Scala in Milan. The French artists traveled overnight, and were met at dawn in Italy by a rousing welcome. That evening the Duke of Modrone sat in his box at the Scala, where his family has been influential for centuries, while across the house was the Countess dal Verme whose ancestors controlled the Royal Lyric Theatre there. The program included part scenes from Delibes's "Lakme," Massenet's "Sapho," Charpentier's "Louise," and Leroux's "Cadeau," concluding with the "Marseillaise," sung by Marthe Chenal and the entire troupe in costumes of the Allies. The audience cheered till Chenal sang again. The company, in which was hardly a name except Henri Albers known to New York operagoers, went on to Rome, where the same performance was repeated at the Costanzi.

Boston "Pops" Ended.

Agide Jacchia, who came to America as assistant to Pietro Mascagni, closing his engagement with the Boston Symphony Orchestra as conductor of the "pop concerts" in Symphony Hall, Mr. Jacchia has conducted some 250 pieces of music, including the Viennese Strauss waltzes, new to an Italian opera leaders' repertory. The Boston players have a large subscription for next Winter in their home town, and they have as usual sold out Carnegie Hall for their ten visits to New York.

With the Opera Singers.

Genevieve Vix, who is to join the Chicago Opera next season, has presented an American flag to the new Station Roosevelt on the fighting lines in France.

Max Rabinoff of the Boston Opera Company is negotiating with Reginald de Koven to take his opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," on tour next Fall.

Director Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan expects to make public in the early Autumn his plans for next Winter's opera season in New York.

Plans of the Musicians.

Walter H. Hall will conduct performances of "The Messiah" and of "Samson and Delilah" at Columbia on Aug. 5 and 10.

S. L. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto, will lead his own orchestra this week during the absence of Hugo Riesenfeld.

Mischa Elman has written three compositions for violin, which are to be published by the Schirmers this coming Fall.

The David Mannes School announces among its lecturers Ernest Bloch, T. W. Surette, Richard Epstein, and Yvette Guilbert.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra played at Chautauqua's "music week" with Arthur Hackett, Horatio Connell, and Ernest Hutcheson.

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Give the Youngsters the Treat of Their Lives
Let them see this gorgeous picturization of the world's greatest fairy story.
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SONG WRITERS DOING THEIR BIT IN WAR

War Songs While You Wait, from "Buy a Bond, Sir" to "Good-bye Broadway, Hello France."

THE patriotic song is doing its bit in the war camps, as the talking machines have already at recruiting stations. More especially are the song writers busy devising now airs that they hope may capture approval of the great American and allied armies. A Broadway theatre star, pressing into service the favorites of the moment, recently chose to sing, and aroused audiences twice daily in doing so, Andrew Sterling's "America, Here's My Boy," Ivor Novello's "Keep the Home Fires Burning," Irving Berlin's "For Your Country and My Country," and George Cohan's "Over There," this last with the Cohanesque quickstep refrain of "We won't be back till it's over over there." For those who would "sing the old songs," there are special war editions, such as Ditson's "Patriotic Songs of America," in up-to-date khaki boards. Of airs of all nations, the best collection is Sousa's, made for the Government many years ago.

Seen in a Manhattan store window, the covers of the new songs tell their story. A well-known artist's poster has already made famous the little gray lady and her khaki-clad hero of "America, Here's My Boy." Beside it stand Bruno Huhn's "My Boy," set to Frances Tillotson Breese's "I Have Raised My Boy to Be a Soldier," a defiance to pacifists, and J. E. Dempsey and Joseph Burr's song of another patriot mother, "If I Had a Son for Each Star in Old Glory." There are Cohan's "Grand Old Flag," with less emphasis on the "rag" of other days; Berlin's "Let's All Be Americans Now," under guard of a trim soldier; Eddie Grey's "America First," with a portrait of George Washington; Tosti's "The Allies' March to Freedom," carrying six nations' flags; Frank Van der Stucken's "Our Glorious Country," and the pictured troopers of Herbert Lowe's "On to Plattsburg."

So much for the pictures. Some even of the letters of the alphabet are worked overtime to give the national stamp to such airs as "The Boys of the U. S. A.," by Charlotte Bonnycastle and Mrs. Frederick Goodwin, or the popular Carrie Jacobs Bond's "His Buttons Are Marked U. S." Then there are numerical titles, from the boys of '61 to the younger veterans of '98. The Militia of Mercy's appeal has been voiced by G. Frederick Bickford's words and music in "The Spirit of '76," its cover showing a soldier bidding goodbye to wife and babies. Alban Elkington of Buffalo sent to THE TIMES his song, "The Call to Arms." C. M. Swingle published in Cleveland his "Men, Men, and More Men," described as a hymn universal. Tarquinio Masucci of the Kansas City Voce dell 'Emigrante dedicated to President Wilson his "Hymn of War" in English and Italian. Ray Wiley and A. F. Koerner's "Little Girl in Blue" came from Miami, Fla.

The submarines can no more check the fancy's flight of our song writers over the ocean than could the airplanes stop the transported Sammies' rallying cry of "Berlin or Bust." There's the American directness of plain speech about "Good-by Broadway, Hello France," by C. Reisner, B. Davis, and B. Baskette. Emilie Frances Bauer has devoted to the Red Cross all royalties of "Our Flag in France," sung here by Marcella Craft and Leon Rothier. Howard and La Var have lassoed "Somewhere in France is Daddy." Harry von Tilzer's firm anticipated fate by announcing in manuscript "I Don't Know Where I'm Going, But I'm on My Way." Boosey & Co. heralded widely "The Trumpet Call," by Wilfred Sanderson, sung by John McCormack.

No one could mistake the purpose or timeliness of Clarence Marks and Herman Timberg's "Buy a Bond" at the height of the Liberty Loan campaign. The early days of the war brought N. A. Jennings and Laura Sedgwick Collins's "We Are With You, Mr. President." The song writers' ideas grew with the national preparations. Lindsey Perkins and Otto Motzan's "Let's Rally" declared "We are coming, half a million strong." W. H. Pease's "At Them, Uncle Sam," ventured that "Ten million brave Americans are ready at your call," to which the same writer added "The Red Cross needs you, sister, join it now." Luella Stewart and O. Ebel's "Our Country's Voice" went the whole figure at last with "One united band—A hundred millions stand." Beyond that number the poets cannot go without "annexations and indemnities."

The name of America appears entwined in endless variety of captions. "The Spirit of America—1917," by Andrew Miller, is published by the Chandler-Ebel Company, all proceeds to be given to the Red Cross "during the period of the war." Alice M. Harrison and Augusta E. Stetson's "Our America," issued by Schirmer, has been sung with the standard songs by the Community Chorus, and its concerts have featured Mrs. Stetson's "Love's Lullaby" for war use, like good old "Rock-a-bye Baby" in Laurette Taylor's play, as "music for the wounded." Frank Stanton's words to Boosey's latest, "Keep On Hopin'," have been indorsed as the logical "cheer up" song for our soldiers on the march. W. A. Pond prints Herman Hupfeld's call to young America to take a place "Out There." Oley Speaks has set music for Schirmer to "When the Boys Come Home," dignified by words from a poem of John Hay.

Naturally the call for a new national anthem has not been unanswered, although a number of these contests resulted in prizes divided, or in one case a refusal of award. A local weekly counted 147 such hymns in the first month of the war. Los Angeles a few weeks later reported 300 at least. A Chicago competition drew nearly 700 manuscripts, with Frederick Ryder as winner in a setting of W. D. Nesbit's "For Your Flag and My Flag." New York's New Singing Society got out a newly harmonized "Star-Spangled Banner," and its leader, L. Camilleri, a new melody to "America," as well as another to Dr. van Dyke's "Peace Hymn of the Republic." Edward Manning's "Hail, Great America," was in metre closely allied to the original hymn. A. A. Springmeyer composed and published one of the best new airs for S. F. Smith's "America." Ward Stephens set music for Chappell & Co. to a later poem, "America," by James Whitcomb Riley.

Perhaps the most ingenious of "America" revisions was that of Harvey Worthington Loomis and Arthur Edward Johnstone, issued by John Archibald as a double chorus, "America's Message," with words based on President Wilson's address to the nation, now arranged to be "sung simultaneously" with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Percy Grainger's "Marching Song of Democracy," "a chant of strange syllables in Schirmer's score, a song without words, but accompanied by ambitious orchestration.

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Fireproof, modern, 75 private baths. Own farm. All amusements. Moderate rates. Garage. DRAKE BROS., Props.

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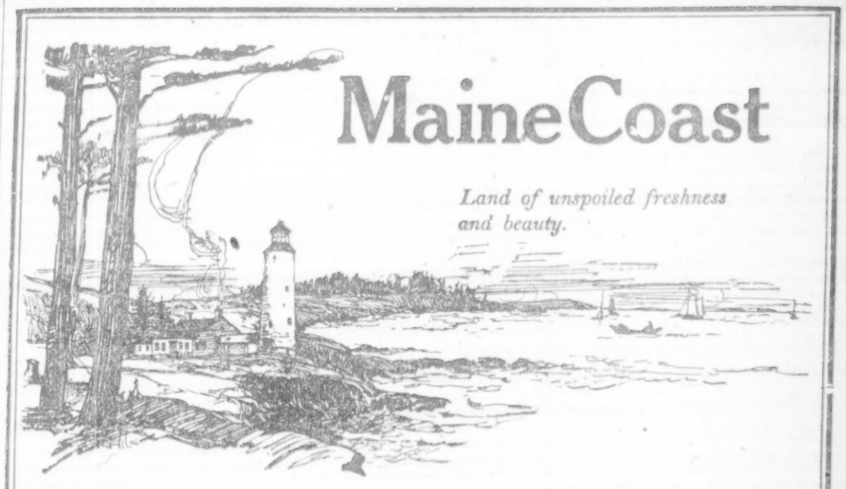

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VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORES, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.

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East Lake — Head waters of the famous
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Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Automobiling. Log Cabins in Pines and Birches. Meals served in main dining room. Ideal place for adults, families, parties. Booklets. Greater New York references.
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A safe, happy spot, untouched by war's confusion.

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Rates, $4, $5; with bath, $6, $7. Weekly, $28 up.

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Stockbridge, Mass.
In the Berkshire Hills.
This modern Hotel is finely appointed and delightfully located; golf, tennis, &c.; music of exceptional merit; only four hours from New York or Boston. For information regarding rates, &c., apply to
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Illustrated booklet and map will be sent free upon request from any of the above Hotels or THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, 54th & 55th Sts., West of B'way, N. Y. C.

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"The Crossways" "The Lodge"
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
NOW OPEN.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing. Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
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50 Rooms with Bath added This Season.
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Across Bay from Bar Harbor. Illustrated Booklet. Booking office, Hotel Woodward, 55th & B'way, N.Y.

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Vacationist, canoeist, fishermen, hunters, start right; write for our folder; it's free. Capt. Geo. W. Cooper, Eagle Lake, Me.

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STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Management of Harriet L. Hayes.
Orchestra, golf, tennis, bowling, bathing, dancing; running hot and cold water in every room; finest beach along the shore; tourists accommodated; 55 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; express service. Special rates to families for summer. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. Telephone 317.

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Always cool; private, safe surf beach; good fishing; near Narragansett Pier.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
The City's Most Beautiful Resort.

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Wisconsin Ave. & Davis St., N. W.
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New, Convenient, Exclusive 11-Acre Park 350 Feet Above City.
15 minutes from Union Station.
10 degrees cooler than downtown. Near Reserve Officers' Camps.
Write for reservation.

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European and American Plan. Washington, D. C.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Terms $3.50 Day Upwards.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Prop.

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QUEEN OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES
Invites the seeker of Alpine thrills, romance or sublime quietude.

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This Chateau with its gay social life is but one of the Canadian Pacific System.

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CANADA.

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

NO HAY FEVER.
Summer temperature averages 70 degrees at noon. First-class hotels, boating, bathing; salt and fresh water fishing, shooting, golf; excellent roads. Direct steamers from Boston. Write for Booklet.
J. BOND GRAY,
Sec'y Tourist Co., 127 Main St.

THE RIGHT KIND OF HELP.
Employers seeking help regard readers of "The New York Times" as possessing those traits that are necessary to them. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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Canada's finest summer hotel, in the heart of the marvelous Muskoka Lakes. All outside rooms with fascinating vistas of forest, lake and island scenery. Golf, fishing, bathing, tennis, sailing. Malaria, mosquitos and hay fever unknown. Real holiday enjoyment for less money than anywhere else. Passport not required. No boat tax. Write for booklet. Royal Muskoka P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ont.

WASTED SPACE IN FREIGHT CARS

A TOUR of railway freight yards in New York and neighboring cities has just been made by a news photographer, who found everywhere evidence of failure to utilize the fullest capacity of freight cars, in spite of the campaign begun by the railroads to have shippers make use of every available cubic foot of car space.

In a report last week to the Railroads' War Board the railroads representing 51 per cent. of the mileage of the United States were shown to have added in one month more than 3,000,000,000 ton miles of transportation to the mileage of the corresponding month of 1916, by better movements and heavier loading. This was an increase of more than 10 per cent. for each train and was equivalent to adding 120,000 cars to equipment or 35,000 miles to the systems reporting increased efficiency. Notwithstanding all the urgent appeals made by the railroads in every section of the country to shippers to load every car 10 per cent. in excess of its capacity, any number of cars are still being sent from one point to another only partly filled. Many cars were found less than half loaded, and a tabulation of the first ten was made showing that only 47 per cent. of their capacity was utilized by shippers. Here are the figures:

Car.	Capacity.	Load.
1	80,150	10,750
2	110,000	78,600
3	60,000	24,800
4	100,000	12,880
5	100,000	21,440
6	140,000	110,432
7	140,000	144,900
8	60,000	13,320
9	120,000	18,468
10	50,000	9,775
Total	940,000	443,335

The first car of the list was loaded with drugs. The cases were left in a careless manner in either end of the car. The boxes were not placed close together or with any view to space saving. The total shipment represented little more than one-eighth of the capacity of the box car, so the shipper did not trouble about the manner in which the items were dumped in. A shipment of slag from Pottstown, Penn., to Clayton, Del., made up the contents of the car appearing second in the tabulation. This was one of the usual types of coal cars, and the slag was dumped in two piles, one in each end of the car, while space was wasted in the middle.

From Winter Garden, Fla., were shipped 13,320 pounds of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, and cabbage, packed in 208 crates, which were stacked in four tiers where eight could have been placed. A car of 60,000 pounds capacity was required for this load which came to New York City. Bales of cloth weighing only 16,408 pounds were shipped from Putnam, Conn., to Waverly Transfer, N. J., and for this shipment a car with 100,000 capacity was used.

Watermelons shipped from Savannah to Philadelphia were contained in the third car, which could have carried more than twice the number that were piled in only four tiers, leaving the upper half of the car space unused. Wastage of space in the fourth car was permitted by shippers of steel rolls who loaded the car in Philadelphia and left unused almost nine-tenths of the space of this car. A coal car with a carrying capacity of 100,000 was procured for shipping 21,440 pounds of barbed wire, and it was one of several, similarly loaded, found on the same train. In a refrigerator car 115 boxes of lemons, stacked in only two tiers instead of four, were shipped from Manhattan Pier, N. J., to Philadelphia.

Illustrated bulletins instructing shippers how to pack their goods so as to get twice as much as formerly into cars have been sent out by the railroads.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

It does make a great difference where you buy your

VICTROLA

Our demonstrating rooms are cool, comfortable, convenient and private.

Our expert service assures unofficious information and the delivery to your home of a properly adjusted machine.

Our complete and absolutely **fresh stock** is an advantage.

Our Record Library furnishes all Records catalogued.

Our reputation extending over 50 years guarantees satisfaction.

Our terms for payment are within the reach of all.

Our Victor Department is only a step from the street, easy to reach.

The Summer is a good time to really enjoy the wonderful music of the Victrola.

We can make your visit a pleasure whether you come to purchase or not.

The **Sterling Piano** Co.

Manufacturers, Sterling Building

518-520 Fulton St., Cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telephone 5600 Main Connects All Departments

BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Fulton Street, Brooklyn

To Close Out Monday

The Remainder of a Recent Purchase

800 Summer Dresses

An unusual assortment of superior quality voile dresses which we were able to secure from a foremost manufacturer,—*at a price.* In stripes, checks, polka dots and pretty figured and flowered designs. Also all white models.

Were Made to Retail from 6.50 to 8.75

Special Sale Price, **3.95**

No Exchanges — *All Sales Must be Final* — No Approvals

Will Also Place on Sale

645 Silk and Voile Dresses

7.50 10.75 12.75

The Remainder of Our Reserve Stock of Dresses Consisting of Taffetas, Crepe de Chine and Voiles

Formerly Sold at 12.75 to 35.00

After-Inventory Clearance Sale

Now in Progress

The Entire Stock of

Women's and Misses'

Street and Afternoon Dresses—Cloth and Wash Skirts
Evening and Model Gowns—Tailored and Sport Suits
Street and Motor Coats—Blouses, Sweaters, Millinery
Silk, Lingerie and Philippine Underwear—Kimonos
Also Girls' Coats, Dresses, Middies and Skirts.

Sheer White Summer Fabrics, 50c Yd.
Values to 89c.

CLEARANCE OF IMPORTED and domestic fabrics. In some cases quantities are limited. White Voiles, Crepes, Lace Cloth and Organdie, in satin stripe, lace stripe, ratine check, lattice check, crossbar and embroidered patterns.

White Skirtings 59c., Values to 89c

Included are Cord de Pique, striped Gaberdine, striped Waffle Cloth, Pique Check Matting Cloth and others.

Main Floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

STORE CLOSES AT 5 P. M.—Saturdays at Noon

Sale of Boudoir Caps, 50c.

CREPE DE CHINE BOUDOIR CAPS, with wide borders of shadow lace, decorations of French rosebuds. Some of wash satin in similar style.

Cool little Caps of dotted Swiss in the Egyptian style, the circles at the ears with rows of Val. lace and ribbon bows, at 65c. Other attractive styles up to $6.95.

Second Floor.

The Summer Sale of Furs : : Fourth Saving

All New and Beautiful : : And Amazing Economies

THE sole reason for a great Fur Sale in midsummer is the possibility of large economies—and that reason justifies this very extraordinary offering.

It has been some months in the planning and has had the co-operation of leading furriers familiar with the large dispersal of fine Furs which we have made through previous summer sales.

But these furriers have found that in preparing Furs for this sale they have had to include Loeser-stipulated points of extra value, such as double fur cuffs, good fur underfacings to collars, little smartnesses of shaping collars, cuffs and revers, novel shaping of pockets, and especially the use of the choicest and most carefully matched skins.

On Furs of this superior quality you may by selection now save at least a fourth of prices for such Furs next November and December. Sometimes the savings will be so great as a third and, occasionally, even more.

We commend the offering as an exhibition of particularly high grade, fashionable Furs, as well as an opportunity for economy. Here are partial details:

Hudson Seal Coats, $85
Made from WHOLE SKINS, this model is full sweep, double fur cuffs; lined with your choice of plain silks or brocade; sizes to 46.

Hudson Seal Coats, $115
Made from whole skins, full sweep model with outside pockets, skunk collar and cuffs, 42 inches long; lined with brocade silks. In sizes 34 to 46.

Hudson Seal Coats, $115
Full sweep model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs, double fur, outside pockets, ball buttons. Handsomely lined with plain or brocaded silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $135
Model 45 inches long, extra fine skins, double fur collar and cuffs, outside pockets, full sweep; lined with rich brocades or pussy willow silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $150
Full sweep model, 48 inches long, large collar and cuffs, outside pockets; lined with brocades of exceptional richness.

Hudson Seal Coats, $165
Full sweep model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs of skunk, outside pockets. Handsomely lined with soft silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $150
Full sweep Coat, 45 inches long, large cape collar; belted model; outside pockets, double fur cuffs; lined with soft silks.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195
Full sweep model, lined with pussy willow silks, 7½-inch border of skunk on bottom of Coat; large skunk collar and cuffs.

Hudson Seal Coats, $165
Full sweep, belted model, 42 inches long, large collar, double fur cuffs; handsome silk linings.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195
Full sweep models, wholly or partially belted, large collar and cuffs of skunk (some all seal). Handsomely lined with pussy willow silks and rich brocades.

Hudson Seal Coats, $195
Full sweep, belted model, 45 inches long, large collar and cuffs of black lynx; outside pockets; lined with soft silks.

Mink Coat, $660
Made of choice dark Eastern Mink skins, perfectly matched. Trimmed around collar and bottom with tails and sable paws. Full 47 inches long. Lined with handsome brocade.

Persian Lamb Coats, $195
Full sweep model, 43 inches long, large collar and cuffs, all Persian or skunk trimmed. Coffee bean curl; brocade lined.

Persian Lamb Coats, $285
Broadtail Persian lamb, perfectly matched skins. Large collar and cuffs, all Persian or selected skunk. Handsomely lined with brocades.

$235. $395. $375. $475.

Pictured Examples of the Extra Values

HUDSON SEAL COATS, $235. Full flare belted model, 45 inches long, made of choice, selected skins. Large collar and cuffs of skunk; outside pockets; lined with handsome pussy willow silks.

CARACUL COATS AT $395. Made of fine, perfectly matched skins, large collar of black lynx. Full 48 inches long. Belted model, extra wide sweep; lined with exceptionally fine silks.

HUDSON SEAL COATS, $375. Copy of imported model by Jenny. Full 48 inches long; collar and cuffs of skunk; skunk border at bottom.

HUDSON SEAL COAT AT $475. 48 inches long; large dark Eastern mink collar and cuffs. Handsomely lined.

Persian Lamb Coats to Measure Exceptional Values, $195, $285

Made in our own Fur factory by skilled furriers of the choicest skins obtainable. Model is 42 inches long, plain or with skunk collar and cuffs, with differences in shaping that make two styles to choose from.

A large collection of fine coffee-bean curl and broadtail Persian skins to choose, if you wish to select your own skins. Linings of pussy willow silks or rich brocades. Sizes to 46.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Fur or Fur Lined Coats for Men or Women
Designed for men or women who drive their own cars.

Women's fur-lined Coats are plain or fancy mixtures, lined with squirrel or muskrat, collars and cuffs of contrasting fur. $75 to $95.

Women's Muskrat Coats, $75 to $185
Models 42 to 48 inches long, full sweep, collars of contrasting fur; lined with handsome silks. Natural skins.

Women's Natural Raccoon Coats, $135
Perfectly matched dark skins, full sweep, 47 inches long, large collar and cuffs.

Men's Fur Lined Coats, $78 to $125
New and snappy models, plain gray cloth and mixtures, lined with muskrat; contrasting fur collars.

Skunk Muffs, $15
Choice skins; barrel shapes.

Skunk Scarfs, $20
Satin and fur ball ornaments; fancy shaped Scarfs, trimmed with head and tail.

Skunk Muffs, $20, $25, $30, $35
Barrel, canteen and bolster shapes.

Skunk Sets, $50
Shaped Scarfs and barrel Muffs.

Skunk Sets, $85
Large four-skin Muffs; four-skin shaped Scarfs.

Mink Muffs, $20
Barrel shape, crepe meteor bed and ruffle.
MINK SCARFS, to match, $20. Two-skin shaped Scarfs, trimmed with tails.

Mink Sets, $95
Perfectly matched dark Eastern skins, four-skin Muff and four-skin shaped Scarf.

Fox Sets, $60
Taupe, Yukon and Kamchatka colorings; large shaped animal Scarf and Muff, trimmed with head, tails, paws.

Wolf Sets, $45
Taupe, Yukon, battleship gray and black colorings. Large animal shape Scarf and Muff, trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Cape, $395
Large deep Cape of 17 skins; trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Black Fox Muffs, $20, $25, $35
Barrel shape; trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Black Fox Scarfs, $15, $20, $30
Wide animal style; trimmed with head, tail, paws.

Black Lynx Muffs, $25
Canteen shape. SCARFS to match, $20.

Hudson Seal Muffs, $10
Barrel shape; ruffle edge. SCARFS to match, fancy shape, ball ornaments, $7.50.

Plaid Gingham Dresses $3.95 : Values to $5

SEVEN OR EIGHT STYLES OF GINGHAMS, straight line and panier models, with large pockets, silk tie and wide collar and cuffs of pique, Bedfords and lawns. Strikingly handsome models and especially fine values. Sizes included to 44 for women. None C. O. D., none for mail or telephone orders and none on approval.

1,000 Crisp, Cool Summer Dresses, $4.95—Values to $7

A special sale of fancy voile Dresses in summer colorings, striped and figured patterns, straight tunic and side draped designs. Included are eight or ten of the newest styles duplicating models originally at very much higher prices. Some of these are special purchases; some are makers' clearances, using up their ends of material, and some are clearances from our own stocks. None C. O. D. or on approval, no mail or telephone orders filled.

Misses' and Women's Taffeta Silk Dresses, Unmatched at $10.75

Another lot of these very remarkable summer and early fall Dresses of fine quality chiffon taffeta. Included are some man-tailored, trimmed with mannish buttons, hanging pockets, etc., others with plaited tunics, straight lines, side draperies, loose belts and other marks of the very latest fashion. Sizes for misses and women to 44. None C. O. D. or on approval, no mail or telephone orders.

Women's $3 "Paul Jones" Skirts at 95c

These are smartly cut, full width models, open all the way down front; with one patch pocket on the right side. They are made of Bedford cords in black and army or navy blue. Waist bands 28 to 34, lengths to 40. None sent C. O. D. or on approval, none reserved for mail or telephone orders, none credited or exchanged.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.
Fifth Floor Costume Room.

Sale of 10,000 Women's Handkerchiefs
Values 9c. to 25c., at 5c., 9c. & 12½c

PART NEW PURCHASES, part from our own stocks, all greatly reduced because many of them will need a tubbing to make them ready for use.

Of crepe de chine, lawn and linen in hundreds of pretty styles. Embroidered corners, embroidered all around; all white with self embroideries. The crepe de chine Handkerchiefs are in a variety of colors, solid and combinations.

The linen and lawn Handkerchiefs are 5c. and 9c. each. The crepe de chine Handkerchiefs 12½c.

On a special Main Floor Table.

Vacation Sale : : Third Off
$3 India Sun-Rain Umbrellas, $2

THESE offered at reductions of a third—we wish there were more—are made with the regular 10-rib India frame, covered with all silk taffeta, with tape edge. The handles are in the popular short sports length, with silk cord wrist loops, making them easy to carry on vacation trips.

As the quantity is limited we can sell no more than two to a customer. None sent C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

6,000 Pairs White Silk Gloves, 50c

FORTUNE FAVORS US and sends us another shipment of these Gloves, now famous hereabout, to sell at 50c. a pair. Made of fine white silk, with self embroidered backs and double finger tips. Two-clasp style.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

New Furniture To Beautify Your Home

Will Cost a Tenth to Half Less In the August Sale Now Starting

THE SIMPLE ANNOUNCEMENT is all that hundreds will ask—news that the August Furniture Sale opens its opportunities tomorrow.

But one more word is necessary—that notwithstanding war difficulties and rising prices—every piece of the Furniture entered in this sale was chosen by the Loeser Store to meet the same standards that have prevailed here for many, many years.

Tomorrow and Tuesday Will Be Special Days of Inspection

You will wish to choose your new Furniture carefully. It represents an investment from which you should get the best return through a considerable time. You will live with what you choose; in a very real sense the Furniture in our homes does become a part of our lives. And therefore, in advance of the actual opening of the sale on Wednesday August First, we shall have three days of Inspection, on which the Furniture may be seen, the prices and the styles examined and compared and selections and reservations made if desired.

We have available for this sale

A Greater Stock of Furniture Than Has Been Gathered for Any Previous Sale

From every part of the country comes the same report—that people are intending to keep up their homes; to make them better and to raise, not lower, our standards of living. It has been wise to assemble this great stock, for it will all be needed.

We know this Furniture so well that we know it will meet those requirements and we have been so successful in our purchases that we are able to offer prices which mean definite and considerable savings. As much as 10 per cent. on every article; as much as 50 per cent. on some of the Furniture.

This is our invitation to you to come in tomorrow or at your early convenience and see for yourself how helpful and satisfactory is the great event we have made ready.

Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors.

$1 and $1.25 Striped Silverbloom, 68c

VERY POPULAR for summer suits and separate skirts, particularly for vacation, outing and sports wear. Silverbloom has been much sought after at its full prices of $1 to $1.25 a yard. Tomorrow many of our finest color combinations are priced at 68c. a yard, a saving of no mean importance for the woman who wishes summer clothes that will sparkle with style—and not too seriously affect her purse.

Made partly of mohair; very lustrous and long wearing.

Second Floor.

Blouses at $1.95

VOILE BLOUSES with filet lace and imitation hand embroidery—Voile Blouses with panels of organdie embroidery, Val. insertions and frills of Val. edging—Tucked front organdie Blouses with high collar, turnover of embroidery, black ribbon stock-cravat—White batiste Blouses, shirt front of pin tucks, huge sailor collar with shawl revers, satin bow.

Blouses at $2.95

Voile Blouses in white or shell pink, tucks and wide insertions of fine filet lace—Tuck front voile Blouses, Venise lace on sailor collars—Voile Blouses with fronts heavily embroidered in clever imitation of hand work (some extra sizes)—Voile Blouses with huge cape collar, hemstitched and edged with wide Val. lace—Organdie Blouses, tuck fronts, convertible collar.

Blouses at $3.95

Jabot Blouses of voile, tiny entredeux and edgings of fine Normandy Val.—Voile Blouses with fronts well covered with eyelet embroidery and motifs of linen Venise lace—All-over embroidered organdie, sailor collar and cuffs, with hemstitching and linen filet lace.

Second Floor.

Summer Hosiery and Knit Underwear
Values that Point to Economy

Men's 35c. to $1 Underwear, 19c. to 79c

At 19c. White ribbed cotton Shirts and Drawers.
At 39c. White gauze cotton; balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; size ranges not complete in all styles.
At 49c. Fine gauze balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.
At 60c. Otis fine gauze white gauze absorbent cotton Shirts and Drawers, all the wanted styles.
At 79c. Fine natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers.

Men's $1 to $1.50 Union Suits, 69c. to $1.29

At 69c. Olus fine ribbed absorbent cotton Suits, athletic style, sleeveless and knee length.
At 69c. Porosknit white cotton mesh Union Suits, various shapes; subject to slight mill hurts.
At 79c. Olus fine white nainsook, sleeveless coat cut Union Suits, knee length, athletic style.
At $1.29. White lisle and fine cotton Suits, various shapes.

Women's 20c. to $2.50 Underwear 12½c. to $1.69

At 12½c. Fine ribbed cotton Vests, plain and fancy yokes.
At $1.95. Gloveseilk envelope Chemise, lace trimmed.
At 19c. Fine ribbed cotton Vests, regular and extra sizes.
At 25c. Fine lisle and cotton Vests, regular and extra sizes.
At 35c. Fine lisle Vests, Swiss ribbed, white and pink.
At 39c. Fine lisle Vests; lace trimmed Tights.
At $1.49. Gloveseilk Camisoles, lace or band tops, white, pink and black.
At $1.69. Gloveseilk Vests, plain and embroidered fronts.

Women's Silk Stockings, 69c. to $1.35, values to $1.75

At $1.35. Colored ingrain thread silk Stockings, very fine gauge.
At $1.19. Black and white ingrain thread silk Stockings, double silk tops and soles.
At 69c. White and colored full fashioned thread silk boot Stockings, with mercerized tops and soles.
At 89c. White and colored ingrain thread silk Stockings, striped in contrasting colors.

6,000 Pairs Women's Stockings, 19c

White fine gauge cotton, striped and clocked in black. Plain white and black gauze and medium weight cotton. Black cotton with unbleached split feet.

6,000 Pairs Women's Stockings, 29c

Black and colored fiber and lisle mixture Stockings, well reinforced.

4,800 Pairs Women's Stockings, 39c

Black full fashioned cotton and silk lisle Stockings, with double tops and soles.

Men's Staple and Silk Socks Attractively Priced

3 Pairs for 50c. Excellent cotton Socks, black, white and colored, well reinforced.
At 29c. Superior quality fiber Socks, black, white and all the best plain colors; well reinforced heels, soles and toes.
2 Pairs for $1. White and colored silk plaited Socks, "Onyx" made. Well reinforced.
At 50c. Onyx seamless silk Socks, black, white and colors.
At $1. Onyx fine thread silk Socks, black, white and colors, well reinforced.

Women's and Boys' Underwear, Second Floor.
Women's and Children's Hosiery, Main Floor, Bond Street.
Men's Hosiery and Underwear, Main Floor, Elm Place.